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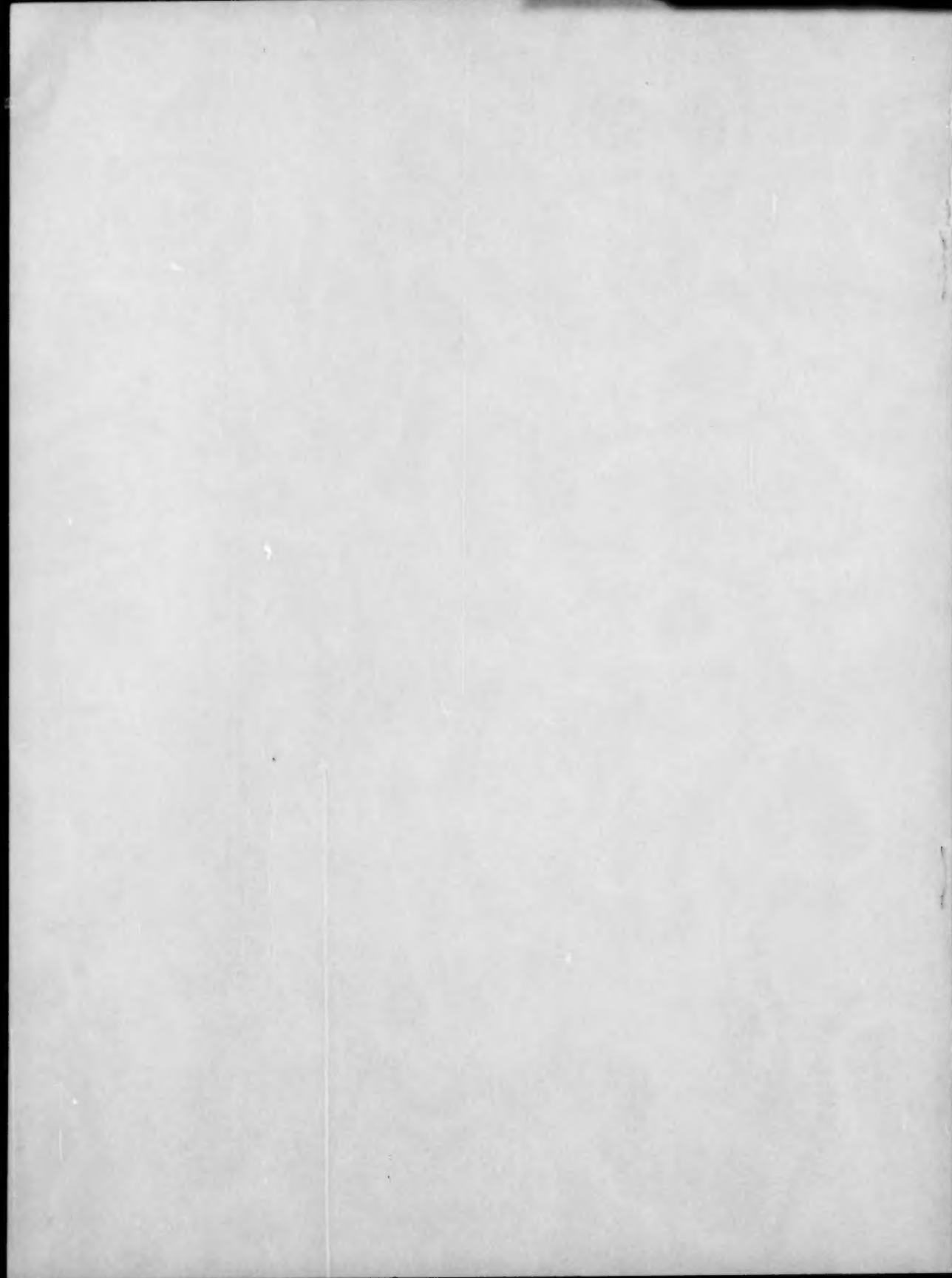
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Psychological Abstracts

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Beginning with 1959, 9(1), the *Psychological Record* will be edited by Dr. Irvin S. Wolf, with Dr. Paul Mountjoy as managing editor. The new editorial offices are located at Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

GENERAL

7163. Delgado, Honorio, & Iberico, Mariano. *Psicología*. (6th ed.) [Psychology.] Barcelona, Spain: Editorial Científico-Médica, 1958. ix, 293 p.—A general treatise of psychology, trying to harmonize the phenomenological and genetic approaches (see 28: 1789). 31 chapters on subjects ranging from relationships between psychology and philosophy, psychology and physiology, to methodology, psychoanalysis, social psychology, character, instincts, etc. Bibliography at the end of each chapter.—*L. Visentini-Steinzor*.

7164. George, F. H. (U. Bristol, England) *Machines and the brain*. *Science*, 1958, 127, 1269-1274.—"A logical net is the simple geometrical realization of mathematical logic that has a form that is similar to, and perhaps can be made identical with, the structure of the nervous system." Major topic headings are: "Logical Nets," "Machines," "Development of Nets," "The Nervous System," and "Weighting of Events." It is necessary to relate mechanisms of the central nervous system (based when possible on the simplest notions of excitation and inhibition) to appropriate mathematical functions. "The link between the sort of systems that are actually used by humans and the machine analogies described are of increasing importance."—*S. J. Lachman*.

7165. Gerard, R. W. (Ed.) *Concepts of biology*. *Behav. Sci.*, 1958, 3, 92-215.—The proceedings of a conference subsequently to appear in book form. "Explicitly in many exchanges and implicitly in a great deal of the material is the thought that similar concepts, problems, considerations, and models, must apply to a greater or lesser extent 'above and below' the sector of the universe cut out by biological science. This is particularly of interest in relation to the social science area which, with biology, constitutes behavioral science."—*J. Arbib*.

7166. Gregory, C. C. L., & Kohsen, Anita. *The O-structure: An introduction to psychophysical cosmology*. Church Crookham, Hampshire, England: Inst. for the Study of Mental Images, 1959. 141 p. 21 s.—The "greatest hope of solution to this problem of barriers between groups, and disagreement in the realm of knowledge of the world and of life, would seem to be first to discover which are the main fields of knowledge where there is considerable agreement, and then to initiate a new science within which they can be integrated." The book is divided

into 3 parts. Part I has the following sections: "Five Worlds," "The World of the Technologist," "The World of the Astronomer," "The World of the Mystic," "The World of the Gamester," "The World of the Naturalist." Part II has 4 parts: "World Models," "The U-Ordering, the Psychograph and the O-Structure," "The Ostensible and the Potential Person," "The Morbid Person." Part III is devoted to notes and references. "This book presents an outline of what is believed to be a possible basis for a new unified axiomatics of science. . . . The O-structure is a formal informational world-model linking events of widely different durations, rather than employing the traditional duality of physical objects and mental images."—*S. J. Lachman*.

7167. Halmos, Paul, & Iliffe, Alan. (Eds.) (University Coll. of No. Staffordshire) *Readings in general psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1959. ix, 251 p. \$6.00.—15 essays by British authors, all but 4 previously published. The new ones are "The Scientific Status of Psychology," by A. H. Iliffe; "Introduction to Electroencephalography," by J. W. Osselson; "The Status of Instinct," by F. V. Smith; "Psychology and Ethics," by Halmos. The other papers are by Adrian, Argyle, Bowlby, Burt, Eysenck, Hearnshaw, Jones, Oldfield, Richardson, and 2 by Vernon. All but one of the papers were written "within the last five years or so." The volume is intended for beginners. It is supplied with lists of further reading and 13 pages of references.—*H. Ruja*.

7168. Hartstein, Jacob I. (Ed.) *Guide to general psychology*. (4th ed.) New York: New York Univ., 1957. 95 p. \$1.75.—A general supplement to the introductory textbook. It includes an outline of a 1-year course in general psychology, briefly annotated reading lists, a 27-page glossary of basic terms, and a miscellaneous collection of information on psychology as a career.—*J. R. Royce*.

7169. Jessor, Richard. *The problem of reductionism in psychology*. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 170-178.—A brief review of the classic problem of reductionism in science, especially as it pertains to psychology. Under logical analysis, reduction of psychology to physiology is impossible due to the inability of translating or deriving the concepts and laws of psychology from those of physiology. The hierarchy of sciences and the achievement of a unification of science are commented on. 27 references.—*C. K. Bishop*.

7170. Kelly, Elizabeth. (Ed.) *Ultrasound in biology and medicine*. Washington, D. C.: American Inst. of Biological Sciences, 1957. vii, 243 p.—In June 1955, a symposium on ultrasound in biology and medicine was sponsored jointly by the Bioacoustics Laboratory of the University of Illinois and the Physiology Branch of the Office of Naval Research. The primary purpose of this symposium was to bring together scientists concerned with the various aspects

of the field of ultrasound in biology and medicine, in order to discuss both the recent advances and the outstanding problems in the field. The 15 papers collected in this volume represent the proceedings of the symposium. At the end of each article the discussion following the presentation of the paper in question is presented verbatim. No attempt has been made at the symposium to represent the large field of clinical medicine which is concerned with ultrasonic diathermy.—*K. M. Newman.*

7171. **Kelman, Harold.** *Communing and relating. Part I. Past and current perspectives.* *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1958, **18**, 77-98.—Topics discussed are the therapeutic situation, communion and communing, linguistics, relations and systems, causality, 19th and 20th century science, form and pattern, Koan technique in Zen Buddhism, creative process and creative insight, and "Who?" "Why?" "What?" "How?"—*D. Prager.*

7172. **Kohler, Wolfgang.** *Dynamische Zusammenhänge in der Psychologie.* [Dynamic relations in psychology.] Bern, Switzerland: Hans Huber Verlag, 1958. 121 p. DM 16.80.

7173. **Lyerly, Samuel B.** *The reliability of speeded tests.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, **19**, 1438-1439.—Abstract.

7174. **Pepinsky, Harold B.** (Ohio State U.) *The conquest of space.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, **13**, 285-291.—"What do we know about the physical environments in which they [our clients] live? I am surprised that the field theorists, with their central construct of life space, have not shown greater interest in this problem. . . . There are a host of questions that can be asked about the use and effects of architecture as space. . . . On our globe, the spaces between individuals are becoming smaller, as birthrates increase and deathrates decrease. The imminence of entering into extraterrestrial space makes the room we have on earth seem even smaller. The limits of physical space and their meaningfulness to man are constantly changing. Our challenge is to join with others in considering how man may yet accomplish his spatial conquests." 26 references.—*S. J. Lachman.*

7175. **Picha, Zdenek.** (Brabandstrasse 50, Hamburg 20) *Die Begründung der psychischen Energetik.* [The basis of psychic energy.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, **17**, 28-39.—A hypothesis is offered concerning the difference between the forces active in the material and psychic spheres, their reciprocal influence and transformation. This difference consists of a finer gradation of energy, smaller even than Planck's constant, contained in psychic forces. These very small forces are capable, by their minute inertia, to set physical forces into motion through mediation of points of contact, that is by dint of subatomic structures and protoplasmic fields of forces. At these points of contact, physical energy is transformed into psychic energy, which, in turn, influences physical energy. The transition of physical to psychic energy, therefore, does not contradict the principle of the conservation of energy. Physical as well as psychic energies can exist in potential or kinetic states. English and French summaries.—*J. W. House.*

7176. **Ruch, Theodore C.** *Diseases of laboratory primates.* Philadelphia, Pa.: W. B. Saunders, 1959. xxvi, 600 p.

7177. **Rusk, Howard A.** (New York U.-Bellevue Medical Center) *Stress in the world: The individual and the doctor.* *J. Lancet*, 1958, **786**, 280-281.—"Man sets his goals to the stress point." If he falls below this point, he vegetates; if he goes beyond, he breaks. International stresses have gone beyond "the world's end-point and have become strain. But, today, through international medical cooperation, our stress can find an outlet in the far more important battle—the battle for the control of inner space—the inner space in the minds and hearts of mankind through the world."—*G. K. Morlan.*

7178. **Russell, Roger W.** *Contemporary issues of concern to psychologists.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, **13**, 199-216.—Information and opinions expressed by individual psychologists are summarized. Major topics are indicated as follows: The Current Scene; The Psychologist Citizen; Education—Identification of Talent, Counseling and Guidance, Scholarships, Motivation of Students, Educational Methods, Motivation of Teachers, Educational Facilities, Research on Education, Tax Support; Science—Attitudes toward Science, Research Support, Motivation of Scientists, Scientific and Technical Information, International Exchange of Scientists, Federal Department of Science, National Science Academy; Defense—Security, National Productivity, International Cooperation, Search for Peace, Information, Research, Education and Training, Liaison.—*S. J. Lachman.*

7179. **Silverman, Hirsch Lazaar.** (Psychological Services, Public Schools, Nutley, N. J.) *Discipline: Its psychological and educational aspects.* *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, **42**, 274-283.—A review of discipline, its attainment and values.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

7180. **Swartz, Paul.** *Perspectives in psychology: VI. A note on the computing machine analogy in psychology.* *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, **8**, 53-56.—The uncritical use of analogy in psychology and sciences in general is discussed. Comments by R. R. Oppenheimer, J. W. Krutch, and J. R. Kantor relative to this problem are examined.—*S. C. Ratner.*

7181. **Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Contributi dell'Istituto di Psicologia. [Contributions of the Institute of Psychology.] Milano, Italy: Società Editrice, 1958. 313 p. 5,000 lire.—Topics and authors are as follows: "The Psychologist's Profession," A. Gemelli; "Visual Perception of Movement," A. Gemelli; "The Subject's Attitude in Perception," A. Gemelli and A. Cappellini; "Group Dynamics," L. Ancona; "Interviewing," L. Ancona; "Religious Attitudes and Psychopathology," N. Mailloux and L. Ancona; "Psychic Conflict," N. Mailloux and L. Ancona; "Visual Recall," M. Cesa-Bianchi; "Attitudes," G. Lacono; "The Psychologist's Function in the Domestic Economy," G. Lacono; "Diagnosis of Mental Deterioration," F. Alberoni; "Redundance and Entropy of the Italian Language," F. Alberoni; "Subjective Probability," F. Alberoni; "The Affinity of Instincts and Sympathetic Facial Expression," A. Terstenjak; "Stereoscopic After-effects and Fusional Eye Movements," L. Ancona; "Vocal Guidance," L. Ancona; "Perceived Content in Design," M. Cesa-Bianchi; "Further Contributions in**

Visual Recall," M. Cesa-Bianchi and A. Quadro; "Eye Movements in Image Formation," M. Cesa-Bianchi and A. Spaltro; "Emotional State and the Fusion of Intermittent Light Stimuli," A. Quadro. 19-item bibliography.—*L. J. Cantoni.*

7182. **Van Kaam, Adrian L.** (Duchesne U.) **Assumptions in psychology.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 22-28.—A discussion of the need to recognize the presence of assumptions and reasons for their denial. 17 references.—*A. R. Howard.*

7183. **Willner, Gerda.** **Duerckheim's existential philosophy: An evaluation and critique.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1958, 18, 38-51.—Duerckheim's 4 books are all in untranslated German. His philosophy is unique but resembles Horney and other American psychoanalysts. Duerckheim's concepts of the self, the Wesen, the real self, the self-system, the being, and the great experience are presented. The 3 basic impulses are to exist, to be special, and to be whole. "Duerckheim may be called an existential philosopher, a depth-psychologist, a mystic, or merely a seeker of the truth."—*D. Prager.*

THEORY & SYSTEMS

7184. **Alexander, Franz.** (Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago) **A contribution to the theory of play.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1958, 27, 175-193.—Play is viewed as the exercise of surplus libidinal energy not required for the grim task of survival. The view is advanced that life is governed by 3 fundamental dynamic processes: the principle of stability (ego functions), the principle of economy, and the principle of surplus energy. The principle of surplus energy is utilized for the understanding of growth, propagation, and play. 17 references.—*L. N. Solomon.*

7185. **Alexander, Peter.** (U. Bristol) **Theory-construction and theory-testing.** *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1958, 9, 29-38.—The author places the chief emphasis in scientific work upon phenomenal statements. These statements are not basic because of their certainty but rather because they are what the scientist sets out to explain. Many scientists appear to put their faith in theories and admit phenomenal statements grudgingly. A phenomenal statement is more than a means for testing a theory; it is something to be explained.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

7186. **Balint, Michael.** **The concepts of subject and object in psychoanalysis.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 83-91.—Theories of earliest experiences are briefly related to our language of subject and object. 2 extreme and different adaptations to the discovery of objects are outlined. The "philobat" enjoys thrills and seeks the areas among objects. The "ocnophil" avoids thrills and seeks objects rather than areas among objects. These orientations can be observed with regard to feelings and thinking, also. Multiple meanings for the terms subject and object are related to such variations in dealing with self and objects.—*C. L. Winder.*

7187. **Baumgarten, Franziska.** **Les forces régulatrices de l'âme et la structure psychique.** [Regulatory forces of the soul and the psychical structure.] Paris, France: Centre International de Synthèse, 1958. p. 103-111.—The explanatory concepts of modern psychiatry lead to the question of what enables humans

to sustain suffering and defeat. In contrast to Frankl, who supposes a human aptitude for suffering, the author concludes that it is the idea of consolation. The generality of this force in defense mechanisms, morality, and elsewhere, as well as its relation to physiological homeostasis, is examined.—*J. Bucklew.*

7188. **Bay, Christian.** (U. California, Berkeley) **The structure of freedom.** Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univer. Press, 1958. xii, 419 p. \$7.50.—A comprehensive systematic study which discusses basic theoretical and methodological assumptions necessary to approach answering the question: "How can increased insights into human behavior be employed in the service of sheltering the growth of individuality and freedom in the modern society?" Initiated by a presentation of concepts of freedom formulated by philosophers of the empiricist-utilitarian and idealist traditions, "basic values for a society aspiring toward freedom" are examined. The determinants of "psychological," "social," and "potential" freedom are reviewed, concluding with the political applications of the author's general theory of freedom. 418-item bibliography.—*C. W. Page.*

7189. **Beck, Samuel J.** (U. Chicago) **Implications for ego in Tillich's ontology of anxiety.** *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1958, 18, 451-470.—Tillich's view that anxiety is of the essence of human life provides a basis for understanding why man is no closer to living by the higher values than he was in the time of Socrates. Religion, education, and psychological therapy have all been concerned with relieving man of inner distress, whereas, the logic of the Socratic view entails living with our anxieties. The ego theories of Freud, Rank, Sullivan, and Federn are discussed, and considerable value is seen in the recent promotion of the psychological sciences. Theology is currently making contributions to psychology, and a scientifically oriented depth psychology can help to shed light upon ultimate values in human experience.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

7190. **Bieber, Irving.** **A critique of the libido theory.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1958, 18, 52-68.—The entire libido theory can be discarded without removing any of the cornerstones of Freudian theory. A complex somatic-physico-psychological structure was elaborated in the libido theory which confused and obscured Freud's brilliant clinical observations, and separated psychoanalysis from the other sciences. F. A. Weiss discussed this paper.—*D. Prager.*

7191. **Bolton, Charles D.** **Behavior, experience, and relationships: A symbolic interactionist point of view.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 64, 45-58.—The failure of symbolic interactionists to produce a systematic general theory is examined. Starting with the concepts from Mead, Durkheim, and Riezier the outlines of such a theory are indicated. The importance of symbols in human experience and the emergence of relationships as objects of experience through the medium of symbolic transformation form the core of the symbolic interactionist point of view and have certain methodological consequences for sociological research.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

7192. **Bonaparte, Marie.** **La psychanalyse face aux forces sociales, religieuses et naturelles.** [Psychoanalysis in the face of social, religious, and natural forces.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1958, 22,

219-222.—The success of analysis in America is enormous having transformed parental attitudes, and relaxed female sexual restrictions. However, it is not admitted in totalitarian regimes which can not tolerate free examination. In America analysis becomes increasingly subordinate to medicine, particularly in the light of the emphasis on psychosomatic medicine. Has analysis taught men to face death with less terror? Religion offers a shield against the terror of death. One is not afraid of death because one is a believer; one is a believer because one is afraid of death.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7193. **Brightman, Edgar Sheffield.** *Person and reality: An introduction to metaphysics.* New York: Ronald Press 1958. x, 379 p. \$7.00.—Empirical personalism as a philosophical system starts with recognizing the basic evidence of the Shining Present—i.e., one's own present personal experience, his Now. This is not an element but a whole, containing reference to an Illuminating Absent—i.e., past, future, others, world. Metaphysical method is, to be synoptic, relating the parts of analysis to the whole of experience. Time and cause are categories of all Shining Presents; space and motion are restricted to sensory experiences; substance is the principle of persons. Realms of being include: Essences which are personal and interpersonal experiences, aspects of personal wholes; (b) Nature, the objective order of the Illuminating Absent produced by God as the cosmic, eternal Person; (c) Persons, i.e., interacting whole selves with conscious, subconscious and body processes; (d) Values, which, as norms, transform persons into finding a oneness of purpose with each other and the cosmic Person. 4-page bibliography.—*P. W. Pruyser.*

7194. **Brown, Norman O.** *Life against death: The psychoanalytical meaning of history.* Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan Univer. Press, 1959. xii, 366 p. \$6.50.—Psychoanalysis is presented as the missing link between the modern movements in poetry, politics, philosophy, and anthropology. A teleological view of man and society is taken with psychoanalytic theory as the only medium available through which man may achieve his destiny. The author succinctly states the thesis of his work as follows: "to renew psychoanalysis, and through psychoanalysis to renew thought on the nature and destiny of man." 10-page bibliography.—*J. Suter.*

7195. **Canestrelli, L.** (U. Rome) *Current developments in applied psychology in Italy: A general review to mark the Thirteenth International Congress to be held at Rome April 9-14 1958.* *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl.*, 1958, 7, 2-77.—Brief reports of the work in applied psychology of various universities, institutes, and specialist services are presented. University of Bari (G. Zunini); University of Bologna (R. Canestrari); University Institute and City of Florence (A. Marzi); University of Genoa (A. Dalla Volta); Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan (M. Cesa-Bianchi); University of Palermo (G. Canziani); University of Rome (L. Canestrelli); National Institute of Psychology, National Research Council, Rome (L. Canestrelli); Italian Institute of Social Psychology, Turin (A. Massucco Costa); Salesian Center for Study and Research on Problems of Educational and Vocational Guidance, Turin (M. Viglietti);

Vocational Guidance Service, A.A.I., Naples (M. Parente); National Institute for the Protection of Young People (A. Oberti); National Institute for Accident Protection (L. Palma); Centro Didattico Nazionale per la Scuola Secondaria, Rome (C. Tamborlini).—*C. J. Adkins.*

7196. **Coombs, C. H., & Komorita, S. S.** (U. Michigan) *Measuring utility of money through decisions.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 383-389.—"A theory of an individual's preferences among bets is considered which leads to an ordered metric scale for measuring the utility of money. A test of the theory was made by predicting the preferences of 3 Ss among bets at a given expected value from their preferences among bets at two other expected values." 29 of 30 predictions were confirmed. The unconfirmed prediction involved "a choice to play or not to play as distinct from a preference between bets."—*R. H. Waters.*

7197. **Davis, D. Russell.** *Clinical problems and experimental researches.* *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 74-82.—"Working hypotheses should be formulated as inductions from clinical and not laboratory observations, and deductions from them should be tested by making further clinical observations, but they should also be expressed, so far as is possible, in the terms of laboratory, or general biological, theories. Clinicians may be eclectic in their choice of theories, but they should try to define their problems in such a way as to invite laboratory researches. If they achieve a measure of success in this, they will provoke laboratory workers to undertake new studies, with the purpose of extending existing theories so that they can more readily be applied clinically. It is remarkable, indeed deplorable, how little has been the influence which clinical problems have so far exerted upon laboratory psychologists in their choice of researches." 19 references.—*C. L. Winder.*

7198. **Escalona, Sybille.** (Albert Einstein Coll., Yeshiva U., NYC) *The impact of psychoanalysis upon child psychology.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 429-440.—Past and recent interrelationships between academic psychology and psychoanalysis are discussed. It is argued that one difficulty that prevented rapprochement of the two disciplines has been due to the difficulty of putting psychoanalytic concepts to an experimental test because of their generality. However, recent developments in psychoanalytic theory that emphasize ego functioning hold out some possibility for a scientific verification at the hands of behavioral researchers.—*N. H. Pronko.*

7199. **Ferson, Jean Emery.** *The displacement of hostility.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2386-2387.—Abstract.

7200. **Frankl, Viktor E.** *On logotherapy and existential analysis.* *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1958, 18, 28-37.—Logotherapy and existential analysis are synonymous. Man behaves as man only as he can move within the spiritual dimension. Logotherapy searches for the meaning of human existence. Contemporary man is threatened by the existential vacuum within him. A psychotherapist should evoke the will to meaning. Logotherapy gives unavoidable suffering the status of a positive value. Logotherapy supplements but does not supplant psychotherapy.—*D. Prager.*

7201. Freud, Sigmund. **Collected papers.** New York: Basic Books, 1959. 5 vols. v.p. \$25.00.—The first American edition of Freud's 5-volume Collected Papers, originally published by the International Psycho-Analytic Library in London, contains 117 separate papers, including case histories and contributions on technical problems, technique, metapsychology, applied psychoanalysis, and history of the psychoanalytic movement.—H. P. David.

7202. Harlow, Harry F., & Woolsey, Clinton N. (U. Wisconsin, Madison) **Biological and biochemical bases of behavior.** Madison: Univ. Wisconsin Press, 1958. xx, 476 p. \$8.00.—All of the papers in this collection were presented at the University of Wisconsin Symposium on Interdisciplinary Research, the purpose of which was to interrelate current findings in the areas of anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, and behavior. The 20 articles in the volume are concerned primarily with contributions made by the various disciplines to the understanding of behavior, the emphasis being on experimental results relating behavior to the physiology, anatomy, and chemistry of the brain.—P. G. Shinkman.

7203. Jones, H. Gwynne. **The status of inhibition in Hull's system: A theoretical revision.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 179-182.—"An amendment of the Hullian equation is proposed which, for both excitatory and inhibitory potentials, is consistent with Hull's distinction between habit and drive states and the postulated multiplicative interaction between the two. Theorems derived from this equation are compared with analogous consequences of Hull's formulation in the light of available empirical data." 15 references.—C. K. Bishop.

7204. Kahn, Samuel. **Psychoanalysis for thirty years.** Vol. V. Ossining, N. Y.: Dynamic Psychological Society Press, 1957. 417-674.—Some aspects of the theory, technique, and results of psychoanalysis are presented, followed by a discussion of influences on Freud's thinking, the relationship of psychoanalysis to psychiatry, and psychology. In the two final chapters Kahn describes a variety of personal experiences with patients, particularly those ending in suicide.—I. Fast.

7205. Landsman, Ted. (Vanderbilt U.) **Four phenomenologies.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, **14**, 29-37.—The "four major positions," self-defined as phenomenological, are briefly characterized. These include the "classical phenomenological psychology of Katz and MacLeod," "new" phenomenology of Snygg and Combs, "existentialistic psychology" of Binswanger and Sonnemans, "pure" phenomenology of Husserl and Farber. 25 references.—A. R. Howard.

7206. Lantos, Barbara. **Die zwei genetischen Ursprünge der Aggression und ihre Beziehungen zu Sublimierung und Neutralisierung.** [The two genetic origins of aggression and their relationships to sublimation and neutralization.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, **12**, 161-169.—Freud's second drive theory that considered aggression as a primary drive does not require discarding of his earlier view of aggression as self-preservation. The "aggression" of his second theory represents the aggression of frustration and rivalry directed against a human object. But Freud also continued to distinguish a nonaffective "aggression" that is a neutralized derivative of the self-pres-

ervative drives and which may be termed "activity." 15 references.—E. W. Eng.

7207. Lieberman, Bernhardt. **The auction values of uncertain outcomes in win and loss type situations.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, **19**, 1110.—Abstract.

7208. Liengme, André. **Les quatre règles fondamentales de la vie: Essai de la psychologie pratique.** [The four fundamental rules of life: An essay on practical psychology.] Neuchâtel, Switzerland: Delachaux & Niestlé S.A., 1958. 175 p. Fr. 750.—The author's philosophy of life and therapy is based primarily on 4 mental hygiene principles: (a) confidence (in life, God, others and ourselves). (b) Obedience (to the laws of life and God). This is achieved by working on better self-knowledge, self-acceptance, active carrying out of ideas, control of superficial emotions, and development of deep emotion. (c) Living in the present: a realistic approach to life concentrating on good actions "today." (d) Having a goal: "to love and to serve." A value system is necessary. Each of the principles is discussed in detail and supplemented by practical advice on how to achieve it.—D. F. Mindlin.

7209. MacQueen, James Buford. **Towards a mathematical theory of cognitive processes.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, **19**, 564.—Abstract.

7210. McQuitty, Louis L. **Developing pattern-analytic methods to isolate fruitful psychological concepts.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **12**, 109-114.—A paper read in honor of Professor E. A. Bott, which maintains that research methods should play a larger role in relation to theorizing and the development of fundamental psychological concepts. Standard methods are criticized, and agreement and linkage analyses are proposed for isolating concepts.—R. Davidson.

7211. Mandel, Henry. **A Q-methodology investigation of the oral and anal character as described by psychoanalytic theory.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, **19**, 2148.—Abstract.

7212. Morrow, William R. **Psychologists' attitudes on psychological issues: II. Static-mechanical-elementarism.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **57**, 69-82.—"The article deals with a . . . study of 'static-mechanical-elementarism' as opposed to a 'dynamic-holistic' approach. This opposition embraces three interrelated polarities in ways of analyzing causal relations: (a) mechanical vs. dynamic conceptions; (b) elementaristic vs. holistic conceptions; and (c) static vs. dynamic conceptions of psychological processes. It was hypothesized that psychologists' beliefs on issues involving these polarities will tend to reflect a general point of view varying in degree, rather than a set of unrelated opinions." The results as measured by a Likert-type scale, the SME Scale, tended to support the hypothesis.—C. K. Bishop.

7213. Moss, Howard Alan. **The generality of cautiousness as a defense behavior.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, **19**, 879.—Abstract.

7214. Murphy, William F. (VA Hosp., Boston, Mass.) **A comparison of psychoanalysis with the dynamic psychotherapies.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, **126**, 441-450.—It is shown that there are definite theoretical and technical differences between classical psychoanalysis and most dynamic psychotherapies. These differences are described in both general and specific terms, and reasons are stated for a possible

confusion of the two systems. 28 references.—N. H. Pronko.

7215. **Presthus, Robert V.** (Cornell U.) **Toward a theory of organizational behavior.** *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1958, 3, 48-72.—"Several theoretical formulations from sociology and psychology are used in an attempt to set down a general theory of organizational behavior. The typical bureaucratic model is defined as a 'structured field,' in the sense that authority, status, and role are clearly articulated and thus provide behavioral cues that facilitate perception and learning. Harry Stack Sullivan's theory of interpersonal psychiatry is incorporated to explain the individual's reactions to this structured environment. His learned deference to authority is geared into the organization, mainly through the medium of anxiety reduction. Acceptance of organizational authority is highly reinforced because it reduces anxiety by ensuring approval from superiors. Since reactions to authority will differ in terms of genetic composition, class, and idiosyncratic experience of a given individual, three ideal types of accommodation are posited: the upward-mobiles, the indifferents, and the ambivalents."—V. M. Staudt.

7216. **Reifenberg, Ernst.** **Pavlov und Kretschmer.** [Pavlov and Kretschmer.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1958, 10, 110-117.—Pavlov's criticism of Kretschmer's psychiatric starting-point in the development of a constitutional typology is being maintained by some workers in Pavlov's School, despite the fundamental changes which have taken place in Kretschmer's theories since the first edition of "Körperbau und Charakter." The biologically and constitutionally based investigative methods of Kretschmer's School may contribute a clinical method with which to determine the functional types of the nervous system. Russian summary. 32 references.—C. T. Bever.

7217. **Rickman, John. (Ed.)** **A general selection from the works of Sigmund Freud.** New York: Liveright, 1957. xii, 294 p. \$4.25.—These are basic selections from some of Freud's classics. They attempt to give the reader a sense for the change and development of Freud's basic ideas. The papers range from the 1910 paper on the "Origin and Development of Psychoanalysis" to the 1926 monograph, "Inhibitions, Symptoms and Anxiety" (also translated with the title of "The Problem of Anxiety"). In addition, the book concludes with an appendix by Charles Brenner on the "Re-formulation of the Theory of Anxiety" and an index and glossary of psychoanalytic terms.—Fred J. Goldstein.

7218. **Rokeach, Milton, & Bartley, S. Howard.** (Michigan State U.) **Some pitfalls in psychological theorizing.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 283-284.—"The purpose of this paper is to draw attention to certain examples of confusing psychological statements. These could be classified as involving circularity, lack of parsimony, and indefinite regress. It is hoped that pointing to these examples will lead to their avoidance. . . . Explanations must lie outside of the thing explained. . . . It seems to us that, before we invoke a new term, we are obligated to consider whether we are adding unnecessarily to an already unparsimonious state of affairs. . . . The mere fact that one uses a new term implies that there is a

difference, and it seems to us this carries with it the obligation to make the difference explicit. What is particularly unfortunate is the fact that failure to do so is often associated with a disregard for the work of others on essentially the same problem. . . . A greater regard for parsimony would probably lead to unification rather than fragmentation of research findings."—S. J. Lachman.

7219. **Stern, Alfred.** (California Inst. of Technology) **Existential psychoanalysis and individual psychology.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 38-50.—This is primarily a comparison of the views of Sartre and Adler to indicate that many of their differences are more apparent than real. 13 references.—A. R. Howard.

7220. **Stransky, Erwin.** **Wagner-Jauregg und die Psychotherapie.** [Wagner-Jauregg and psychotherapy.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 1-11.—Freud's contemporary, although his antipode, never opposed Freud's therapeutic endeavors. He expressed the biological tendencies of a deterministic era yet appreciated Freud's achievement in leading the medical profession to a greater study of the patient's psyche. Yet psychoanalysis was to him rather an area of belles-lettres than a critical activity. Wagner-Jauregg's own medical clinical psychology was free of speculative interpretation and philosophical substructure, and accomplished notable results with asocial characters and delinquents.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7221. **Stukat, Karl-Gustaf.** **Suggestibility: A factorial and experimental analysis.** Stockholm, Sweden: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1958. 248 p. Sw. kr. 25.—The concept of "suggestion," which originally referred exclusively to hypnotism, now includes a variety of phenomena, the functional unity of which are questioned. The only factor that has been established with some certainty is the primary suggestibility factor of Eysenck and Furneau. The present author constructed several new tests of suggestibility and factor analyzed data obtained from both children and adults. Factors consistent with those reported by Eysenck were obtained. In a concluding discussion of the results, the fruitfulness of regarding the factors as hypothetical underlying causes was stressed. Primary suggestibility was found to be uncorrelated with age, whereas secondary suggestibility was found to be negatively correlated with increasing age. Neurotics, as a group, tended to be more suggestible than normal Ss on tests of secondary suggestibility only. Hysterics did not differ significantly from nonhysterics on any test of suggestibility. Females tended to be more suggestible than males. Suggestibility, as measured by the body-sway test, was positively related to ease of conditionability, as measured by hand-withdrawal and GSR in a shock-light schedule. 187 references.—C. M. Franks.

7222. **Szekely, Lajos.** **A comment on Dr. Bowlby's "ethological approach to research in child development."** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 131-134.—"What has been stated can be summarized under three points: (1) Psychoanalytic interest in the extrapolation of ethological findings is not new. During the past 37 years, at least eight psychoanalysts, in eighteen articles and three books, have utilized the research results of comparative psychology and ethol-

ogy respectively, for the psychoanalytical theory of drives, for the evolutionary theory of control of conflicts, for the theory of evolution, etc. (2) These authors did not restrict themselves to issuing general declarations regarding a programme, but made serious efforts to deal with concrete analytical problems. (3) The literature which deals with the ethological approach in psychoanalysis appears to have escaped Bowlby's notice. It is far from being the case that 'no attention has yet been given it.' 30 references.—C. L. Winder.

7223. Taylor, J. G. **Experimental design: A cloak for intellectual sterility.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 106-116.—Aristotelian modes of thought are still very prevalent in psychology and are supported by an elaborate structure of statistical and experimental design techniques. By reason of their logical tidiness such techniques have the unfortunate effect of reducing the manifest discontent that this situation should engender. Psychology requires not statistical laws but scientific laws, "statements expressed in general terms, that can generate specific predictions when specific values are assigned to the general terms." Such laws are not likely to be found by statistical investigators, which are concerned with single systems rather than with populations of systems. The kinds of investigations which are required are exemplified by Piaget's studies of the development of the mind in individual children and by Kohler's work with distorting spectacles.—C. M. Franks.

7224. Tiebout, H. M., Jr. (U. Illinois, Urbana) **Freud and existentialism.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 341-352.—The aim is "to show (a) the anti-existentialist, mechanistic conceptual framework that dominated Freud's initial approach to the study of man; (b) how at various points Freud was forced to transcend this framework in the direction of a phenomenological approach based upon the postulate of freedom; and (c) how Freud's analysis of anxiety, narcissism, and the pleasure-principle approximates the existentialist analysis of finitude, anxiety, and non-being." 27 references.—N. H. Pronko.

7225. Trueblood, David Elton. **The challenge of Freud.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1958, 9(85), 37-44.—Freud's attack upon religion as wish fulfillment, as a projection upon nature of a fatherlike benevolence is based upon a biased selection of data. "Mental infantilism" hardly describes the writings of Neibuhr, Temple, Barth, Maritain, Schweitzer, Buber. Religious conviction is often at variance with wishes.—A. Eglash.

7226. Viaud, Gaston. **Les instincts.** [Instincts.] Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1959. 185 p. Fr. 700.—Instinct denotes a positive concept describing generally clear-cut, but more or less complex, behavior appearing in a specific form in only one species, with relatively little variation from one individual to another, and with goals which are important to the organism's well-being or life. The development of the concept of instinct emphasizes 3 major trends: mechanistic, finalistic, and objectivist. Theoretical and experimental studies are reviewed under the following chapter topics: "Biological Classification," "Simple Instincts," "Complex Instincts," "Social Instincts," "Reflexes, Tropisms, and Instincts," "Instinctive Behavior, Intelligent Behavior,

and Learned Activity," and "The Physiology of Instincts." 60 references.—F. M. Douglass.

7227. Wallraff, Charles F. (U. Arizona) **John Locke and the Zeitgeist of the present: A criticism of Boring's account of Locke's "ideas."** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 443-448.—Boring's account of Locke's theory of ideas is critically reviewed and found to be misrepresentative of "tenets which in 1690 were regarded as fundamental by" Locke. The fact that Boring cannot escape the Zeitgeist of the present is perhaps responsible.—R. H. Waters.

7228. Waters, Rolland H. (U. Florida) **Behavior: Datum or abstraction.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 278-282.—The problem of defining and delimiting psychology's field of study is indicated. The "fundamental reason for the rejection of soul, mind, and consciousness [in the definition of psychology] was the fact that as conceptions abstracted from the raw data, they took on the status of entities, of obscure agencies determining behavior. And this sort of construct was out of harmony with the developing scientific temper of the time. . . . The term behavior refers to those activities which exhibit (a) spontaneity or autonomy . . . (b) persistence, (c) variability, and (d) docility. . . . My contention is that psychology's 'behavior' is analogous to the physicist's heat, that the psychologist uses the term to refer to a class of activities that possess certain characteristics, those referred to by the criteria outlined. . . . This means that 'behavior' is an abstraction, not a datum."—S. J. Lachman.

7229. Wittkower, E. D. **Predictive psychophysiological studies.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 11-22.—"Is psychoanalysis a science?" The author attempts to demonstrate the interrelationships between psychological and physiological processes in accordance with psychoanalytic theory. By the actual criteria of rigorous scientific research, psychoanalysis can not yet be termed a science. In experiments on ovarian, thyroid, and gastric function some aspects have been confirmed. Predictive psychological and physiological changes have been demonstrated. Some light has been thrown on the relevance of emotional factors to the etiology of Graves' disease and of duodenal ulcer.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

(See also Abstracts 7352, 7354, 7356, 7862, 8094, 8202, 8946)

METHODS & APPARATUS

7230. Baller, Warren R., & Baker, Robert L. (U. Nebraska) **Revision of an instrument for measurement of knowledge of human behavior.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 623-628.—Revision of the instrument known as The Case of Mickey Murphy established that the instrument measures 3 different kinds of ability: avoidance of unwarranted conclusions, interpretation of data, and formulation of plans of action. Information on reliability, validity, and further study are given.—M. Murphy.

7231. Beardslee, David Cromwell. **An empirical study of the measurement of psychological distance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 574-575.—Abstract.

7232. Cohen, John; Dearnley, E. J., & Hansel, C. E. M. (U. Manchester) **A quantitative study of meaning.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 141-148.—Groups of children aged 6-7, 9-10, and 12-13 years participated in this "operational" study of meaning in the case of words with a numerical connotation. Ss were individually directed to select from both small and large trays of beads containing varying quantities, amounts representing "a few," "some," and "a lot" respectively. The effect of "grade of value" appeared in the different absolute quantities chosen, which also reflected the number of beads available. With increasing age there was clearer differentiation among the grades of value. Size of tray appeared to exert little influence.—R. C. Strassburger.
7233. Cox, D. R. **Planning of experiments.** New York: Wiley, 1958. 308 p. \$7.50.—An elementary but comprehensive treatment of the principles of experimental design for all experimenters. The approach is nonmathematical and many illustrative examples, taken from many fields of research, are given for each type of experimental design. Great emphasis is put on making the principles of experimental procedure clear without using technical, statistical, or mathematical terms.—J. Suter.
7234. Dinsmoor, James A. (U. Indiana) **A device for measuring and programming the speed of execution of a single response.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 57-58.—The description and wiring diagram of an apparatus which obliges the organism to achieve an experimenter-determined speed for a criterion response.—J. Arbit.
7235. Farnsworth, Paul R. **The limitations of Cattell's space method of studying eminence.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 169-173.—J. McK. Cattell's method of appraising eminence by measuring space given these great figures in history in several encyclopedias has been criticized, partly on basis of greater space accruing to those who led more varied lives, lived longer, and made more numerous achievements of medium quality in contrast to other men who were more perfectionist. To illustrate, the author compared mentions given to composers with ratings given them by members of the American Musicological Society. A few prominent musicians were not mentioned, and the authors of encyclopedias frequently failed to keep up to date, some newer composers never achieving mention.—R. W. Husband.
7236. Festinger, Leon, & Katz, Daniel. (Eds.) **Les méthodes de recherche dans les sciences sociales. Vols. I & II.** Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1959. 753 p. Fr. 3800. (See 28: 3542.)
7237. Hilton, George F. (USA Hosp., Camp Wolters, Tex.) **The multiple-pattern visual field screener: An evaluation.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, 35, 314-320.—N = 607.3% were referred. The over-referral rate was 15.8%. Further study of the problem of under-referral is important. A comparison with 3 previous studies is presented.—T. Shipley.
7238. Jensen, Milton B. (VA Hosp., Salisbury, N.C.) **A light-switch alternation-apparatus.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 441-442.—5 switches control 5 lights through a multi-position control switch. By means of the latter different learning tasks may be presented S. It has been found useful in studying the learning process in neuropsychiatric patients.—R. H. Waters.
7239. Kaplan, Bert. (National Research Council) **Dissemination of primary research data in psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 53-55.—"During the past decade the development of new techniques in microreproduction has offered psychologists the revolutionary possibility of publishing large amounts of material in small editions at very low cost. . . . Three distinct patterns for the publication of primary records now seem possible." First, workers holding sets of data may independently arrange with microtext publishers; second, individuals or groups may initiate highly specialized series of primary records; third, a stable publication series may be developed under the sponsorship of our professional societies. Data often inadequately or incompletely exploited may be made available to other research workers by such arrangement. As many as 30 to 60 pages of material can be put on a single microcard. The major disadvantage of microscopy as a medium of scholarly publication is the expensiveness of good microcard readers. At present inexpensive desk readers are in developmental stages.—S. J. Lachman.
7240. Korchin, Sheldon J., Basowitz, Harold; Grinker, Roy R., Hamburg, David A., Persky, Harold; Sabshin, Melvin; Heath, Helen, & Board, Francis A. **Experience of perceptual distortion as a source of anxiety.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 98-113.—A technique is described "for use in an experimental study of stress behavior of anxious Ss and normal Ss. The S was led to believe that his perception (of lines, pictures) was inaccurate or distorted by producing a discrepancy between an initial judgment and a later validating judgment, thus creating a conflict between 2 definitions of external events. . . . The technique was used on 3 days, following a pre-experimental day without specific stress. . . . The experimental stress was found to be convincing and to lead to discernible emotional response in both groups. The normal Ss' responses were more specific and appropriate to the focal stresses, [while] the more disturbed Ss were more responsive to the situation in general; their behavior was less related to the specific events. [These] findings are discussed in terms of 3 dimensions of a stress experiment: the subjects' needs, and the relevance of the stress to their frustration; the S's ego strength and defenses; and the psychological context of the experiment." The Length Estimation Test and the Picture Description Method are described in detail. 16 references.—L. A. Pennington.
7241. Kubie, Lawrence S. **Research into the process of supervision in psychoanalysis.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1958, 27, 226-236.—"An objective investigation of the process of supervision as employed in psychoanalytic education is urgently needed because of the patently nonanalytic implications of the supervisory process as currently used." Additionally, such research would throw light on the analytic process itself, would further methodology in this area, and would provide a method for screening and training supervisors.—L. N. Solomon.
7242. Lester, David. (Yale U.) **An automatic range-selector for the continuous registration of skin-resistance.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 437-441.—The apparatus was designed to measure auto-

matically low levels of skin-conductance such as are present in a sleeping S.—R. H. Waters.

7243. Levy, E. Z., Thaler, V. H., & Ruff, G. E. (Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio) **New technique for recording skin resistance changes.** *Science*, 1958, 128, 33-34.—"This report describes information obtained when basal skin resistance is recorded continuously." A specially constructed skin resistance meter and related apparatus is described and its use indicated. "This technique gives a clear record of periods of sleep by demonstrating graphically a rise of basal resistance. Alertness is revealed by a line of relatively low resistance. Relaxation and drowse are indicated by gradually rising resistance with infrequent, large fluctuations." A figure is presented providing the following records: tracing showing period of sleep, tracing showing work periods in a hyporesponsive individual, tracing showing work periods in a hyperresponsive individual, hyporesponsive tracing, normoresponsive tracing, hyperresponsive tracing.—S. J. Lachman.

7244. Lilly, John C. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Electrode and cannulae implantation in the brain by a simple percutaneous method.** *Science*, 1958, 127, 1181-1182.—"In an investigation of the psychologically active motivational (reward and punishment) systems of the brain stimulated by electrical means, we have utilized 'roving' electrodes implanted in the unanesthetized monkey's brain. The technique of implantation by hammering sleeve-shaped guides into the skull for these movable electrodes apparently has not been used before and simplifies the problem in chronic preparations." Details of the method are discussed. A figure indicating the materials used in electrode implantation and another figure which is an X-ray photograph of a monkey's skull containing 20 sleeves and one electrode are presented. "Infections are avoided by the liberal use of a 70-percent alcohol on skin. . . . Recently, sleeves made of No. 15 hypodermic needle tubing were manually hammered into the skulls of 2 restrained porpoises under only local anesthesia"; the needles were passed into the brain and used to find intracerebral motivational systems in experiments lasting up to 7 days.—S. J. Lachman.

7245. Maxwell, A. E. (U. London) **Experimental design in psychology and the medical sciences.** London: Methuen, 1958; New York: Wiley, 1958. 147 p. \$3.75.—This book attempts to describe a number of experimental designs basic to experiments concerned with psychological and psychiatric questions. The first chapter is concerned with basic principles and the elementary logic of tests of significance. Commencing with the second chapter, each design is introduced by means of a practical example (in an effort to avoid mathematical terminology). The author's aim is to not simply describe various designs "but to show why it is essential that experiments are carefully designed in the first place." The final chapter shows how to assess the relative efficiency of different designs. Books for further reading are listed at the end of each chapter. 39 references.—A. J. Sprow.

7246. Meissner, W. W. **Nonconstructural aspects of psychological constructs.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 143-150.—"Three nonconstructural elements,

which appear in current psychological constructural systems, are singled out and briefly discussed: (a) attribution to a theoretical construct of 'real existence,' as if the construct were really a description of the real structure of the organism, rather than of the organism as it is known in the theory; (b) attribution of 'theoretical-real existence' to a construct, without attributing the defined structure to the real organism which is merely a methodological assumption and implies nothing about the real organisms; (c) phenomenological or experiential reinterpretation of theoretical constructs. . . . The first is illegitimate, the second is legitimate and scientifically sound, and the last is discussed in the light of possible evolution of a distinctively psychological methodology which would incorporate both phenomenological and behavioristic elements." 33 references.—C. K. Bishop.

7247. Miller, O. E., & Sant, A. J. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.) **Portable telescopic visual colorimeter.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 474-479.—"A compact, portable, visual, telescopic colorimeter has been designed for use in studies of photographic color reproduction. Telescopic viewing permits measurement of the color and luminance of areas as small as $\frac{3}{8}$ in. square. Alternative Maxwellian viewing is provided for measuring nonuniform samples or samples having a rough or grainy texture. The precision and accuracy of this instrument have been found to be highly satisfactory."—F. Ratliff.

7248. Miller, Richard S. (Colorado State U.) **The Munsell System of Color Notation.** *J. Mammal.*, 1958, 39, 278-286.—The author suggests the abandonment of Ridgway's Color Standard and Color Nomenclature as a standard for color description in biology. The applicability of the Munsell System of Color Notation is proposed as a substitute because of its high standard of technical accuracy and adaptability to research problems.—D. R. Kenshalo.

7249. Perlin, Seymour; Pollin, William, & Butler, Robert N. **The experimental subject: I. The psychiatric evaluation and selection of a volunteer population.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 65-70.—A clinical, psychiatric evaluation of 83 so-called "normal control" volunteers for use as Ss in experimental settings showed that 52% of the younger Ss exhibited "psychopathological symptoms." 65% of an "aged" group had "diagnosable psychopathology." These and other findings are discussed in relation to factors leading to the volunteering and to the problem of research design in which "normal Ss" are required.—L. A. Pennington.

7250. Shneidman, Edwin S. **A method for educating the present correlates of perception: An introduction to the method of successive covariation.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 113-120.—"A suggested methodology for perception (including psychological test) research is proposed. In effect, it is an inductive method in the tradition of Mill's canons and is called the method of successive covariation. The method is based on three concepts: Mill's method of concomitant variation, the concept of paridiction, and the concept of successive anamneses. The primary purpose of the method is to provide a methodology for educating the paridictive (present) correlates of perceptual responses with the eventual goal of developing methodologies which will permit the investigation of the future correlates of perception."—C. K. Bishop.

7251. Slack, Charles W. Trial design in human experiments. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 92-102.—"A model involving the combination and permutation of the occurrence of events within the experimental trial was suggested which enables one to generate a variety of trial types. The events which make up a trial were proposed as stimuli, instructions, and responses. The definition of these events was adequate enough to permit the making of certain restrictions on the occurrence of events so that a number of trials, some the same as and some different from those already in use, could be described and their potentialities discussed. The values of the study of trial design lie in its use as an aid in the conceptualization of experiments, particularly in the generation of new experiments and in the providing of a framework within which we can fit experimental findings."—C. K. Bishop.

7252. Stevens, S. S. Problems and methods of psychophysics. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 177-196.—The problems of psychophysics primarily involve scale construction. Each of the 5 types of scaling problems are outlined, i.e., the determination of nominal scales, ordinal scales, interval scales, logarithmic interval scales, and ratio scales, along with a description of the methodology appropriate to each problem. The applications of psychophysical methodology to problems of practical utility are briefly described.—W. J. Meyer.

7253. Surwillo, Walter W. (McGill U.) A new method of motivating human behavior in laboratory investigations. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 432-436.—The method is described as a "heat-pain stimulation." Heat is delivered to the calf of the leg by a device whose construction and wiring diagram is given.—R. H. Waters.

7254. Thompson, Clem W., Nagle, Francis J., & Dobias, Robert. (Boston U.) Football starting signals and movement times of high school and college football players. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ.*, 1958, 29, 222-230.—An apparatus is described to measure movement time of varsity college and high school football players to selected starting signals. "Rhythmic digit, rhythmic word-digit, non-rhythmic word digit and non-rhythmic color starting signals were used and movement time for each starting signal were computed." It was found that rhythmic digit starting signals result in the fastest movement times and to a significant degree over the nonrhythmic and color starting signals.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

(See also Abstracts 8289, 8832)

NEW TESTS

7255. Berger, Irene. Die Projektionstestgruppe (Proteg): Ein Verbaltest zur Erfassung der kindlichen Persönlichkeitsdynamik. [The projective test group (Proteg): A verbal test for the understanding of the personality dynamics of the child.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 125-130.—A new projective test for boys and girls between 4 and 15 years is discussed. It utilizes questions about wishful thinking under the pretense of the realm of "magic." Samples of application of the test are given.—E. Schwerin.

7256. California Test Bureau. Technical report on the California Test of Mental Maturity: 1957 edition. Los Angeles, Calif.: Author, 1958. 32 p.—This report is a supplement to the manuals for the 6 levels of the CTMM and the Short-Form. The underlying philosophy and a history of the development of these 2 tests is described. Also included are detailed information on the 1957 restandardization, additional data on Kuder-Richardson or split-half reliability, correlations with other tests, and relations between the 2 tests.—R. L. McCornack.

7257. Carter, Harold D. California study methods survey: Untimed, 30-50 min., grades 7-13, 1 form. Los Angeles, Calif.: California Test Bureau, 1958. Booklets \$3.50 per 35 with manual and scoring keys; specimen set \$.50.—A self-report inventory designed to reveal the essential nature of the study methods and attitudes of the student. A total score and part scores for Attitudes toward School, Mechanics of Study, and Planning and System are obtained together with a Verification score to validate the other scores. Retest and Kuder-Richardson reliability coefficients are given. Correlations with grades, some with intelligence partialled out; with standardized achievement tests; and with an overachiever and underachiever criterion are presented.—R. L. McCornack.

7258. Edwards, Allen L. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule. (2nd ed.) New York: Psychological Corp., 1959. 27 p.—Contains revised information on the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule published originally in 1954 (see 31: 2006). Includes directions for scoring, interpretation of scores, norms, suggested uses, reliability, intercorrelations of the variables, and validity data. 82-item bibliography.—S. Kacruk.

7259. Ford, J. S., Grimsley, F., Ruch, F. L., & Warren, N. D. Employee aptitude survey: Group, adults, forms A and B, timed, 5 min. each except 10 min. for Numerical Ability. Los Angeles, Calif.: Psychological Services, 1958. Booklets for each test \$2.50 per 25 with manual and scoring stencils.—A battery of employment tests that meet the unique industrial conditions. Each test is easy to administer, score, and interpret; has short time limits, a number of established validities, alternate forms, and face validity; and measures a specific ability. The battery has been factor analyzed and aims at maximum validity per minute of testing time through the use of short, mutually independent tests, each of which makes some unique contribution to the prediction of job performance. The battery includes Verbal Comprehension, Numerical Ability, Visual Pursuit, Visual Speed, Space Visualization, Numerical Reasoning, Verbal Reasoning, Word Fluency, Manual Speed, and Symbolic Reasoning. Each test's manual typically includes norms for the general population and various occupational groups; alternate forms reliability; intercorrelations with other tests; and validations against several industrially significant criteria.—R. L. McCornack.

7260. Hernandez, Carlos. The spanish revision of the S.R.A. Junior Inventory, Form A. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 354-355.—Abstract.

7261. Mira y Lopez, Emilio. M.K.P.: Myokinetic psychodiagnosis. New York: Logos Press,

1958. xx, 186 p. \$6.75.—Translated from the French, this book describes the M.K.P., a psychological test which involves the analysis of graphic expression to indicate attitudinal state. Materials, methods of administration and interpretation, and some motor correlates of personality are described. Tables of norms, validity and reliability data are presented. A sample test booklet is enclosed with the text.—*A. F. Greenwald.*

7262. Mitchell, Claude. **California analogies and reasoning test: Group, forms A & B, 40 min., grades 10-13.** Los Angeles, Calif.: California Test Bureau, 1958. Booklets \$4.20 per 35 with manual and scoring key; specimen set \$.50.—A scholastic aptitude test consisting of 101 analogy items from the areas of natural science, mathematics, social science, and English literature. The manual includes data on item development, Kuder-Richardson, retest and equivalent form reliabilities, correlations with both achievement and intelligence tests, and correlations with school marks ranging from .30 to .65.—*R. L. McCormack.*

7263. Stone, Joice B. **Structured-objective Rorschach test: Group or individual, adults, untimed.** Los Angeles, Calif.: California Test Bureau, 1958. Non-illustrated booklet \$.50; illustrated booklet \$.75; manual \$.50; ink-blot cards \$12.00; ink-blot Kodaslide \$11.00; scoring stencils \$1.50; specimen set \$1.00.—This test is designed to appraise and analyze vocationally significant temperament traits of adults. 10 forced-choice items are provided for each of the 10 original Rorschach blots. The 15 standard Rorschach scores are combined to provide ratings on 26 attributes. Retest reliabilities, intercorrelations, norms for several school and occupational groups, and correlations with supervisory ratings and first year college grade point average are presented in the manual.—*R. L. McCormack.*

7264. Weingarten, Kurt P. **Picture interest inventory: Nonverbal, group, untimed, 20-30 min., grade 7 to adult.** Los Angeles, Calif.: California Test Bureau, 1958. Booklets \$5.25 per 35 with manual; scoring stencils \$1.00; specimen set \$.50.—A measure of vocational interests using sketches of vocational situations to elicit responses in both free-choice and forced-choice format. Scores are obtained in the fields of Interpersonal Service, Natural, Mechanical, Business, Esthetic, and Scientific; and also for Verbal, Computational, and Time Perspective. The manual presents retest reliabilities for two grades, test development information, scale intercorrelations, and correlations with other interest tests.—*R. L. McCormack.*

STATISTICS

7265. Baker, G. A. (U. California, Davis) **Empiric investigation of a test of homogeneity for populations composed of normal distributions.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, **53**, 551-557.—"A test of homogeneity is developed that will frequently detect non-homogeneity by means of samples as small as fifty for some populations that are composed of normal components. The development is essentially the same as Smirnov's distribution free tests as discussed [by Birnbaum]." (See **28**: 110).—*C. V. Riche.*

7266. Becker, Gordon M. (General Dynamics Corp., Groton, Conn.) **Sequential decision making:**

Wald's model and estimates of parameters. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **55**, 628-636.—Ss were permitted to secure as large a sample as they desired prior to deciding from which of several populations their sample originated. Their performance was analyzed in terms of Wald's sequential probability ratio test model. Found that the discrepancies from the model were of a small magnitude. Characteristics of the individual's decision process were noted.—*J. Arbit.*

7267. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh) **Comparative reliability of self-ratings and predictions of others' ratings.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, **18**, 117-124.—College students were more reliable in their ratings of food preferences of other students than in self-ratings of food preferences. Ss (N = 130) were divided into 6 groups (2 sets of instructions and 3 lists of food to be rated) and further "dichotomized into two sub-groups to provide a measure of replication error in the later analysis." A 2-factor analysis of variance was employed.—*W. Coleman.*

7268. Bennett, Edward M. **Empirical aspects of polydiagnostic research.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, **44**, 251-269.—"The polydiagnostic method for eliciting patterns of associations is outlined in terms of its empirical characteristics. The multiple forced-choice procedure by which the subjects form their judgments is treated as the basis for developing various statistical and matrix analyses for the evaluation of polydiagnostic data. Consideration is given to the various types of personality research which might respond to polydiagnostic procedures, and statistical aspects of such research are treated. A number of statistical tables are presented to report preliminary normative data and to simplify the process of testing for significance of means, variances, and coefficients of similarity."—*R. W. Husband.*

7269. Blumen, Isadore. (Cornell U.) **A new bivariate sign test.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, **53**, 448-456.—"A sign test for the hypothesis that the medians of two or more variables (not necessarily independent) have a particular value is described in detail for the bivariate case. The slopes of the vectors from the bivariate median to the n sample points are ordered and we let $a_j = \pm 1$ according as the vector corresponding to the jth slope is above or below a horizontal line through the median. The bivariate test is based on the statistic $v^2 = 2(v_1^2 + v_2^2)/n$, where $v_1 [=] \sum a_j \cos(\pi j/n)$, $v_2 [=] \sum a_j \sin(\pi j/n)$, and the sum is over the integers $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. The statistic has the chi-square distribution for large samples. The power of this test relative to other possible sign tests and Hotelling's T^2 is discussed."—*C. V. Riche.*

7270. Bradley, James V. (Wright Air Development Center) **Complete counterbalancing of immediate sequential effects in a Latin square design.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, **53**, 525-528.—"If there is an even number of experimental conditions (Latin letters), it is possible to construct a Latin Square in which each condition is preceded by a different condition in every row (and in every column, if desired). These designs are useful in counterbalancing immediate sequential, or other order, effects. A simple, and easily remembered, procedure by which to construct such squares is described and illustrated. A proof is offered which shows that the procedure is

valid for any size square having an even number of cells on a side."—C. V. Riche.

7271. **Bross, Irwin D. J.** **How to use ridit analysis.** *Biometrics*, 1958, **14**, 18-38.—Scientists often use dependent variables that are neither continuous nor dichotomous, but consist of a graded series of categories. This paper intends to describe a practical general-purpose tool for the analysis of such data. The mechanics are quite simple. The ridit for a given category is the proportion of individuals in all "lower" categories plus one half the proportion of individuals in the category itself. The use of ridits to examine relationships is extensively illustrated with data from the Cornell Automotive Crash Injury Research Program.—R. L. McCornack.

7272. **Clark, Russell A., & McClelland, D. C.** **A factor analytic integration of imaginative and performance measures of the need for achievement.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, **55**, 73-83.—The administration of the TAT measure of n Achievement and performance measures of n Achievement under both Neutral and Achievement-oriented conditions produced a factor which showed a marked increase in importance from the Neutral to the Achievement-oriented condition. Due to its response to achievement-related instructions it was identified as an n Achievement factor. The TAT measure did not correlate with this factor but another factor, which decreased in importance from the Neutral to the Achievement-oriented condition, did. This paradoxical situation was resolved by assuming that an increase in Achievement motivation would reduce the inter-individual variability and thus decrease the factor's contribution to the total variance.—C. K. Bishop.

7273. **Clemans, William V.** (U. Washington) **An index of item-criterion relationship.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, **18**, 167-172.—The index

$$\frac{\text{point biserial } r}{\text{max. pt. biserial of same sign}}$$

is recommended as superior to biserial r and point biserial r as an index of item-criterion relationship. 4 respects in which it seems to be superior are discussed.—W. Coleman.

7274. **Collier, Raymond O., Jr.** (U. Minnesota) **Main effects and non-zero interactions in a two-way classification.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, **26**, 253-256.—This paper concerns itself with what is meant by a test of a main effect and how it is made when the interaction effects are not assumed to be zero. It was shown that likelihood ratio tests of main effects can be made in a 2-way classification even if interactions are assumed to exist, but under this condition may provide limited information.—E. F. Gardner.

7275. **Comrey, Andrew L.** (U. California, Los Angeles) **A factor analysis of items on the MMPI paranoia scale.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, **18**, 99-107.—Following the procedures described in previous reports, 15 centroid factors were extracted from a matrix of phi coefficients based on the MMPI paranoia scale. Of these, 9 were tentatively identified as Paranoia I, Paranoia II, Paranoia III, Paranoia IV, neuroticism, cynicism, anti-social behavior, hysteria, and rigidity.—W. Coleman.

7276. **Comrey, Andrew L.** (U. California, Los Angeles) **A factor analysis of items on the**

MMPI psychopathic deviate scale. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, **18**, 91-98.—"Thirteen centroid factors were extracted from a matrix of phi coefficients based on the 50 items of the MMPI Pd scale plus the variables Age, Sex and Hospitalization. A sample of 360 normals and hospital patients of random psychiatric diagnosis was used." Following the use of Kaiser's Varimax method, 8 factors were tentatively identified as: neuroticism, paranoia, psychopathic personality, shyness, delinquency, euphoria, anti-social behavior, and family dissension.—W. Coleman.

7277. **Douglass, Howard Junior.** **The effects of sample size on prediction with three test weighting methods.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, **19**, 2134-2135.—Abstract.

7278. **Dykstra, Otto, Jr.** (General Foods Research Center) **Factorial experimentation in Scheffé's analysis of variance for paired comparisons.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, **53**, 529-542.—"In applying paired comparisons methods we sometimes find that the samples to be compared represent factorial combinations. It is found that Scheffé's method of paired comparisons may be applied for an underlying factorial design. The larger designs tend to become prohibitive, since to double the number of test samples requires about four times the number of judgments. A blocking procedure is described where only twice the number of judgments are required to double the number of samples, taking in account an underlying 2-series factorial. The larger designs provide many degrees of freedom for order effects but may not provide any for a true error estimate. We obtain degrees of freedom for error by running some pairs twice in only one order. We again may use the underlying factorial to decide which pairs to run once in each order and which pairs to run twice in only one order."—C. V. Riche.

7279. **Ferris, George E.** **The k-visit method of consumer testing.** *Biometrics*, 1958, **14**, 39-49.—When testing a pair of products the "no preference" votes have often been wasted, misused, or misinterpreted. A preference model is proposed to solve this problem, its parameters estimated, and the variance-covariance matrix of the estimators obtained. Checks on the appropriateness of the model are indicated. 3 examples are given.—R. L. McCornack.

7280. **Fitzpatrick, Robert.** **The detection of individual differences in accident susceptibility.** *Biometrics*, 1958, **14**, 50-68.—The notion of accident-proneness leads to an hypothesis that there are stable differences in susceptibility to a particular kind of accident among individuals exposed to the same risk. A critical review of the methods used to test this hypothesis is made under the readings of: the univariate approach, the bivariate approach, time intervals between successive accidents, and issues in further research. 31 references.—R. L. McCornack.

7281. **Gadel, Marguerite S.** (The Prudential Insurance Company of America) **The relationship of item validity shrinkage to curvilinearity of response distributions.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, **18**, 145-152.—Items with a curvilinear distribution tend to decrease in item validity from original to cross-validation samples. Curvilinear items are those in which the intermediate response is keyed in the opposite direction from the responses at both extremes in per-

sonality or interest inventories with 3 or more alternatives. 5 cross-validation groups had an average r of .194 between curvilinearity and shrinkage (significant at 1% level with $n = 177$). Gadel cautions that with large samples the shrinkage will be negligible and that other factors besides curvilinearity must be identified if item shrinkage in item validity is to be substantially reduced in cross-validation.—*W. Coleman*.

7282. Geisser, Seymour. (National Institute of Mental Health) **A note on McQuitty's index of concomitance.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 125-128.—A concomitance coefficient is derived that is considered to have 2 advantages over the one proposed by McQuitty in (a) being sensitive only to the number of agreements, and (b) being capable of being related to known sampling distributions. The coefficient is stated as: $C = (r + k - n)/rk$, in which r = number of people marking yes to at least one of the ideas, k = number of people marking yes to A, and r = number of people marking yes to B.—*W. Coleman*.

7283. Goodman, Leo A., & Hartley, H. O. (U. Chicago) **The precision of unbiased ratio-type estimators.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, 53, 491-508.—"This paper is concerned with a modification of the usual ratio estimators that leads to an unbiased estimator. This property of unbiasedness is important in certain sample surveys involving a large number of strata. The precision of the unbiased ratio estimator is compared with the usual ratio estimators. Both the situation where the sample size in each stratum is small and the situation where the sample size is large . . . [are] considered in the present paper. In most of this paper, no assumptions are made about the population distribution . . . and the results obtained do not depend on such assumptions."—*C. V. Riche*.

7284. Griffin, Harold D. (Lincoln, Nebr.) **Graphic computation of tau as a coefficient of disarray.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, 53, 441-447.—By considering Kendall's tau as a measure resulting "from the least number of moves required for transforming one ranking into the other" the author obtains a simplified computational procedure utilizing graphic methods. A variant of the formula is

$$r = 1 - \frac{4s}{n(n-1)}$$

where s is the minimum number of interchanges required to transform one of the sample rankings into the other.—*C. V. Riche*.

7285. Gulliksen, Harold. (Princeton U.) **Comparatal dispersion, a measure of accuracy of judgment.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 137-150.—It is suggested that the ambiguity of a set of paired comparison judgments may be measured by the quantity $\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2r_{12}\sigma_1\sigma_2}$. This quantity is termed the comparatal dispersion. A simultaneous solution for scale values and ratios of comparatal dispersions has been presented and applied to some data on food preferences.—*M. O. Wilson*.

7286. Gulliksen, Harold, & Tukey, John W. (Princeton U.) **Reliability for the law of comparative judgment.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 95-110.—"A variance-components analysis is presented for

paired comparisons in terms of three components: s , the scale value of the stimuli; d , a deviation from the linear model specified by the law of comparative judgment; and b , a binomial error component. Estimates are given for each of the three variances, σ_s^2 , σ_d^2 , and σ_b^2 . Several coefficients, analogous to reliability coefficients, based on these three variances are indicated. The techniques are illustrated in a replicated comparison of handwriting specimens." 16 references.—*M. O. Wilson*.

7287. Gurland, John. (Iowa State Coll.) **A generalized class of contagious distributions.** *Biometrics*, 1958, 14, 229-249.—By appealing to the notions of compound and generalized distributions various classes of contagious distributions are obtained. Contagious distributions have been used in the study of accident statistics. Properties of the confluent hypergeometric function are utilized in establishing recurrence relations for the probabilities, and some limiting cases are discussed. 27 references.—*R. L. McCornack*.

7288. Hale, Jordan. **A factor analysis of short-hand-transcription ability.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2135-2136.—Abstract.

7289. Hammer, Charles Howard. **A validation study of the Activity Vector Analysis.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1108-1109.—Abstract.

7290. Hartley, H. O. (Iowa State Coll.) **Maximum likelihood estimation from incomplete data.** *Biometrics*, 1958, 14, 174-194.—A simple iterative method of complete generality for computing maximum likelihood estimates from incomplete data is described. The method does not depend upon special aid tables nor does it vary with the nature of the incompleteness as other methods do. Truncated and censored samples appear as special cases. Discrete distributions are considered in a series of 6 examples. Continuous distributions will be treated in a second paper.—*R. L. McCornack*.

7291. Heath, Robert W. (Purdue U.) **A machine method of computing Guttman's coefficient of reproducibility with a large sample.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 204-205.—"A [machine] method of computing Guttman's Coefficient of Reproducibility is described. . . . On the average, the coefficient for an N of 1000 can be computed in one-half hour."—*P. Ash*.

7292. Hoyt, Cyril J., & Krishnaiah, P. R. (U. Minnesota) **Test of significance of differences of changes.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 26, 247-251.—This paper considers a method for testing the significance of differences between the means of 2 successive measurements of the same variable on samples from a number of strata of a given population. A method for obtaining the sums of squares required in analysis of variance for the differences from corresponding tables for the 2 separate measurements is presented.—*E. F. Gardner*.

7293. Izard, Carroll E., & Rosenberg, Nathan. (Vanderbilt U.) **Effectiveness of a forced-choice leadership test under varied experimental conditions.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 57-62.—Use was made of the forced-choice personality test developed by the PRB, TAGO with naval aviation cadets. Comparisons were made of the reliability and validity of the 420-item test with a short form of 106

keyed items. Split-half r 's of .60 for the long form and .65 for the short form, corrected by the Spearman-Brown, were obtained. For the validity estimate, r 's of .26 and .28 for the 2 forms were respectively obtained with peer ratings used as the criterion. Forced-choice scores obtained under instructions for a "set to fake" did not significantly differ from regular scores, suggesting that the test is not easily susceptible to faking.—*W. Coleman.*

7294. Jones, Howard L. (Illinois Bell Telephone Co.) **Inadmissible samples and confidence limits.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, 53, 482-490.—"A simple procedure is proposed for dealing with situations where a possibility exists that a sample to be randomly selected may turn out to be unsatisfactory in some respect. The procedure consists essentially in computing confidence limits as if the specified risk were $\alpha_A(1 - p_N)$, where α_A is the risk we are actually willing to run, and p_N is the a priori probability that a selected sample will not be considered to be satisfactory."—*C. V. Riche.*

7295. Kaiser, Henry F. (U. Illinois) **A modified stanine scale.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 26, 261.—The proposed modification in the stanine scale, changing its standard deviation from 1.945 to 2, results in little change in the percentage of cases in each stanine interval. However, the author points out that the scale is somewhat neater to handle quantitatively.—*E. F. Gardner.*

7296. Kelleher, Therese; Robinson, H. F., & Comstock, R. E. **Precision of estimates of variance components.** *Biometrics*, 1958, 14, 69-77.—A study concerning "the effects of non-normality of parent distributions and lack of homogeneity of variances on the precision of estimates of components of variance when the precision has been estimated on the basis of these assumptions." Generally, the effects were small in the 5 populations of corn studied.—*R. L. McCornack.*

7297. LaBerge, David L., & Lawrence, Douglas H. **Two methods for generating matrices of forms of graded similarity.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 77-100.—The present study presents two methods for generating two-dimensional forms each of which yields an objective measure of the spacing of the forms. In the first method two forms are selected, the outline of each being represented by a set of points joined by straight lines. The initial form is then continuously distorted until it becomes the second. This distortion process can be represented by a set of paths along which the points of the first form move until they become the points of the second form. The major conclusions were as follows: (a) Both methods of generating two-dimensional forms provide a complete and simple summary of the specific set of forms involved in form recognition studies. (b) The perceptual ordering of these forms within a row or column of the matrix is on the average exactly the same as the order in which the forms are generated. (c) There is no simple relationship between the absolute size of the measure of objective spacing and the perceived spacing of the forms.—*R. W. Husband.*

7298. Langer, Rudolph E. (Ed.) **Symposium on numerical approximation.** Madison, Wisc.: Univer. of Wisconsin Press, 1959. x, 462 p. \$4.50.—The book includes 21 papers delivered at the symposium con-

ducted by the Mathematics Research Center, United States Army, at the University of Wisconsin. The objective of this symposium was the presentation and discussion of recent developments in the field of numerical approximation centered around three general themes: linear approximation, external approximation, and algorithms.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

7299. McHugh, Richard. (U. Minnesota) **Significance level in factorial design.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 26, 257-260.—In the case of multiple tests of significance in a factorial design, it is inadequate to use the same critical F value as would be used to perform a single test. The suggested procedure is to rank the mean squares on the basis of the nominal significance probabilities and utilize Hartley's sequential F -test technique.—*E. F. Gardner.*

7300. McNemar, Quinn. (Stanford U.) **On growth measurement.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 47-55.—Prompted by Lord's paper (The Measurement of Growth), McNemar has written a note discussing a simple regressed score method for estimating true gains from observed gains. His basic formulas do not require the assumption of equality of error variance for initial and final scores as Lord does. McNemar also refutes Lord's claim that "If all three pairs of testing are separately analyzed, the resulting estimated gains will be consistent with each other."—*W. Coleman.*

7301. Malone, Robert Lincoln. **A configural versus the standard method of scoring the Strong Vocational Interest Blank.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1110-1111.—Abstract.

7302. Mark, Mary Louise. **Statistics in the making: A primer in statistical survey method.** Columbus, O.: Ohio State Univer., 1958. xxv, 436 p. \$5.00.—This textbook deals almost exclusively with the production (first) stage of statistical research rather than the descriptive (second) or inferential (third) stages of statistical procedure. It is restricted to the survey or census type of research with the data collected by questionnaire or interview; however, the author believes this limitation should not detract greatly from the purpose of the book—"to acquaint beginners with the fundamental of production procedures in their logical, technical and administrative aspects." Besides being directed to teachers of elementary statistical methods in the social sciences, the author intends it to serve as "a handbook for untrained students (administrators and other workers) confronted with statistical projects who can get little or no systematic guidance elsewhere." 6 pages references.—*R. G. Holroyd.*

7303. Meredith, William Melbourne. **The estimation of criterion parameters from a biased sample.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 871.—Abstract.

7304. Mishler, Elliot G. (Princeton U.) **A scalogram analysis of the Sentence Completion Test.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 75-90.—Guttman's technique of scalogram analysis was applied to the scoring and interpretation of a Sentence Completion Test. 2 clinical psychologists were used to develop a scoring code for rating the presence or absence of 8 personality characteristics. On an unidimensional scale, only 4 of the scales stood up reliably in a replication of the study. 15 references.—*W. Coleman.*

7305. Overall, John Ernest. **A statistical model for the prediction of human decision behavior.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1126-1127.—Abstract.

7306. Perry, Norman C., & Michael, William B. (Alabama Polytechnic Institute) **A note concerning the reliability of point biserial coefficient for large samples.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 139-143.—The reliability of a point biserial coefficient (r_{pb}) is demonstrated through the use of equations derived from a model proposed by Tate. Equations are provided for computing the 5 and 1% fiducial intervals for r_{pb} .—W. Coleman.

7307. Pickrel, E. W. (USAF Personnel and Training Research Center) **Classification theory and techniques.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 37-46.—For the classification problem, several techniques have been advocated. Pickrel discusses the advantages and limitations of the following techniques: multiple discriminant function, multiple cutting-score, unique pattern, and multiple correlation. Empirical studies using these techniques including some comparative investigations are cited. 20 references.—W. Coleman.

7308. Pierce, J. R., & Gilbert, E. N. **On AX and ABX limens.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 593-595.—"Rosenblith and Stevens obtained a larger frequency limen by the ABX method than by the AX method. The ratio of the limens is here calculated on the assumption that there is a statistical variation in the physiological or psychological response to a given stimulus. The ratio of limens is 2.12 for a Gaussian distribution of response and 2.14 for a uniform distribution." The model fits data for one subject well but not the data for the other subject.—I. Pollack.

7309. Radkins, Andrew P. (Purdue U.) **Sequential analysis in organoleptic research: Triangle, paired, duo-trio tests.** *Food Res.*, 1958, 23, 225-234.—A sequential analysis approach to testing the statistical hypotheses associated with triangle, paired, and duo-trio tests is explained and is demonstrated using arbitrarily selected levels of risk for Type I and Type II error. These tests are shown to meet the required assumption of a binomial distribution. "The main advantage of sequential analysis is that a decision can be made with a relatively small sample size."—D. R. Peryam.

7310. Rao, C. Radhakrishna. **Some statistical methods for comparison of growth curves.** *Biometrics*, 1958, 14, 1-17.—The problem of comparing the characteristics of growth under different conditions is approached by replacing the observations by summary figures. Reducing the data to a minimum number of dimensions and developing tests of significance are the purposes of this paper. Tests are developed to examine whether, by a common transformation, the curves of different groups can be made linear and to test whether the slopes are the same. A factor-analysis model is examined, and a general solution for continuous curves is discussed.—R. L. McCornack.

7311. Rogers, Cyril A. **The orectic relations of mathematically derived fluency scores.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 85-102.—Some forms of verbal fluency possess properties that make them amenable to a mathematical treatment. However, the question

arises: do constants of fluency tests produce higher orectic and cognitive correlates when mathematically derived than the corresponding raw data? Another pertinent question is: "What is the factorial structure of the mathematically derived fluency scores?" A sample of 100 children were given a battery of tests. Analysis of the results showed that mathematically derived fluency scores predicted orectic qualities no better than raw score data. There was some evidence of high g loadings but the evidence was incomplete. 26 references.—C. K. Bishop.

7312. Sawrey, William L. (U. Colorado Medical Center) **A distinction between exact and approximate nonparametric methods.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 171-177.—"Nonparametric tests are discussed in relation to parametric tests. A distinction is made between two types of nonparametric tests. One type leads to an exact significance level, the other to an approximate significance level. The failure to distinguish between these two types has led to confusion and error. Examples are cited." 31 references.—M. O. Wilson.

7313. Scanlon, John Cimeon. **The Activities Index: An inquiry into validity.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2151.—Abstract.

7314. Schaie, K. Warner. (U. Nebraska) **Tests of hypotheses about differences between two intercorrelation matrices.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 26, 241-245.—A discussion is presented of intuitive approximations to a test of significance for the overall discrepancies between intercorrelation matrices. The method suggested uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test of goodness of fit to test the discrepancy of the obtained distribution of significance ratios from the theoretical distribution specified by the cumulative integral of the normal error curve.—E. F. Gardner.

7315. Siegel, Max, & Hirschborn, Boris. (Brooklyn Coll.) **Adolescent norms for the Purdue Pegboard Test.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1958, 36, 563-565.—Analysis of the Purdue Pegboard Test data obtained from 100 male adolescents indicates that the currently available published norms are suitable for this age group.—G. S. Spear.

7316. Smith, H. Fairfield. **A multivariate analysis of covariance.** *Biometrics*, 1958, 14, 107-127.—A previously published analysis of covariance with several characters is re-examined. A standard analysis of covariance is shown to be meaningless when an "independent" variable is affected by treatments, and the model proposed by DeLury is also deficient. A meaningful method of analysis is suggested.—R. L. McCornack.

7317. Sorin, M. **Graphiques d'étalonnages continus.** [Continuous graphs of standards.] *BINOP*, 1958, 14, 94-95.—The author illustrates graphs drawn up to provide means of showing continuous relationships between test performance, age, and class levels at successive grades.—F. M. Douglass.

7318. Sprott, D. A. **The method of maximum likelihood applied to the Poisson binomial distribution.** *Biometrics*, 1958, 14, 97-106.—The negative binomial, the Neyman Type A, and the Poisson binomial are 3 contagious distributions that have been applied to plant and insect populations. A procedure for fitting the Poisson binomial by the method of maximum likelihood is described, and the efficiencies

of the method of moments and the method of sample zero frequency are considered. The Neyman Type A is included as a special case.—*R. L. McCornack*.

7319. Stanley, J. C., & Beeman, E. Y. (U. Wisconsin) **Restricted generalization, bias, and loss of power that may result from matching groups.** *Psychol. Newsltr., NYU*, 1958, 9, 88-102.—Studies in the area of mental deficiency are analyzed in terms of matching procedures and analysis of covariance techniques. 42 references.—*M. S. Mayzner*.

7320. Torgerson, Warren S. **Theory and methods of scaling.** New York: Wiley, 1958. xiii, 460 p. \$9.50.—A review and summarization of the literature on psychological scaling prepared at the request of the Committee on Scaling Theory and Methods of the Social Science Research Council. Chapters dealing with the importance of measurement in science, the nature of measurement, and the classification of scaling methods present in a systematic way the basic issues involved in man's attempt to measure attributes of his environment. Detailed discussions of the familiar fractionation methods, equisection methods, and Thurstone's scaling procedures are presented. In addition, considerable emphasis is given to the newer and more complex methods such as multidimensional scaling models, latent structure analysis, and the general categorical judgment model. Much of the author's own work in the field has been included. Procedures specific to a particular attribute and problems concerned with the classification of stimuli into unordered or partially ordered groups are not treated. 21-page bibliography.—*E. F. Gardner*.

7321. Tryon, Robert C. (U. California) **Cumulative communality cluster analysis.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 3-35.—Cumulative communality (CC) cluster analysis is defined as "a method of discovering and measuring the general properties revealed by the correlations among behavior-properties of objects." Factoring is used to determine the structural relations among the variables, which may be orthogonal or oblique. Although the CC method of cluster analysis is analogous in some ways to factor analysis, Tryon emphasizes that conceptually and methodologically it is different "being based on formulated principles of domain sampling." A fictitious problem is presented to illustrate the procedures used in CC cluster analysis, and comparisons are made with factor analysis. The decisive steps for writing an electronic computer program for the procedure are also given.—*W. Coleman*.

7322. Tucker, Ledyard R. (Princeton U.) **An inter-battery method of factor analysis.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 111-136.—"The inter-battery method of factor analysis was devised to provide information relevant to the stability of factors over different selections of tests. Two batteries of tests, postulated to depend on the same common factors, but not parallel tests, are given to one sample of individuals. Factors are determined from the correlation of the tests in one battery with the tests in the other battery. These factors are only those that are common to the two batteries. No communality estimates are required. A statistical test is provided for judging the minimum number of factors involved. Rotation of axes is carried out independently for the two batteries. A final step provides the correlation

between factors determined by scores on the tests in the two batteries. The correlations between corresponding factors are taken as factor reliability coefficients." 29 references.—*M. O. Wilson*.

7323. Twery, Raymond; Schmid, John, Jr., & Wrigley, Charles. (Michigan State U.) **Some factors in job satisfaction: A comparison of three methods of analysis.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 189-202.—A Job Satisfaction Inventory of 21 items was constructed for use with air force, airplane and engine mechanics. The product-moment *r*'s between items for 467 Ss were analyzed in 3 different ways: factor analysis with communalities, factor analysis with unities, and similarity analysis. Each of the techniques yielded the same classification of the 21 items into 5 groups. Thus, the authors suggest that similarity analysis as proposed by McQuitty may be a highly desirable technique to use as it is much easier than the others both computationally and conceptually.—*W. Coleman*.

7324. Ulich, Eberhard. (München 22, Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1, Psychologisches Institut der Universität) **Neue Erfahrungen mit dem Pauli-Test.** [New experiences with the Pauli-test.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 108-126.—An analysis of a large number of protocols obtained with the Pauli-test (continuous arithmetical computation) showed that the norms used up to date have to be revised.—*W. J. Koppitz*.

7325. Wagner, Harvey M. (Stanford U.) **A practical guide to the dual theorem.** *Operat. Res.*, 1958, 6, 364-384.—"A summary of the important variations on the simplex method is presented, with an emphasis placed on the connection between these techniques, the revised simplex method and the dual theorem. Only elementary matrix algebra is employed to enable the nonmathematicians to utilize the various algorithms. Specifically the dual simplex algorithm, parametric programming, and techniques for additional and secondary constraints, and for upper bounded variables are discussed." 49 references.—*M. R. Marks*.

7326. Walker, Clinton Mitchell. **Concept identification as a function of amounts of relevant and irrelevant information.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1440.—Abstract.

7327. Waters, Lawrence Kent. **The effects of quantized error information on human tracking performance in a closed-loop system.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 888.—Abstract.

7328. Wilkinson, G. N. **Estimation of missing values for the analysis of incomplete data.** *Biometrics*, 1958, 14, 257-286.—When only a few observations are missing from data that otherwise conform to a planned experimental design, the fitting of a linear model to the data by the principle of least squares is most simply carried out by equating each unknown to its estimated value derived from the formally completed data. The missing value equations are derived. Methods of computation are discussed and tables for several standard designs are given. The solution of the equations by matrix inversion is usually relatively simple. A second paper in this journal will deal with the correction of the analysis of variance and the derivation of standard errors.—*R. L. McCornack*.

7329. Wrigley, Charles; Saunders, David R., & Neuhaus, Jack O. (Michigan State U.) **Application of the quartimax method of rotation to Thurstone's primary mental abilities study.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 151-170.—"This study compares a quartimax rotation of the centroid factor loadings for Thurstone's Primary Mental Abilities Test Battery with factorings of the same correlation matrix by Thurstone (simple structure), Zimmerman (revised simple structure), Holzinger and Harman (bi-factor analysis), and Eysenck (group factor analysis). The quartimax results agree very closely with the solutions of Holzinger and Harman and of Eysenck, and reasonably well with the two simple structure analyses. The principal difference is the general factor provided by the quartimax solution. Reproduction of the factorial structure is sufficiently good to justify its use at least as the first stage of rotation." 20 references.—M. O. Wilson.

(See also Abstracts 7211, 8129, 8137, 8797)

REFERENCE WORKS

7330. American Foundation for the Blind. (15 W. 16th St., NYC) **Directory of agencies serving blind persons in the United States and Canada. (11th ed.)** New York: Author, 1959. 222 p. \$3.00.—The agencies are established nonprofit organizations listed by state and includes the Dominion of Canada. These agencies provide federal, state, regional, and local services. Most all states offer broad educational, vocational rehabilitation, and library services. Information is provided on blind publications, Braille service, guide dogs, various blind aides, employment service, availability of supplies and equipment, schools, financial assistance, vacation camps, homes, etc. The directory has the following separate appendices: (a) "Associations of Professional Workers and Councils of Agencies for the blind." (b) "Guide Dog Schools, Listed by States." (c) "Printing and Publishing Organizations." (d) "Specialized Library, Recording and Transcription Services." (e) "Other Organizations Interested in Service to Blind Persons." A very adequate and complete index is available on the various agencies, organizations, and services to the blind.—A. A. Kramish.

7331. New York City, Community Council of Greater New York, Inc., Committee on Information Services. **Directory of social and health agencies of New York City, 1958-59.** New York: Author, 1958. xi, 640 p.—A directory which provides, in a readily accessible form, "comprehensive but brief information about governmental and voluntary welfare and health agencies serving New York City."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

7332. Perry, J. W., & Kent, Allen. (Western Reserve U.) **Tools for machine literature searching: Semantic code dictionary: Equipment: Procedures.** New York: Interscience Publishers, 1958. xvii, 972 p. \$27.50.—A comprehensive and advanced treatment of the uses of data processing equipment and procedures in literature searching presented in 4 sections. The first 2 sections consider machine literature searching systems in general. The third section presents the author's methods of analyzing, encoding, and searching. The last section is a comprehensive

semantic code dictionary edited by John L. Melton.—J. T. Suter.

7333. Schifferes, Justus J. **The family medical encyclopedia.** Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown, 1959. xviii, 617 p. \$4.95.—A brief but comprehensive guide for the layman on matters medical. Much of its contents are presented in the form of "dictionary" definitions which are interspersed with larger and more complete explanatory passages which present select topics in the form of brief encyclopedic articles. Several useful tabulations such as a "caloric counter of common foods, a listing of national health organizations, and the like are included. Some illustrations are also in the volume.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

7334. Stanley, J. C. (U. Wisconsin) **A partially annotated supplemental bibliography of research methodology: Experimental design.** *Psychol. Newsltr., NYU*, 1958, 9, 108-117.—137 references.

ORGANIZATIONS

7335. American Psychological Association. **Program of the sixty-sixth annual convention of the American Psychological Association.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 319-432.—The major section contains abstracts of papers to be delivered and symposia to be presented at the 68th APA convention. APA and divisional meetings, presidential addresses, and social functions are indicated. General information and informal announcements concerning the convention are outlined, and indices of sponsored programs and program participants are included.—S. J. Lachman.

7336. American Psychological Association, Committee for Selecting the Recipients of Awards for Outstanding Contributions to Scientific Psychology. **Scientific Contribution Awards 1957.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 155-168.—"Distinguished Scientific Contribution Awards of the APA were presented to Edward C. Tolman (in absentia), Carl I. Hovland, and Curt P. Richter (in absentia) during special ceremonies at the 1957 APA Annual Meeting. Each recipient was presented, in person or in absentia, with a formal citation of his outstanding scientific contribution to psychology and an honorarium of \$1,000." The citation for Edward Chase Tolman read in part: "For the creative and sustained pursuit of a theoretical integration of the multifaceted data of psychology . . . for forcing theorizing out of the mechanical and peripheral into the center of psychology without the loss of objectivity and discipline; for . . . his purposive-cognitive theory of learning." The citation for Carl Iver Hovland read in part: "For his original and provocative contributions to the scientific study of persuasive communications and the modification of beliefs and attitudes." The citation for Curt Paul Richter read in part: "For his pioneering investigations of physiological mechanisms affecting behavior." A brief biography and a complete bibliography of his scientific publications is included for each award recipient.—S. J. Lachman.

7337. American Psychological Foundation. **Gold Medal and Distinguished Scientific Writing Awards 1957.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 169-170.—The APF's second Gold Medal Award would have been given to Lewis Madison Terman. However, the APF's Board of Trustees "decided against a policy of

awarding this medal posthumously and also against naming another award winner in his place this year." The Award for Distinguished Science Writing in the Field of Psychology consisting of a scroll and a check for \$500 was awarded to Ernest Havemann. The citation in part read: "For his articles on psychology in *Life* magazine, January 7, 1957 to February 4, 1957. . . Mr. Havemann's series was judged to be outstanding, not only for accuracy, lucidity, and interest, but for truly exceptional grasp of the diversity of modern psychological research and services." A brief biography of Mr. Havemann is presented and also part of his acceptance statement.—*S. J. Lachman*.

7338. **Caribbean Conference on Mental Health. Constructive mental hygiene in the Caribbean.** Assen, Netherlands: Van Gorcum, 1957. xiii, 176 p.—Proceedings of the First Conference, Aruba, Netherlands Antilles. The participants presented problems of mental health common to the Caribbean area together with recommendations for combating them.—*S. A. Walters*.

7339. **Educational Testing Service. Annual report, 1957-1958.** Princeton, N.J.: Author, 1958. 108 p.—In addition to a summary of the major activities and developments of the year at the Educational Testing Service, the president's report includes some comments on education in Russia based on a month's visit as a member of a team of educators. Financial statement, current testing programs, a picture story of a guidance program, summaries of current research projects are given.—*R. E. Perl*.

7340. **Menninger Foundation. Report of progress.** Topeka, Kan.: Author, 1958. 106 p.—Research in progress, clinical and educational activities during the year from July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958 are reported. Clinical statistics, lists of publications, lectures and addresses, and lists of officers and staff, of fellows and students are added.—*E. Katz*.

(See also Abstract 8273)

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

7341. ———. **Ernest Jones, 1879-1958.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1958, 27, 157.—Obituary; portrait, frontispiece.

7342. **Bellak, Leopold. Henry A. Murray: An appreciation.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 143-144.—For the special TAT issue of this journal, the president of the Society for Projective Techniques has written an appreciation of the inventor of the TAT.—*A. R. Jensen*.

7343. **Biesheuvel, S. (National Inst. Personnel Research, Box 10319, Johannesburg, South Africa) Objectives and methods of African psychological research.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 161-168.—"African research programmes should . . . be preferably directed towards the measurement of limits of modifiability of African behavior, and towards a definition of the environmental factors that determine these limits. Such research does not aim at ultimate theoretical limits, obtainable only, if at all, by means of artificial laboratory experiments without relevance to African social development."—*J. C. Franklin*.

7344. **Bridgman, Olga. (U. California, Berkeley) George Malcolm Stratton: 1865-1957.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 460-461.—Obituary.

7345. **Buytendijk, F. J. J. Rencontre-Encounter-Begegnung. Contributions à une psychologie humaine dédiées au professeur F. J. J. Buytendijk.** [Contributions to human psychology dedicated to Professor F. J. J. Buytendijk.] Antwerpen, Belgium: Uitgeverij het Spectrum, 1957. 520 p.—37 authors, mostly psychiatrists, psychologists, biologists, and writers of Europe, offer a multilingual series of papers (in German, French, Dutch, and English) in honor of the very versatile and productive psychologist Buytendijk on the occasion of his resignation from the University of Utrecht in 1957. The papers cover a wide range of subjects: phenomenology of interpersonal relations and expressive movement, religious experience, symbolism, developmental psychology, and psychopathology. 12-page bibliography.—*P. W. Pruyser*.

7346. **Fine, Reubin. In memoriam: Ernest Jones, M.D. (1879-1958).** *Psychoanalysis*, 1958, 6, 78.

7347. **Fromm, Erich. Sigmund Freud's mission: An analysis of his personality and influence.** New York: Harper, 1959. xvi, 120 p. \$3.00.—In critically appraising Freud's relationship to his parents, his wife, and other men and women, his authoritarianism, religious and political convictions, and the quasi religio-political nature of psychoanalysis, Fromm "has tried to show that Freud's aim was to found a movement for the ethical liberation of man, a new secular and scientific religion for an elite which was to guide mankind."—*H. P. David*.

7348. **Glover, Edward. Ernest Jones, 1879-1958.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 71-73.—Obituary.

7349. **Graham, Clarence H. Walter Samuel Hunter, March 22, 1889-August 3, 1954.** *Biogr. Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 31, 127-155.—Biographical memoir of Hunter with portrait and bibliography.

7350. **Holzner, Burkart. Amerikanische und Deutsche Psychologie: Eine vergleichende Darstellung.** [American and German psychology: A comparative study.] Würzburg: Holzner Verlag, 1958. 406 p.—In spite of a close connection between American and German psychology, at their onsets both countries developed the new discipline in different directions. Today the gap is wide and only regrettably little communication exists. This divergence can be traced back to the influence of Locke on Anglo-Saxon thinking, while in Germany the influence of Leibniz was stronger. Under the influence of Locke, science emphasized empiricism and methodology; Leibniz' philosophy led to idealism and wholistic theories in psychology. In the light of this historic development, past and present theories of American psychology are confronted with dominant psychological trends in Germany. 231-item bibliography.—*W. J. Koppitz*.

7351. **Ischlondsky, N. (301 Park Ave., NYC) The life and activity of I. M. Sechenov.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 367-391.—A biographical account of Sechenov's life and the evolution of his theory as a precursor of Pavlov are presented.—*N. H. Pronko*.

7352. **Jarl, Vidkunn Coucheron. Historical note on the term differential psychology.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 158-160.—Stern early proposed the term

"differential" when referring to the "individual psychology" used by Binet and others, but was also used as opposed to social psychology. "Differential" could additionally be applied to social classes, age groups, peoples or sexes and might be coordinated with "general psychology."—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7353. **Lazzeroni, Virgilio, & Marzi, Alberto.** **Psychology in Italy from 1945-1957.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 54-80.—Political conditions and the Italian rejection of scientific studies relating to man inhibited the growth of modern psychology before 1945. The characteristic features of modern Italian research are the close relation between methods and research in psychological and psychophysiological fields and the techniques applied to actual problems. Problems of synthesis of personality aspects have been only partially faced.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7354. **Razran, Gregory.** (Queens Coll., Flushing, N.Y.) **K.N. Kornilov, theoretical and experimental psychologist.** *Science*, 1958, 128, 74-75.—"Konstantin Nikolayevich Kornilov was born in Siberia, 9 March, 1879. He died in Moscow, 10 July, 1957. . . . He was graduated from the Historico-Philological Faculty of Moscow University in 1910 and was retained at the university as an assistant to G. I. Chelpanov, the leading Wundtian experimental psychologist in pre-Soviet Russia. . . . Kornilov's reactology . . . became the dominant school of psychology in the Soviet Union of the 1920's. His Textbook of Psychology from the Standpoint of Dialectical Materialism went through five Russian editions between 1926 and 1931 and was translated into a number of languages." He became the director of the country's most important research center, the Moscow Institute of Psychology, in 1923 and editor of Russia's first psychological periodical, *Psikhologiya*, in 1928. Kornilov more than Pavlov is "explicit in his claims that human psychology was suprapsychological status, that it is more a social than a biological science, and that its key concept of human personality involves sociohistorical as well as psychological and physiological factors. . . . Soviet sources have it that Kornilov was not a member of the Communist party."—*S. J. Lachman.*

7355. **Roth, Nathan.** (120 Central Park S., NYC 19) **Mind, matter and brain.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 63-65.—The problem of the relationship between mind and matter is viewed historically and in relation to certain problems in physics. An attempt at a resolution is made by reference to Bertrand Russell's suggestion that mind and matter are different forms of the same thing and the author's conception that when the scientist can see in the object some of the features of the observing S. When this is accomplished the scientist will see the mind in the brain and the brain in the mind.—*N. H. Pronko.*

7356. **Semmel, Bernard.** **Karl Pearson: Socialist and Darwinist.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 9, 111-125.—Like those of most human beings, Karl Pearson's intellectual products reflect the intellectual currents of the social milieu in which he spent his early as well as later developmental years. Socialism and Darwinism, therefore, had a profound effect upon his thinking, since both of these conceptions were salient aspects of his era. But perhaps because of his inadequate training in the social sciences or perhaps due

to his too adequate training in the biological and physical sciences Pearson came to view progress in biologicistic and mechanistic terms. Pearson's Social Darwinism was, unfortunately, a Nietzschean nightmare for he advocated among other things a socialist state under the control of a dictator, chauvinism, racialism, the subjection of women, etc., all of which became to some extent a reality in the rise of Hitlerism. Thus, while Pearson contributed one of the clearest and most brilliant statements of the nature of science and the scientific method in his understanding of the nature of human nature and society he reached unbelievable depths of atavistic super-naturalism.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

7357. **Summerfield, Arthur.** (British Psychological Society) **Clinical psychology in Britain.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 171-176.—"Clinical psychology in Britain is a postwar development." Clinical psychology in the National Health Service is discussed in a major section of the article. "The past decade has . . . seen a rapid growth of clinical psychology in Britain from small beginnings. In 1945, 77 members of the British Psychological Society were identified as a group of professional psychologists in the field of mental health. Today some 400 are members of this group. "Psychologists in Britain have been vigorous in shaping their professional status. Training facilities are being extended and efforts made to extend them further. Higher degrees are encouraged. The structure of the psychological service is flexible, and adjustments have been made in response to new demands."—*S. J. Lachman.*

7358. **Swartz, Paul.** **Perspectives in psychology: V. Psychology in the historical sense.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 17-20.—This paper presents the thesis that psychologists should "recommend the encouragement and acceptance of graduate dissertations in the history of psychology. To insist upon an experimental type of dissertation . . . is a manifestation of our lack of a historical sense."—*S. C. Ratner.*

7359. **Taft, Jessie.** **Otto Rank: A biographical study based on notebooks, letters, collected writings, therapeutic achievements, and personal associations.** New York: Julian Press, 1958. xix, 299 p. \$6.50.—It is the author's "aim to present throughout something about Rank as a genius, an artist in his own right, not as a disciple of Freud but in terms of his own self-development; the inestimable value for him of his finding of Freud and the inner necessity (for his genius) as well as the personal tragedy of his separation from the Freudian group." The first section on the early years is based on Rank's *Tagebücher*; the section on the years of association with Freud, on Rank's letters; the section on years of fulfillment in Paris and New York, on the author's personal knowledge of Rank; and "the fourth and last section depends for its characterization of Rank on his own final summing up of a lifelong attempt to understand genius and its relation to culture as expressed in his book *Art and Artist*." List of published works of Otto Rank is appended.—*A. J. Sprow.*

7360. **Zutt, J. Viktor E. Freiherr von Gebtsattel** **75 Jahre.** [Victor E. Freiherr von Gebtsattel 75 years.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 233-234.—A biographical sketch and a eulogy on the occasion of his 75th birthday.—*M. Kaelbling.*

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

7361. **American Psychological Association, Committee on Ethical Standards of Psychologists. Standards of ethical behavior for psychologists: Report of the committee on ethical standards of psychologists.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 266-271.—Most dissatisfaction with the present code involves its "cumbersome length" and the codifying of professional courtesies rather than the "hard core of ethical issues." 7 criteria adopted by the committee in its efforts at revision of the code are specified. "Containing only 18 major principles, the proposed revision retains the essence of the original code tentatively adopted in 1953." The proposed revision is presented with a preamble. Principles are titled as follows: General, Competence, Moral and Legal Standards, Misrepresentation, Public Statements, Confidentiality, Client Welfare, Client Relationship, Impersonal Services, Advertising, Interprofessional Relationship, Remuneration, Technique Security, Test Interpretation, Test Publication, Harmful After-effects, Publication Credit, Organizational Material.—*S. J. Lachman.*

7362. **American Psychological Association, Education and Training Board. Criteria for evaluating training programs in clinical or in counseling psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 59-60.—Standards for university training in clinical psychology and counseling psychology previously published in the *American Psychologist* which serve as criteria for evaluating curricula submitted for approval as doctoral training programs are briefly summarized under the following major headings and subheadings: I. Staff—basic staff, clinical or counseling staff; II. Content Areas—general psychology, psychodynamics of behavior, diagnostic methods, psychotherapy and counseling, research methods, related disciplines; III. Facilities and Equipment—offices and classrooms, laboratory space and equipment and shop facilities, practicum facilities, library, student seminar or reading rooms; IV. Overall Atmosphere of the Department. Internships are also discussed in terms of staff, prerequisites of students accepted, content and methods of practicum training, and facilities for study and research.—*S. J. Lachman.*

7363. **American Psychological Association, Education and Training Board. Doctoral training programs in clinical psychology and in counseling psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 276-277.—"On recommendation of the Committee on Evaluation, the Education and Training Board with the concurrence of the Board of Directors of the American Psychological Association has approved the doctoral training programs in clinical psychology and in counseling psychology" conducted by the institutions listed. Under "Doctoral Programs in Clinical Psychology" 52 institutions are listed; 10 of these are indicated as having received interim approval while the others are undifferentiated by any rating. Under "Doctoral Programs in Counseling Psychology" 26 institutions are listed; 7 of these have interim approval. The institutions listed "have been reported to the United States Public Health Service, to the Veterans Administration, and to The Surgeon General's Office, Department of the Army as conducting at the present time approved programs of doctoral training in areas indicated."—*S. J. Lachman.*

7364. **Bauer, Raymond A., Berry, George P., Buck, Paul H., & Gerard, Ralph W. National support for behavioral science.** *Behav. Sci.*, 1958, 3, 217-227.—A summary of the nature of behavioral science; its areas of research; the present status of personnel and financial support; and indications of the type of program which needs to be undertaken, the tools and techniques necessary to this task and the implications to national defense and world peace.—*J. Arbit.*

7365. **Beukenkamp, Cornelius; Mullan, Hugh; Papanek, Helene; Tate, Fred V., & Berger, Milton M. Training in group psychotherapy: A symposium.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 493-507.—5 authors contribute papers on the topic of training in group psychotherapy. Topics covered are: some of the values involved in training group psychotherapists, the training of group psychotherapists, satisfactions and frustrations of a supervisor of group psychotherapists, the satisfactions for the trainee in learning group psychotherapy, and problems of anxiety in group psychotherapy trainees.—*L. N. Solomon.*

7366. **Cattell, Raymond B. A need for alertness to multivariate experimental findings in integrative surveys.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 253-256.—In reviewing the relevant research literature on a specific topic too many investigators include only those studies which are univariate in design to the exclusion of multivariate (correlational) studies. In addition to not presenting a complete coverage of the pertinent research literature, very frequently it happens that these neglected multivariate studies have already answered the question proposed for analysis in a univariate design.—*W. J. Meyer.*

7367. **Creegan, Robert F. (State U. New York) Concerning professional ethics.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 272-275.—The ethical problem "is often too narrowly defined. . . . Whom or what should a profession serve? The nation? Its own economic interests? The public? The will of God? Humanity? Creative evolution? Or what? . . . How shall one draw the line between 'objective documentation' and a simple violation of confidences? Are certain methods appropriate to the very elite of psychology but in journalism appropriate only to those who are considered to be the scandal mongering fringe? This issue illustrates the perennial ethical problem of the relation between means and ends. Are certain methods meritorious when pursued by progressives, but unspeakably vile when used by conservatives? Or vice-versa? . . . The greatest power in the world is the power of rational decision. Atomic physics deals with the release of great forces, but answers to ethical questions may be the decisive ones for the future of humanity."—*S. J. Lachman.*

7368. **David, Henry P., & Springfield, Franklin B. Phones, phonies, and psychologists.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 61-64.—"The Classified Telephone Directory and the APA Directory . . . continue to provide crude barometer readings of some public activities by individuals claiming to be 'psychologists.' . . . At the present time, 55.8% of all individual advertisers are APA members, as compared to 46.7% in 1953 and 18.5% in 1947. In actual numbers, the extent of the APA takeover of the 'Psychology Section' is even more impressive: from 38 in 1947

to 323 in 1957, an increase of 750%! In comparison, the growth of non-APA members has been only 53% (from 167 to 256). Whereas in 1947 non-APA advertisers outnumbered listed APA members 5:1 (167:38), ten years later the ratio is better than even in favor of APA psychologists (256:323)." Tables of data surveying 1957 advertisers in the "Psychology Section" of Classified Telephone Directories for 1957, and 3 tables indicating data for the years 1947, 1949, and 1953 as well are provided.—S. J. Lachman.

7369. **Deutsch, Karl W.** (Massachusetts Inst. Technology, Cambridge) **The place of behavioral sciences in graduate training in international relations.** *Behav. Sci.*, 1958, 3, 278-284.—3 types of judgments are necessary in the field of international relations: judgments from history and description, from abstraction and deduction, and from observation and experiment. The role of behavioral science in a graduate program in international relations is noted and a tentative syllabus for such a course given.—J. Arbit.

7370. **Ericksen, Stanford C.** (Vanderbilt U.) **The core curriculum is a dependent variable.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 56-58.—"Let us pass the traditional question of what should be the content of the core curriculum for a PhD psychologist. Rather we might try to identify and examine some of the major issues and concepts that lie behind the decisions made by any department when it prescribes its common core. The specific entries in a core curriculum represent the dependent variables telling us about the independent or controlling variables in the PhD learning situation." 11 dimensions along which decisions are made by each psychology department conducting its own educational affairs are listed and discussed. These are: controlled curriculum vs. laissez faire course selection, professional control vs. institutional freedom, early vs. late selection, generalization vs. specialization, job market orientation vs. internal criteria, science and research vs. practitioner or service, content vs. method, empirical and quantitative vs. conceptual and qualitative, interdisciplinary vs. "pure" psychology, expansion vs. restriction of curriculum, eclectic vs. doctrinaire.—S. J. Lachman.

7371. **Ewald, Gottfried.** (Göttingen U.) **Psychologie, Psychotherapie und Psychiatrie: Ein Verständigungsversuch.** [Psychology, psychotherapy, and psychiatry: An attempt toward understanding.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 1-30.—Psychology, psychotherapy, and psychiatry work toward the same objective: the anthropological structure of personality, using the concept of Nicolai Hartmann's Ontology. A mutual understanding, however, is only too often missing according to their different viewpoints. A plea for better understanding is made. Psychiatry has the task to guard the 2 critical crossing points which are not accessible to methods of natural science: these are the points of contact between non-living and living structures and between soma and psyche.—W. J. Koppitz.

7372. **Finesinger, Jacob E.** (U. Maryland Medical School, Baltimore, Md.) **The teaching of psychotherapy.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 504-517.—The method is that of discussion and the materials are the raw data of psychotherapy, the recorded interviews. With undergraduate medical students the major topics

are doctor-patient relationship, methods of interviewing, and information of the psychological, social, and interpersonal factors in disease.—W. L. Wilkins.

7373. **Gressot, Michel.** (3 bis, Ch. Thury, Genève) **Le Désir d'être Psychologue.** [The desire to be a psychologist.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, 17, 127-133.—The choice of psychology as a profession cannot be reduced to the question of rational or idealistic motivations nor to personal aptitudes. As with all other professions where a certain inner prompting plays a role, the choice involves certain egocentric and unconscious components, which may be uncovered only by a thorough analysis. The desire to become a psychologist responds to an ever growing need for psychologists in the social milieu. The future psychologist's interest in psychological problems, and the public's interest in them are motivated by common factors. He also has common elements with those who direct their scientific interests toward a better understanding of man, such as, psychiatrists, anthropologists, sociologists, and educators. As the individual psychologist belongs to diverse characterological types, no standard profile of a psychologist emerges. However, the wish to know more about other people than the people know about themselves, seems to be a common aspiration. For psychology students the author suggests that they study their own psychodynamic motivations for their choice of profession in a practicum setting modeled after group psychotherapy. English and German summaries.—J. W. House.

7374. **Hain, Jack Doyle.** **The relationship of the therapeutic score of The Word Sort Test to certain aspects of psychotherapeutic orientation of psychotherapists.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1817.—Abstract.

7375. **Hathaway, Starke R.** **A study of human behavior: The clinical psychologist.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 257-265.—The psychologist "has derived some benefit by the mixture of being a doctor but not being identified with the mentally ill person." By reviewing personal and cultural forces the attempt was made to establish the variety of emphases current in clinical psychology. "Nearly every adjustment pattern observed among clinicians has occurred as a result of training and experience in some university, school or clinic. As yet, no completely satisfying or dominant component of needs has been discovered for the training and role of the clinical psychologist. . . . But it is a backward step to discard special curricular requirements for clinical psychologists." A prime requirement for a profession is "a disciplined and recognizable training program." The public that supports us will demand "a real and inexorable service contribution that we have implicitly promised. . . . We evolved on the impetus of service need." A number of current conflicts of the clinical psychologist are indicated. "The only way professional psychologists can hold to a responsible place is by partial separation from the academic, basic science psychologists." Leaders in clinical psychology should "be more than 80% in real clinical work with ill patients."—S. J. Lachman.

7376. **King, Margaret Skeel, & Kimble, Gregory A.** (Duke U.) **Job opportunities for undergraduate psychology majors.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958,

13, 23-27.—"To obtain information about job opportunities for undergraduate psychology majors, questionnaires were sent to 540 organizations in the following major groups: Business and Industry, 385; Education, schools, and universities, 51; Government, 34; and Social Service, 70." 278 (51%) returned questionnaires. Of these about 65% mentioned one or more jobs for which the psychology major would be qualified and about 35% mentioned no such jobs. Typical reasons for responding negatively are indicated. "The median starting salary for newly graduate male AB's in psychology estimated from the present sample is \$365.00 per month." For women starting salary is estimated at \$305.00 per month. 3 tables summarizing results are provided. "It was evident from the responses to the questionnaire that psychology has an established acceptance in the economic world."—S. J. Lachman.

7377. Kreitleit, Hans. *Klinische Psychologie und Laienanalyse*. [Clinical psychology and lay analysis.] *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1958, 12, 124-130.—The training of the psychotherapist, it is evident today, requires a kind of training and a set of experiences that is provided by neither the conventional training for psychology or medicine. Until we have a course of training as outlined for psychotherapists in particular anyone undertaking psychotherapeutic work without being either a psychologist or a physician is a "lay therapist."—E. W. Eng.

7378. London, Ivan D., & Poltoratzky, Nikolai P. (Brooklyn Coll.) *The problem of contemporary analysis in history and psychology*. *Behav. Sci.*, 1958, 3, 269-277.—"An adduction and elucidation relative to the problem, especially as it is involved in contemporary historical analysis of an interdisciplinary character, of the relationships among the scientist-observer and the thing-, or things-, observed as well as the interactions between the scientist-observer and that which is observed and made the bases of theory construction, reveals that the classical nontransaccional and nonsituational conception of objectivity must be re-evaluated." 38 references.—J. Arbib.

7379. Markowitz, Max. *A supervisor supervised: A subjective eclectic experience*. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 488-492.—The problem of differences of orientation as they affect the supervisory process is discussed. It is concluded that difference in theoretical orientation is more apparent than real, as is the assumption that the supervisee is a student and the supervisor a teacher. Both are students working toward the goal of understanding what is going on in the therapy of a patient. The problem of impeding transferences is also discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

7380. Martinez, Juan N. *Attitudes and concepts of Puerto Rican professionals regarding mental illness: An exploratory study of a group of Puerto Rican professionals; medical doctors, social workers, nurses, teachers, and religious workers*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1111.—Abstract.

7381. Pauleen, Morris M. (Mid-Nassau Community Guidance Center, Hicksville, N.Y.) *A training experience in interpersonal relations for psychiatric technicians*. *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 81-88.—A shift in psychiatric technicians' training

with the emphasis away from an academic presentation of psychology and mental hygiene to group discussions of "personal, work and intra-group experiences and reactions." This altered approach is designed to "increase awareness and understanding of the role played by intrapsychic and interpersonal factors in their lives and work." The newly designed program is described.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

7382. Russell, Roger W. *Report of testimony at a congressional hearing*. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 217-223.—Testimony given by Roger W. Russell, Executive Secretary of the APA, and Lee J. Cronbach, immediate past President of APA, to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on February 27, 1958 during hearings on legislative proposals affecting science and education is presented. After a brief introduction concerning the APA and its representatives, the need for highly educated persons in the profession was indicated. Other major topics included: The Nature and Identification of Talent, Testing Programs, Motivation of Talented Students, Counseling and Counselor Training, Science Information Service, and Research on Educational Problems. Support is expressed for bill S. 3163 which provides for research in more effective methods of teaching foreign languages and for S. 3187 which provides for an Institute for Research and Experimentation in New Educational Media.—S. J. Lachman.

7383. Scott, Winfield Harker. *A factor analytic study of therapist bias*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1447-1448.—Abstract.

7384. Shrimali, K. L. *Expanding role of psychology*. *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1958, 16, 256-258.—"Psychology has been taught in the Indian Universities for nearly half a century, but it has not been put to much practical use so far. In the earlier years it was natural that psychology should concentrate on basic research so that it may find a respectable place among the sciences but now it has attained sufficient maturity and is in possession of enough facts and knowledge to be of practical use to the society. . . . In order that it may make its contribution to the betterment of human society, the universities should give it the same importance and facilities as they give to physical and other biological sciences."—D. Lebo.

7385. Sommer, Robert, & Clancy, Ian L. W. (Saskatchewan Hosp., Weyburn) *Ambiguities in the role of clinical psychologist in a mental hospital*. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 264-268.—As the title indicates the authors discuss the social role of the clinical psychologist in a mental hospital. The psychologist belongs in the staff organization of the hospital but lacks both the authority and the responsibility usually associated with staff personnel; he has status primarily because of his association with the medical staff. The value of a change in the role of the psychologist to the line personnel is discussed.—L. B. Heathers.

7386. Streitfeld, Julian Warren. *Expressed acceptance of self and others in psychotherapists*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 176-177.—Abstract.

7387. Strupp, Hans H. (U. North Carolina) *The performance of psychiatrists and psychologists in a therapeutic interview*. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 219-226.—To determine the effect of therapist variables—such as age, experience, presence or

absence of a personal analysis—on interview judgments and responses, the judgments and responses of 55 psychologists and 55 psychiatrists, matched on experience variables, to a sound movie of an unheard initial interview were compared. In addition a large psychiatrist and psychologist group and various subgroups were compared. In general the similarities between groups were more marked than the differences. Warm responses and less optimistic prognoses increased with experience.—*L. B. Heathers.*

7388. Young, Marguerite L., & Wilson, John T. (National Science Foundation) **Government support of psychological research fiscal year 1957.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 65-68.—"The purpose of the report is to provide information on the amount and sources of funds which are available from the Federal Government for the support of psychological research. In addition, the report reflects the relative emphasis being placed on specific areas within the general field by such support programs and shows the distribution of funds geographically. . . . In fiscal year (ending June 30, 1957), approximately \$15,600,000 were obligated by some 20 departments and subdivisions of the Federal Government for the conduct of research in psychology and closely related areas." 3 tables indicating annual rate of support of extramural research in psychology and related fields are provided; a fourth table indicates obligations by scientific fields for fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958.—*S. J. Lachman.*

(See also Abstracts 7358, 8531, 8633)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

7389. Drellich, Marvin G., & Bieber, Irving. (Memorial Hosp., NYC) **The psychologic importance of the uterus and its functions.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 322-336.—23 patients who had undergone hysterectomy were studied as part of a larger program designed to evaluate the importance of the uterus in female adaptation. The cultural and individual concepts of femininity and of the significance of the uterus in this regard were discussed and related to the psychoanalytic theory of castration.—*N. H. Pronko.*

7390. Evarts, Edward V. **A discussion of research methods as applied to physiological studies of psychiatric patients.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 52-54.—The discussion is oriented around and about the methods whereby research hypotheses are formulated in the 2 related disciplines.—*L. A. Pennington.*

7391. Harwood, C. Theresa, & Mason, John W. **The effect of tranquilizing agents on the pituitary-adrenal system.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 156-164.—This report reviews "some of the work being carried out at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research as part of a research program concerned with the relationship of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland to the central nervous system. All the experiments referred to . . . have been reported in more detail elsewhere."—*L. A. Pennington.*

7392. Henkin, Robert I. **The prediction of behavior response patterns to music.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 111-127.—This study is aimed at measure-

ment and prediction of the relationship between different esthetic categories of music (melody, rhythm, harmony, and orchestral color) and a physiological response (GSR). Records played ranged from classical to modern. 2 prominent factors observed were melodic and rhythmic. There is clear-cut evidence for the prediction of independent GSR patterns with respect to musical stimuli loaded melodically and/or rhythmically, and these responses are influenced by S's familiarity or lack of it. They do not seem to be significantly dependent upon musical style, dynamics, orchestration, timbre, or other compositional techniques.—*R. W. Husband.*

7393. Klingman, Gerda I., & Haag, Harvey B. **Studies on severe alcohol intoxication in dogs: I. Blood and urinary changes in lethal intoxication.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 203-225.—Physiological study of dogs administered a lethal dose of alcohol by stomach tube shows that 65% live less than 12 hours and suffer respiratory failure; the rest, who live longer, suffer circulatory failure. 66 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

7394. Krus, Donald M., Wapner, Seymour, & Werner, Heinz. (Clark U.) **Studies in vicariousness: effect of muscular involvement on visual threshold.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 395-398.—The recognition threshold for a stick figure (Experiment I) and for a word heart or month (Experiment II) is higher for those Ss tested immediately after a "20-sec. period of pushing against a push-board" than for those tested following a relaxed condition.—*R. H. Waters.*

7395. Le Gros Clark, Wilfred. (U. Oxford) **Sensory experience and brain structure.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1-13.—Recent research on sensation is reviewed to throw light on the "sorting" of impulses on levels of sensory pathways, lower centers, reticular formation, and central functioning.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

7396. McDowell, A. A., & Brown, W. Lynn. **Some effects of nuclear radiation exposure on the behavior of the rhesus monkey.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-58. 4 p.—The behavior of rhesus monkeys was studied after they had been exposed to nuclear radiation. Deficits were shown in nondirected locomotor activity and in object-directed activity; an increment was shown in self-directed activity. This behavioral syndrome is comparable to that produced in monkeys by laboratory exposure to radiation.

7397. McDowell, A. A., & Brown, W. Lynn. **Some persisting effects of nuclear radiation exposure on the behavior of the rhesus monkey.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-63. 3 p.—Ten 10-minute observations were made of the free-cage behavior of each of 48 monkeys during days 31 through 60 following exposure of 40 of the monkeys to a nuclear detonation. It was found that the frequency of responses to body parts was significantly greater for the irradiated animals than for the control animals. The frequency of defecation under the experimental conditions was also significantly greater for the irradiated animals than for the control animals.

7398. Montagu, J. D. (Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, England) **Effects of electrical stimu-**

lation of the brain on the concentration of adrenaline-like substances in human plasma. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 182-187.—With 16 men suffering from anxiety states the electrical stimulation caused an increase of the substance in plasma—greatest increase in the adrenaline level occurs in response to 500 pulses per second.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

7399. Montagu, J. D. (Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, England) **The psycho-galvanic reflex: A comparison of A.C. skin resistance and skin potential changes.** *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1958, 21, 119-128.—The apparent A.C. skin resistance and the skin potential of a single reacting area were continuously and simultaneously recorded under a variety of conditions.—*M. L. Simmel.*

7400. Piéron, Henri. **De l'actinie a l'homme: Etudes de psychophysiologie comparee.** [From the anemone to man: Studies in comparative psychophysiology.] Paris, France: Univer. France Press, 1958. 306 p. Fr. 1600.—The author presents a comparative and evolutionary analysis of human behavior as it relates to the common biological, physiological, and medical mechanisms fundamental to a wide variety of organisms. The emphasis is on the unity of science. The author's basic position is that "physiology should sustain psychology." He also devotes a good deal of space to the "objective attitude in modern psychology." The book, however, is firmly grounded on research pertaining to such problems as homing, memory, conditioning, sleep, anticipatory behavior as observed in animal life.—*N. De Palma.*

7401. Plutchik, Robert. **The psychophysiology of skin temperature: A critical review.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 249-268.—A critical examination of the following: methodological problem-measuring techniques, anatomy and physiology of the skin, neural factors in vasomotor regulation, chemical factors in vasomotor regulation, external factors influencing skin temperature, internal factors influencing skin temperature and temperature changes in emotion. 65 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

7402. von Frisch, Karl. **Erinnerungen eines Biologen.** [Memories of a biologist.] Göttingen, Germany: Springer Verlag, 1957. 172 p.—In this pleasant mixture of personal and scientific memories, the main threads of nearly 50 years of biological research shine through. The book also offers a first-hand impression of university life in Germany between the two wars. 112-item bibliography.—*S. G. Vandenberg.*

7403. Weiss, Mildred. (Cleveland Center on Alcoholism, Ohio) **Alcohol as a depressant in psychological conflict in rats.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 226-237.—An unlearned approach-avoidance conflict in 10 rats involving hunger for approach and fear of open space for avoidance was observed, and 5 of the rats were injected with water and 5 with alcohol. All of the rats injected with alcohol were fearful; none of the others were. The hypothesis that alcohol reduces conflict was not supported.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

(See also Abstracts 7242, 7243, 7437, 7535, 7536, 7537, 7581, 7632, 7666, 7694, 7726, 7782, 7915, 8539, 8765, 8789, 8805, 9170)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

7404. Barry, John Joseph, Jr. **The effect of stimulation of the fornix and caudate on the behavior of the cat.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1122.—Abstract.

7405. Boswell, Reed Smoot. **An investigation of the phase of the alpha rhythm in relation to visual recognition.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1449.—Abstract.

7406. Brazier, Mary A. B. (Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.) **The development of concepts relating to the electrical activity of the brain.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 303-321.—After a historical account of the evolution of concepts concerning the electrical activity of the brain, a speculative synthesis is attempted which purports to explain a wide variety of action that departs from the homeostatic condition of the brain. Emphasis is on function rather than on structure. 108 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

7407. Brazier, Mary A. B. (Ed.) **The central nervous system and behavior: Transactions of the first conference.** New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1959. 450 p. \$5.25.—The first half of the conference is devoted to a history of Russian neurophysiology, illustrated by 107 plates. Special attention is devoted to Sechenov in a paper by Brazier; to Danilevsky, Wedensky, and Ukhtomsky by C. D. Leake; to Pavlov by W. H. Gantt; and to Bechterev by P. Yakovlev. The second half consists of papers and discussions of modern neurophysiological researches into the neural aspects of conditioning processes, especially those involving direct electrical stimulation of, and recording from, the brain. The major papers are by R. W. Doty, F. Morrell, and R. Galambos. H. W. Magoun was chairman of the conference. 5-page bibliography.—*R. J. Ellingson.*

7408. Bremer, Frederic. (U. Bruxelles) **Physiology of the corpus callosum.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 424-448.—Overt impairment following sectioning is slight; nevertheless the functioning of the corpus callosum is associated with the highest and most elaborate activities of the brain.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

7409. Bruner, Jerome S. (Harvard U.) **Neural mechanisms in perception.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 118-143.—Use in psychology of obsolescent neurophysiology has made perception more controversial than it need be, and the shift to emphasis on integration and autogenic activity—the capacity of a complex network to hold up and to alter the characteristics of impulses transmitted to it, and the capacity of such a center to initiate activity that is transmitted elsewhere to affect control of afferent impulses travelling to the cortex and efferent impulses travelling away from it, is timely. Selective barriers may operate to alter perception at virtually any level of the nervous system.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

7410. Carpenter, Malcolm B., & Brittin, Geoffrey M. (Columbia U.) **Subthalamic hyperkinesia in rhesus monkey: Effects of secondary lesions in red nucleus and brachium conjunctivum.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, 21, 400-413.—"Attempts were made to produce subthalamic hyperkinesia in a series of rhesus monkeys in order to explore the effects of

secondary lesions in the red nucleus and brachium conjunctivum upon this dyskinesia." 28 references.—G. Westheimer.

7411. Collins, William F., & Randt, Clark T. (Western Reserve U.) **Evoked central nervous system activity, relating to peripheral unmyelinated or "C" fibers in cat.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, 21, 345-352.—"In 38 unanesthetized immobilized cats, evoked activity in the region of the nucleus oblongata centralis, subnucleus ventralis, and the nucleus interfascicularis hypoglossi of the caudal medulla oblongata was related to repetitive unmyelinated or 'C' fiber stimulation in peripheral nerve. The technique for reversible depolarizing block of myelinated fibers is discussed as well as the necessity of multiple stimuli in order to demonstrate the evoked train of spike discharges." 23 references.—G. Westheimer.

7412. Costa, E., & Aprison, M. H. (Galesburg State Research Hosp., Ill.) **Studies on the 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) content in human brain.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 289-293.—"The presence of serotonin in human brain structures has been demonstrated. The areas of the allocortex had higher serotonin concentrations than the isocortex. The highest concentration of serotonin per unit weight of tissue is in the mesencephalic structures (mainly substantia nigra and probably red nucleus); the diencephalic structures (hypothalamus) contain also relatively large amounts of this neurohormone. The cerebellum as well as the isocortex have the lowest concentrations of serotonin."—N. H. Pronko.

7413. Dean, Waid Hampton. **Quantitative and qualitative behavioral changes in the Rhesus monkey after lesions of the caudate nucleus.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 562-563.—Abstract.

7414. DeJong, Russell N. (U. Michigan) **The neurologic examination incorporating the fundamentals of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology.** (2nd ed.) New York, N. Y.: Harper & Hoeber, 1958. xv, 1078 p. \$20.00.—This second edition (see 26: 6482) has been brought up to date without major change of orientation or presentation. New references are incorporated with additions on central sensory disturbances, visual field testing, ocular movements, audiometrics, reticular formation, pyramidal and extra-pyramidal system, and spinal fluid examination. Although there are new illustrations, their total has been decreased from 368 to 299. 60 references.—R. Kaelbling.

7415. Erickson, Robert Porter. **Responsiveness of single second order neurons in the rat to tongue stimulation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1835.—Abstract.

7416. Gilg, G., & Vraa, G.-Jensen. (Kommune-hospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark) **Histological examination of the central nervous system after gold treatment.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, 174-180.—This is the report of 3 patients treated with "Sanocrysin," one of whom developed signs of polyradiculitis after the treatment. No deposits of gold could be found within the blood-brain barrier in any of these patients or in preparations from 40 experimental animals treated with varying, often high doses of "Sanocrysin." The investigations indicate that this barrier is situated between the brain tissue on the one hand and the leptomeninges, ependyma, and

the adventitia of the blood vessels on the other hand. R. Kaelbling.

7417. Henry, James P. (European Office, Air Research & Development Command, Brussels, Belgium) **Some correlations between psychologic and physiologic events in aviation biology.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 171-179.—"There is a new understanding of the role played in psychologic events such as attention, sleep and emotional responses by the reticular activating system and structures in the temporal lobe: the amygdala, hippocampus and pyriform cortex. The 'breakoff phenomenon' in which a sense of isolation is experienced by pilots flying alone at altitude may be related to the disturbances induced by sensory deprivation and these in turn to altered function of the temporal lobe structures. 'Freezing,' due to intense emotion, and 'fainting' are discussed in relation to the influence that various afferent impulses and changes in the internal environment may have on the reticular activating system and hypothalamus. The mechanism of attention is related to the integrating role of the central internuncial system and the occurrence of differential subcortical inhibition."—J. M. Vanderplas.

7418. Ishihara, Shizuko, & Baba, Michio. (Tokyo U.) **Shironezumi no denki keiren shōgeki ni taisuru hossa hatsugenritsu oyobi ikichi ni tsuite.** [Percentage and threshold of electric convulsion in white rat.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, 8, 95-100.—Grand mal convulsion was induced by application of electric shocks of various intensities. Results were as follows: (a) The rate of the occurrence and the threshold of the convulsion varied with voltage and resistance levels of the shock. This occurrence rate decreased with increasing weight of the S. But there was no relation between the weight and the body conductance. (b) A decrease in the weight was recorded during 15 shocks in most Ss. In some cases death followed a rapid loss of the weight.—S. Ohwaki.

7419. Jasper, Herbert H., & Rasmussen, Theodore. (Montreal Neurological Inst., Canada) **Studies of clinical and electrical responses to deep temporal stimulation in man with some considerations of functional anatomy.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 316-334.—The most common positive responses to deep temporal stimulation, in either rhinencephalic or insular regions, were feelings of sensations referred to the alimentary tract or the body (as a whole or parts). Confusion, diminished awareness, and automatic behavior were more commonly elicited from deep Sylvian or peri-insular regions. It is concluded that major functions of these regions are related to integration of body functions, visceral and somatic, and to complex intellectual functions important for conscious awareness of experience, rational responsiveness, and memory recording.—W. L. Wilkins.

7420. Köhler, Wolfgang. (Swarthmore Coll.) **The present situation in brain physiology.** *Amer. Psychologist.*, 1958, 13, 150-154.—"At the present time, no evidence as to the nature of brain function can compare with our own, that is, the psychologists' evidence, and most of this the physiologists quietly ignore. They obviously do so in the conviction that the main principles of peripheral nervous function

are also those of central function. . . . I do not, of course, deny that impulses travel in axons of the brain just as they do in peripheral fibers. I merely suspect that, in addition, there are other forms of brain action and that, from the point of view of psychology, such other actions are no less important than the impulses." Cortical currents or fields differ from the more popular nerve impulses in 3 respects: (a) They do not follow the all-or-none principle which holds for impulses. The currents are graded processes. (b) Unlike the nerve impulses and the electric rhythms of cortical cells, "the currents shown in our records have not the form of short-lived waves; rather, they are quasi-steady states." (c) "While the currents spread freely in the tissue as a continuous medium, nerve impulses follow prescribed linear conductors, the nerve fibers." A number of neuropsychological studies concerning particularly figural after-effects and neural fields are cited.—S. J. Lachman.

7421. Lester, David. (Yale U.) **Continuous measurement of the depth of sleep.** *Science*, 1958, 127, 1340-1341.—"Electroencephalographic records characterizing levels of natural sleep in human beings appear to be marked by a diminution of the number of brain-wave peaks during the passage from wakefulness to deepest sleep. The present report deals with the validation of this observation." A figure is presented in which one curve indicates electroencephalographic frequency during a night's sleep and a parallel curve indicates judgments of depth of sleep made from the electroencephalogram at corresponding times. "The present method of continuous registration of the electroencephalographic frequency has been shown to represent with high reliability the time course of the depth of sleep through the night; additional evidence for this correlation should be sought by the use of another independent measure."—S. J. Lachman.

7422. Lyon, Melvin. **The effects of certain neural lesions upon sound-maintained escape behavior in the rat: I. Anterior cingulate cortex; II. Septal nuclei and fornix components.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 886.—Abstract.

7423. Masserman, Jules H., Levitt, Melvin; McAvey, Thomas; Kling, Arthur, & Pechtel, Curtis. (Northwestern U., School of Medicine) **The amygdalae and behavior.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 14-17.—15 cats and 18 rhesus monkeys were observed during a control period of from 3 to 15 months during which their individual and social behavior was recorded and analyzed and also during which they were trained to solve increasingly complicated problems. The amygdalae were then totally ablated in some and comparisons were made of the behavior of both groups. Theoretical implications of the findings are also considered. 16 references.—N. H. Pronko.

7424. Melzack, Ronald; Stotler, W. A., & Livingston, W. K. (U. Oregon Medical School) **Effects of discrete brainstem lesions in cats on perception of noxious stimulation.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, 21, 353-367.—"The effects of discrete brainstem lesions in cats on the capacity to respond to a noxious level of heat and to pin prick were studied." 25 references.—G. Westheimer.

7425. Pasamanick, Benjamin, & Mark, Henry J. **Variability of light perception thresholds in brain-**

injured children. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 25-28.—"Magnitude and intra-individual variability of absolute light perception and apparent movement thresholds of 10 children with pyramidal tract damage were compared with the threshold and variability of 10 non-brain injured handicapped children of comparable age, IQ, and sex distribution. The results show that the brain-injured Ss displayed significantly higher thresholds than the control Ss, thus supporting the hypothesis that visual efficiency may be lowered demonstrably in brain-injured Ss with presumably nonoccipital lesions."—A. S. Tamkin.

7426. Pechtel, Curtis; McAvey, Thomas; Levitt, Melvin; Kling, Arthur, & Masserman, Jules H. (Northwestern U. School of Medicine) **The cingulates and behavior.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 148-152.—This is one of a series of studies on the behavioral effects of ablation of specific neocortical, paleocortical, and subcortical brain areas. The Ss employed were 9 cats and 11 monkeys whose learning capacities and spontaneous behavior were observed for from 3 to 12 months. The results and their theoretical and clinical significance are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

7427. Penfield, Wilder. (Montreal Neurological Inst., Canada) **Functional localization in temporal and deep Sylvian area.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 210-226.—The major contribution of the temporal lobes to brain function has to do with memory recording and with perception. Absence of the hippocampal gyrus and hippocampus on both sides makes any permanent recording of present experience impossible. Sensation belonging to the second sensory somatic system may be produced by stimulation on banks of the upper operculum and the insula: taste appears above the insula and smell below. Auditory sensation appears on Heschl's gyrus. Alimentary system motor and sensory responses appear on stimulation of the insula. Ill-defined body and head feelings and heat and cold seem to result from discharge in anterior mesial temporal lobe.—W. L. Wilkins.

7428. Roberts, Lamar. (Montreal Neurological Inst., Canada) **Functional plasticity in cortical speech areas and the integration of speech.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 449-466.—Any limited area of the dominant hemisphere may be removed with only transient dysphasia. Functional plasticity means that after destruction of any of the cortical speech areas, the remaining ipsilateral cortex which is devoted to speech attempts to assume the function of the whole. If all speech areas of dominant hemisphere are destroyed in youth, the nondominant hemisphere subserves speech. Although verbal IQ is low there is no clinical dysphasia.—W. L. Wilkins.

7429. Schlag, J. (U. Liege) **A differentiation of spontaneous unit firing in subcortical structures of the cat's brain.** *Science*, 1958, 127, 1184-1185.—On the assumption that "differences in spontaneous firing may assist in the recognition of functionally differing neurons or neuronal organizations, or both, records of neuronal activity were systematically derived with microelectrodes from various diencephalic and mesencephalic regions of the cat's brain." A table of results is presented which indicates different patterns of spontaneous unit firing under Nembutal anesthesia from various brain recording sites. A graphic representation also indicates spontaneous unit

activity in subcortical structures of the cat.—S. J. Lachman.

7430. Ulett, George A., & Johnson, Laverne C. (Washington U. School of Medicine) **Pattern, stability and correlates of photic-electroencephalographic activation.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 153-168.—The patterns, stability, and correlates of photic EEG activation were studied in 182 young adult males and 53 psychiatric patients. The difference in the results obtained are discussed and interpreted.—N. H. Pronko.

7431. Windle, William F., & Cammermeyer, Jan. (National Inst. of Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Functional and structural observations on chronically reserpined monkeys.** *Science*, 1958, 127, 1503.—"The clinicoanatomical study described . . . was carried out on two adolescent female African green monkeys kept under reserpine medication for 18 months and one male monkey given reserpine for 2 days and kept for 2 years without any drugs. . . . Postmortem examinations revealed no gross abnormalities of visceral organs, brains or spinal cords. Microscopic examination revealed normal histological and cellular structures in the central nervous system of the monkey that was given no reserpine for 2 years. The brains and spinal cords of the two chronically reserpined monkeys" showed no indication of change. "Neuronal differences between the two chronically treated animals and the one which had had no drug for 2 years were clearly evident in some parts of the brain, especially the cerebral cortex, basal ganglia, and brain stem. Conspicuous cytological changes involved the neuronal nucleus and nucleolus. . . . The fact that neither severe changes nor loss of neurons was observed suggests reversibility of the process. . . . Whether the changes represents a primary effect of reserpine on neurons or a secondary effect through other systems cannot be settled on the basis of present morphological observations."—S. J. Lachman.

(See also Abstracts 7164, 7244, 7391, 7398, 7473, 7625, 7697, 7715, 7718, 7786, 8037, 8353, 8446, 8800, 8876, 8882)

RECEPTIVE & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

7432. Andrews, T. G., & Ray, William S. **Multi-dimensional psychophysics: A method for perceptual analysis.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 133-144.—Traditional psychophysics assumed a single dimension judgment, dictated by the experimenter. However, there are numerous possible instructions, attributes, associations, dimensions, or clusters. 31 preceding studies are reviewed from a standpoint of these dimensions, most of them approached by factor analysis. 31 references.—R. W. Husband.

7433. Block, Dorothy Bernice. **The effect of anxiety on the resolution of perceptual conflict.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 359.—Abstract.

7434. Bova, Louis William, Jr. **Perceptual rigidity: An experiment with the Rorschach test and the autokinetic effect.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1112.—Abstract.

7435. Brackmann, Jack, & Collier, George. (Sacramento State Coll.) **The dependence of probability of response on size of step interval in the**

method of limits. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 423-428.—The effect of the size of the interval on the parameters of the psychophysical function obtained by the method of limits was studied. The thresholds determined from ascending series were lower than those determined from descending series, and this difference was an increasing function of the step-interval. The variability of the function was directly related to the size of the interval. These findings appear to be the result of an interaction between a tendency for alternation and a tendency for perseveration. The so-called errors of habituation and expectation are related to these findings. 22 references.—J. Arbit.

7436. Cambareri, John D. **The effects of sensory isolation on suggestible and non-suggestible psychology graduate students.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1813.—Abstract.

7437. Carr, Richard Martin. **Effect of radiation upon association of peripheral stimuli along a spatial gradient.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2394-2395.—Abstract.

7438. Colenbrander, M. C. **Localization.** *Ophthalmologica*, 1958, 135, 246-250.—The paper is limited to a statement of the author's opinion, which is: The problem of spatial localization "is insoluble" because we cannot equate the spaces of the different sense modalities. "Although I am convinced of a single conception of space in our mind, I also know that this conviction is very typical of an introverted mind and that ultimately no absolute validity for this conviction can be established."—S. Renshaw.

7439. Coum      , Maurice. **Les examens sensoriels.** [Experiments in sensory psychology.] Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1959. 189 p. Fr. 700.—Both the techniques of research and the actual experimental findings are briefly and systematically summarized for the various fields of sensory psychology. The area of vision is given the most attention, and audition and the kinesthetic and vestibular senses are also dealt with in some detail. Somesthesia, olfaction, and gustation are afforded briefer treatments. In addition, some consideration is given to the types of experimental apparatus employed in conjunction with the different modalities. 4-page bibliography.—P. Shinkman.

7440. Dixon, N. F. **The effect of subliminal stimulation upon autonomic and verbal behavior.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 29-36.—Using the subception hypothesis of Lazarus and McCleary, 2 hypotheses pertaining to the effect upon verbal and autonomic behavior of subliminal visual stimulation were tested. The hypotheses stated that: response latencies and GSRs would be determined by the affective value of the stimuli, and the verbal guesses made during subliminal stimulation would be associations to the stimulus items. 7 Ss were used, and after subliminal presentation of the stimuli, each S was presented with his responses and asked to match them against the stimulus items. The part of the hypothesis pertaining to response latencies was not supported, but the part pertaining to GSRs was confirmed. The second hypothesis, likewise, was confirmed. 18 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

7441. Ellis, Lamar; Hobbs, M., & Mull, H. K. **Friendship as a factor in ESP.** *J. gen. Psychol.*,

1956, 55, 281-283.—One experiment between friends and acquaintances significantly supported friends as being important in obtaining ESP. Another experiment did not support this finding. It is felt that the variable friendship should be investigated further.—C. K. Bishop.

7442. Esterson, Jack Isaac. A study of effects of balance upon the perception of social situations. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1107-1108.—Abstract.

7443. Frankenhaeuser, Marianne. Effects of prolonged gravitational stress on performance. *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 92-108.—Effects of prolonged radial acceleration on performance were studied in 8 experiments of reaction time, acuity, accuracy, perceptual speed, multiplication, time perception, etc. Results obtained during 2-10 minute exposures to 3g and under normal conditions before and after centrifugation were compared. During radial acceleration performance was impaired in all but one of the tests. 18 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7444. Goldberger, Leo. Individual differences in the effects of perceptual isolation as related to Rorschach manifestations of the primary process. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1816-1817.—Abstract.

7445. Goldstein, Mark E. An experimental investigation of subliminal perception with optical illusions. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2145.—Abstract.

7446. Graham, C. H. Sensation and perception in an objective psychology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 65-76.—A critical analysis of 5 important topics of sensation and perception show (a) the important types of S-R relations relative to introspective descriptions, psychophysical discriminations, absolute judgments, and thresholds and perceptual functions; (b) operationally, sensation and perception are not specifically different; (c) problems of terminology are criticized and evaluated; (d) of the variables involved in recurring problems of perception the 2 major lines of attack have been studies on discrimination of stimulus conditions, and the past history and conditions of the S; (e) analysis of S-R functions involved in perception makes the study of perception coextensive with the general study of behavior.—C. K. Bishop.

7447. Guedry, F. E., Cramer, R. L., & Koella, W. P. (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) Experiments on the rate of development and rate of recovery of apparent adaptation effects in the vestibular system. *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 338. ii, 21 p.—2 experiments were performed to study the rate of development and rate of recovery of adaptation to angular acceleration. In the first experiment conditioning stimuli were varied in duration, and standard test stimuli were always presented 5 seconds after termination of the primary subjective effects from the conditioning stimuli to indicate the rate of development of the adaptation effects. In the second experiment the conditioning stimulus was always of 50 seconds duration, and test stimuli were presented at various intervals after the conditioning stimulus to ascertain the rate of recovery to normal. Reactions to test stimuli of the same direction as the conditioning stimuli were reduced and indicated a relatively rapid onset of effect and prolonged recovery period. Reactions to test stimuli opposite in direction

to the conditioning stimuli were increased and indicated a relatively slow onset of effect and shorter recovery period. 25 references.—R. V. Hamilton.

7448. Halpern, L., & Kugelmass, S. (Hadassah U. Hosp., Jerusalem, Israel) The variability of vibratory perception in the sensorimotor induction syndrome. *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, 181-192.—Turning the head to the homolateral side (of 4 patients with unilateral disequilibrium), seeing with the homolateral eye alone, and placing a red filter before the eye causes a rise of the threshold of vibratory perception. In contrast, this threshold is lowered by the same procedures on the contralateral side and by using a blue filter. 15 references.—R. Kaelbling.

7449. Hindley, John Parsons. Value and frequency as variables influencing perception in schizophrenics and normals. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 877.—Abstract.

7450. Howell, William Carl. Discrimination of rate of amplitude change in cutaneous vibration. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1452.—Abstract.

7451. Jonckheere, A., Mandelbrot, B., & Piaget, J. *Études d'épistémologie génétique: V. La lecture de l'expérience.* [Studies of genetic epistemology: V. The interpretation of experience.] Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1958. 150 p. Fr. 650.—This volume, the fifth of a series directed by Jean Piaget (see 32: 3454, 3455), deals with certain problems of perception incorporating the idea that what is perceived differs from what is presented to the senses to be perceived. The problems and findings of the volume are introduced and summarized by Piaget in a section called "The Second Year of Activity and the Second Symposium of the International Center of Genetic Epistemology." This is followed by the three main sections of the volume. The first, by Mandelbrot, is on "Some Problems of the Theory of Observation, in the Context of the Modern Theories of Induction of Statisticians." The second, by Piaget, is on "Assimilation and Understanding." The final section, by Jonckheere, is on "Geometry and Perception."—C. J. Adkins.

7452. Jordan, Edward John, Jr. The effect of perceptual sensitization on behavior under emotional distraction. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1819-1820.—Abstract.

7453. Kalish, Harry I. (Adelphi Coll.) The relationship between discriminability and generalization: A re-evaluation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 637-644.—"A previous study with pigeons, designed to explore the relationship between discriminability and generalization along the wave-length continuum, suggested a lack of correspondence between the two processes. The present study is an attempt to extend these findings to human Ss." Gradients of generalization conformed to predictions made from the discriminability function and indicated that the results from pigeons could not be generalized to humans. Several reasons for this are discussed.—J. Arbib.

7454. Kalmus, Hans. The chemical senses. *Scient. Amer.*, 1958, 198(4), 97-106.—Discusses both the dearth of knowledge about the chemical senses of smell and taste and their importance. Several experiments revealing the odor discrimination of

the dog are reported along with references to studies of other species.—*I. S. Wolf.*

7455. Koseleff, Paul. Studies in the perception of heaviness: II. Concerning the quantitative determination of the size-weight-effect (SWE). *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 109-130.—Using alternately a larger and smaller object as measure the quantitative determination of weight illusion was examined. When the weight of the small object was varied until it seemed as heavy as the large one, the illusion seemed to be somewhat stronger than in the reverse case. Shorter methods were developed to counteract the effacement of the illusion in the usual forms of measurement. In these as in the conventional forms, results were about the same.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7456. Lindsley, Donald B., & Emmons, William H. (UCLA) Perception time and evoked potentials. *Science*, 1958, 127, 1061.—Abstract.

7457. McConnell, James V., Cutler, Richard L., & McNeil, Elton B. (U. Michigan) Subliminal stimulation: An overview. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 229-242.—"Seldom has anything in psychology caused such an immediate and widespread stir as the recent claim that the presentation of certain stimuli below the level of conscious awareness can influence people's behavior in a significant way." Recent history relating to the technique is discussed under the topics of Recent Advertising Demonstrations, Research on Behavior without Awareness, and Effects of Inner States upon Thresholds. Unanswered Methodological Questions and The Ethics of Subliminal Influence are the other major topic areas. "The indiscriminate and uncontrolled application of psychological principles is increasing at a fearsome rate in the form of motivation research, propaganda, public relations, and a host of other useful practices based on the work of psychologists." Psychologists have a responsibility for assisting society to use its findings wisely. 132 references.—*S. J. Lachman.*

7458. Massucco Costa, A., Fonzi, A., & Vitrotti, G. (U. Cagliari) Osservazioni su immagini consecutive e "after-effect" di movimento. [Observations on consecutive images and after-effect of movement.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1958, 19, 115-139.—Diverse after-effects produced by plane figures in rotatory motion are described. 2 types of after-effects are described, that of distortion and that of advancement-retrogression. The hypothesis is advanced that there exist different levels of perceptual integration. After-effects and consecutive images are considered to have a common basis in the phenomenon of contrast, probably intermodal in character. English, French, and German summaries.—*E. Rosen.*

7459. Murphy, Gardner. (Menninger Foundation, Kansas) Trends in the study of extrasensory perception. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 69-76.—"Very fundamental questions regarding the structure and the assumptions of psychology are involved when the reality of paranormal phenomena is the issue." This article presents "to psychologists a summary statement regarding the character of the inquiry, the methods, the evidence, and the research situation. . . . The focus of contemporary investigations in parapsychology is the attempt to define working conditions under which specific paranormal phenomena, such as extrasensory perception, tend to appear, with the aim

of defining verifiable regularities in their nature." Personality attributes favorable to success in ESP are indicated. The question of repeatability of ESP research is considered. The need for a coherent theory in parapsychology is indicated and an association theory of W. Whately Carrington is outlined. About 30 to 40 trained psychologists are working on parapsychological investigations. "Our greatest need today is man power. It is not the conversion of doubters to believers, but the conversion of listeners to active investigators . . . that makes up the real heart of the problem of turning parapsychology into a science."—*S. J. Lachman.*

7460. Petrovich, Donald V. (VA Hosp., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.) A survey of painfulness concepts. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 288-291.—To explore the pain concept 100 college students listed and rank ordered 10 situations they associated with pain; they indicated whether or not they had personally experienced the situation. The 1000 statements were classified into 3 broad and 200 more narrow categories. Males and females did not differ on the types of pain mentioned. In general painful situations not experienced were ranked as more painful than those that had been experienced.—*L. B. Heathers.*

7461. Philip, B. R. An elementary linkage analysis of perceptual rigidity. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 115-120.—To investigate the relationship between perceptual and personality rigidity, 3 laboratory measures (using Lissajou figures on an oscilloscope) and ratings by a teacher on 15 personality traits were obtained for his class of 28 boys. The correlation matrix was subjected to elementary linkage analysis. The main cluster, which included the 3 laboratory tests and 6 of the personality traits, was interpreted as measuring perceptual rigidity. 3 other clusters were tentatively labelled: perseveration, judgmental obstinacy, and lack of imaginative empathy.—*R. Davidon.*

7462. Prophet, Wallace W. The effect of value on the perception of distance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1127.—Abstract.

7463. Roach, James Harrison Lee. An experimental study of the effect of role behavior on autokinetic phenomenon. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2399.—Abstract.

7464. Rosenfeld, Irwin Joseph. Mathematical ability as a function of perceptual field-dependency and certain personality variables. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 880-881.—Abstract.

7465. Roth, Ammon C., Jr. Effects of experimentally induced stress on certain measures of perceptual organization. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2165-2166.—Abstract.

7466. Taylor, Joan Koslosky. The effect of auditory stimulation on the perception of apparent motion. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 367.—Abstract.

7467. V. Békésy, G. V. Funneling in the nervous system and its role in loudness and sensation intensity on the skin. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 399-412.—"The relation between the subjective intensity of a vibration on the skin and the physical amplitude of the vibration is different for the different parts of the skin, for example, the finger tip and the shoulder. The reason for this is that the sensation

of vibration 'loudness' is a complex interaction of summation and inhibition along the stimulated skin surface. Both summation and inhibition vary with the amplitude of the vibration, the distance between the stimulated areas, the slope of the spatial distribution of the stimulus along the surface of the skin, its time pattern, and the density of the innervation."—*I. Pollack.*

7468. Whittaker, James Oliver. **The effects of experimentally introduced anchorages upon judgments in the autokinetic situation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1111-1112.—Abstract.

7469. Wolpin, Milton. **A test of the form-color incongruity hypothesis.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2160-2161.—Abstract.

7470. Young, Harl Henry, Jr. **Personality test correlates of orientation to the vertical: A test of Witkin's Field-Dependency Hypothesis.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 882-883.—Abstract.

7471. Zietz, Karl. **Die sensorisch-tonische Feld-Theorie.** [The sensory-tonic field-theory.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, 9, 105-112.—A report of Werner and Wapner's experimental studies emphasizes the importance of the sensory-tonic field-theory for sensory psychology and perception.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

(See also Abstracts 7209, 7232, 7250, 7355, 7409, 7641, 7661, 7664, 7873, 8294, 8332, 8665, 8755, 8806, 9158, 9176)

VISION

7472. Aborn, Murray, & Rubenstein, Herbert. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **Perception of contextually dependent word-probabilities.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 420-422.—It has been shown (see 28: 6926; 26: 4786) that the "judged frequency of letters . . . [is correlated with] their 'true' English-text frequency as determined by direct count" and that "the visual-duration threshold of a word . . . [is correlated with] the relative frequency of the word." The present study shows that "the relative probability with which a word is perceived to occur in a given context is a function of its relative frequency of occurrence in that particular context."—*R. H. Waters.*

7473. Ayres, A. Jean. (U. Southern California) **The visual-motor function.** *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1958, 12, 130-138, 155-156.—Visual perception appears to play a highly important role in motor performance. "Difficulty in the visual-motor function is irrespective of upper or lower motor neuron disorder." The present paper discusses visual agnosia and upper extremity apraxia. "It is hypothesized that visual perception and probably perception of skilled movements involves a long slow process of establishing basic and integrating engrams." The principal factors which effect the organization of stimuli into perceptions include time, the relativity and intensity of stimuli, selectivity of response to stimuli, Gestalt function, as well as "establishing and recognizing relationships and the correlation of sensations arising from motor activity." The training of the patient in visual-motor performance must take cognizance of these factors.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

7474. Balaramen, Shakuntala. **The wavelength discrimination of dichromats.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1830.—Abstract.

7475. Ballard, Stanley S., & Knoll, Henry A. (Eds.) **Visual factors in automobile driving.** *NAS-NRC Publ.*, 1958, No. 574. iv, 25 p.—The high incidence of automobile deaths and injuries has led to many suggestions as to criteria for selection of drivers. Among the criteria are visual requirements. Nevertheless the visual task in driving has never been clearly delineated. The armed forces planned the symposium reported in this issue to outline the visual task as a means of working toward the reduction of auto deaths. For discussion purposes a functional breakdown of the task was set up: (a) detection—awareness of presence of something; (b) recognition—recognition of object; (c) dynamic relationships—significance of position, speed, direction of travel. The panel, which consisted of persons interested in vision from various viewpoints, discussed the visual task of driving under the headings of, "The Environment" and "The Visual Capabilities of Automobile Drivers." 11 conclusions are listed including a recommendation for full-scale study.—*F. M. Douglass.*

7476. Bedford, R. E., & Wyszecki, G. W. (National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada) **Luminosity functions for various field sizes and levels of retinal illuminance.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 406-411.—"Luminosity functions have been measured for four normal trichromats for three field sizes (1°, 12', 1.5') at various levels of retinal illuminance. As the illuminance decreases the reverse Purkinje effect is observed, i.e., there is a decrease in spectral sensitivity of the eye to blue relative to red. The dependence of the spectral sensitivity on field size is not pronounced for the experimental conditions used here. Considerable differences are found between the luminosity functions of the observers. These differences are several times larger than those obtained on repeated curves by any observer. It is shown that the use of an average luminosity function may give very misleading results in some cases."—*F. Ratliff.*

7477. Berens, Conrad. (NYC) **The retina: Its role in the speed of perception.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1958, 45, 675-683.—Visual reaction time, perception of movement, target sighting, speed of vision at night and in relation to high speed are discussed.—*D. Shaad.*

7478. Berens, Conrad, & Crouch, C. L. (NYC) **Is fluorescent lighting injurious to the eyes?** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1958, 45(4, Part II), 47-55.—A summary of studies of fluorescent lighting and observations by the authors lead to the conclusion that properly installed (shielded) fluorescent lights have no harmful effect on the eye.—*D. Shaad.*

7479. Berger, Curt. **Grouping, number, and spacing of letters as determinants of word recognition.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 215-228.—"Distance thresholds of recognition (Dtr) of words of equal number and spacing are proportional to the average Dtr of their constituent letters. Dtr of closely spaced words are down to 20 per cent less, those of optimally spaced words up to 60 per cent higher than the average Dtr of all single letters, tested isolately. . . . Dtr of words increases with increasing space between single letters up to a maximum, which is above average letter-width. Optimal spacing is independent of the length of word. Dtr of words increases with the number of constituent letters, apart from the effect

of spacing. The limit on this effect is not reached by use of up to 11-12 letters in a word. . . . Practical and theoretical significance of the results were discussed."—C. K. Bishop.

7480. Biersdorf, William R. (Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D. C.) **Luminance-duration relationships in the light-adapted electroretinogram.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 412-417.—"The applicability of the Bunsen-Roscoe law to the components of the human electroretinogram was investigated under conditions of moderate light adaptation. Simultaneous X and B waves were obtained with red test stimulation and A and B waves with white test stimulations. Both response amplitude and implicit time were measured. The A and X waves were found to adhere to the Bunsen-Roscoe law and have relatively constant implicit times. The response amplitude of the B waves showed systematic departures from a simple Bunsen-Roscoe model and their implicit times varied with both stimulus duration and luminance."—F. Ratliff.

7481. Bishop, Harold Paul. **Effect of variation in distance cues on the perception of object size.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, **19**, 575.—Abstract.

7482. Blough, Donald S. (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Rise in the pigeon's threshold with a red test stimulus during dark adaptation.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 274.—Following pre-exposure to white light the pigeon's threshold to a 700 m μ falls slightly at first, then rises 0.1-0.2 log units and falls once more. The rise and fall occur later with increasing duration of pre-exposure. F. Ratliff.

7483. Breneman, Edwin J. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.) **Dependence of luminance required for constant brightness upon chromaticity and chromatic adaptation.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 228-232.—"Heterochromatic brightness matches have been made between each of a variety of colors and a standard of approximately daylight quality. . . . The results show that, for adaptation to daylight, blues and saturated reds generally have less luminance than a neutral standard of the same brightness, while greens and yellows have luminances nearly equal to, or greater than, that of the standard. This is in general agreement with the results of previous investigations. For most test colors, adaptation to a saturated red results in greater luminance being required to match the daylight standard than was required with white adaptation. This is true even for colors complementary to the red-adapting stimulus. Adaptations to blue and green modify the luminance ratios to a lesser extent."—F. Ratliff.

7484. Bridges, Cecil Calvert, Jr. **Figure-frame interaction with tachistoscopic exposure.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, **19**, 179-180.—Abstract.

7485. Brown, Judson S., Clarke, Frank R., & Stein, Larry. (Iowa State U.) **A new technique for studying spatial generalization with voluntary responses.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **55**, 359-362.—"Ss were tested in a simulated horse-race-betting situation where seven horses are symbolized by seven lamps spaced at equal intervals along a horizontal line in front of S. On each of numerous imaginary races (represented by the lighting of a lamp) S must guess

whether the horse will 'win' or 'lose.' After he has 'placed his bet,' S is informed by visual signals of the success or failure of the horse. In the experiments described, the middle 'horse' actually 'won' 80% of its races and all others 'won' only 20% of theirs. Fairly symmetrical, bidirectional, spatial-generalization effects were found in all studies."—J. Arbit.

7486. Bruell, Jan H. (Cleveland Heights, Ohio) **Retinal local signs in homonymous hemianopsia, strabismus and normal vision.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1958, **45**, 662-665.—Shifts in retinal local signs occur in normal eyes, when retinal stimulation is asymmetric, as well as in homonymous hemianopsia and strabismus.—D. Shaad.

7487. Burnham, Robert W. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.) **Visual selection of color film neutrals.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 215-224.—"Neutral areas on color film were selected by a visual color matching technique as a basis for comparing real observers with the CIE standard observer. Data from 29 observers show low precision of visual selection as compared to standard physical techniques, and possible deviance from the CIE standard observer in the blue direction. A comparison of Stiles' tentative mean observer with the CIE standard observer showed that the latter is the more representative of our real observers."—F. Ratliff.

7488. Cavka, V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **Ophthalmoneurologic symptoms caused by lesions of the frontal lobes.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1958, **45**, 883-900.—Anisocoria, conjugate deviations, saccadic movements of the eyes, divergence or convergence, and changes in intraocular pressure were observed following surgical lesions of the frontal lobes. 33 references.—D. Shaad.

7489. Clark, Wilder Crawford. **Relations between thresholds for single and multiple light pulses in the human eye.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, **19**, 1450.—Abstract.

7490. Cohen, Walter. (U. Buffalo) **Color-perception in the chromatic Ganzfeld.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **71**, 390-394.—"Sixteen Os using monocular vision were presented with a Ganzfeld under the following conditions: (1) homogeneity; (2) inhomogeneity due to a difference in chromaticity between field and spot; (3) inhomogeneity due to a difference in intensity; (4) inhomogeneity due to a difference both in intensity and chromaticity; (5) inhomogeneity due to a difference in purity. Their reports are analyzed."—R. H. Waters.

7491. Collier, George, & Verplanck, William S. (U. Missouri) **Nonindependence of successive responses at the visual threshold as a function of interpolated stimuli.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **55**, 429-437.—Stimuli of high and low brightnesses were interpolated in a series of invariant brightnesses in an experiment on intertrial association. The probability of a "yes" to a stimulus following a high interpolation is increased and following a low, decreased. Interpolated stimuli reduce the degree of intertrial association. "It is concluded that the probability of a given response to a stimulus is a joint function of the magnitude of the current stimulus, the response to the preceding stimulus, and the (relative) magnitude of the preceding stimulus." 16 references.—J. Arbit.

7492. Dalland, John I. **Spectral thresholds in the starling (*Sturnus Vulgaris*)**. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 575-576.—Abstract.
7493. Deutsch, J. A. **Shape recognition: A reply to Dodwell**. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 70-71.—P. C. Dodwell (see 33: 644) criticized the author's theory of shape recognition (see 29: 6661) on 3 main grounds. A possible resolution of Dodwell's main objection—that animals discriminate tilt—was suggested.—C. M. Franks.
7494. Diamond, Stanley. (Pacific-Alaska Division Pan-American World Airways) **The effect of unilateral acquired myopia on depth perception in airline pilots**. *J. avert. Med.*, 1958, 29, 468-474.—"The Howard-Dolman findings of five pilots were studied prior to and after the development of unilateral myopia. The findings illustrated that small degrees of unilateral visual loss (20/25 to 20/40) may cause a corresponding decrease in stereoscopic threshold. This was reflected as a one to three-fold loss in threshold of stereopsis based on parallax disparity. Periodic Howard-Dolman tests may reveal early and small decrements of depth perception in pilots who show decreased vision in one eye due to uncorrected acquired myopia." 17 references.—J. M. Vanderplas.
7495. Dodwell, P. C. **Shape recognition: A reply to Deutsch**. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 158-159.—Some comments upon Deutsch's reply (see 33: 7493) to Dodwell's criticisms of a theory of shape recognition originally propounded by Deutsch.—C. M. Franks.
7496. Ellerbrock, Vincent J. (Ohio State U.) **The optics of magnifying subnormal vision devices**. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, 35, 300-308.—Magnification is taken relative to the 40 cm. near working distance. The general problem is discussed under the following headings: relative distance magnification, relative size magnification, opaque magnification, recent advances, combined effects.—T. Shipley.
7497. Enoch, Jay M. (Ohio State U.) **Summated response of the retina to light entering different parts of the pupil**. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 392-405.—"The experiments . . . have revealed that additivity data are affected by at least the following two factors: the Stiles-Crawford effect and the blur of the retinal image. When blur is eliminated . . . the Stiles-Crawford effect does not reduce perceived brightness as much as might be predicted. The blur effect, caused by ocular aberrations, spherical and chromatic aberrations in particular, is a variable dependent upon the observer. This variability is thought to account for the several discrepancies in the data found in the literature. . . . It was shown that blur reduces perceived brightness of a field, and the degree of the reduction is dependent upon the test method."—F. Ratliff.
7498. Fantz, Robert L. **Pattern vision in young infants**. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 43-47.—This study investigated discrimination and preferences for visual patterns using 30 infants from one to 14 weeks of age. It was concluded: (a) Visual patterns were discriminated by infants during the first 6 months, as evidenced by differential fixation times. (b) Changes in the strength or direction of the pattern preferences occurred around 2 months of age, independent of amount of testing. (c) Consistent visual preferences were present as early as the first 2 months, thus arguing against an extreme impericistic view of the development of visual organization and pattern discrimination. (d) The determination of natural visual preferences among different stimuli, is a powerful method of studying early visual development which can provide data of importance to theories of perception, learning, and neural functioning.—S. C. Ratner.
7499. Fry, Glenn A. (Ohio State U.) **Dichromatism and the mechanisms subserving color vision**. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 509-512.—Certain assumptions about the color mixture data of the tritanope and the luminosity curve of the normal observer are used to derive the response curves for 4 theoretical photosensitive substances subserving color vision.—F. Ratliff.
7500. Giannitrapani, Duilio. **Changes in adaptation to prolonged perceptual distortion: A developmental study**. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1835-1836.—Abstract.
7501. Gollin, Eugene S., & Bradford, Norman. **"Faulty" communication and the spiral aftereffect: A methodological critique**. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 122-123.—"23 children were tested for spiral aftereffect under a method designed to obtain their responses under actual as well as illusory conditions. It was found that virtually all Ss who responded correctly under actual conditions were able to report correctly under illusory conditions. Ss considerably younger in CA and lower in MA were able to achieve success in the task under present conditions than were able to achieve success in a previously reported investigation."—A. S. Tamkin.
7502. Granit, Ragnar. **Physiological basis of flicker electroretinography as applied in clinical work**. *Ophthalmologica*, 1958, 135, 327-348.—"What particular information are we entitled to expect from systematic application of the flicker method in electroretinography?" The paper summarizes: essential properties of electroretinographic flicker fusion, fixation blindness, on-off characteristics naturally antagonistic, flicker rates in animals and humans, rod-cone functions, wave forms and types, stimulus area influences, brightness effects, the Ferry-Porter law, inhibitory and facilitatory wave effects, effects in single fibers, flicker as diagnostic in disease and drug afflictions, impulse frequencies in direct proportion to fusion frequencies, central as well as peripheral causes of CFF, discontinuity in the intensity-frequency functions, and the advantages of the resonance method.—S. Renshaw.
7503. Hamasaki, Duco, & Marg, Elwin. (U. California, Berkeley) **Localized electroretinograms from the isolated retina of the frog**. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 418-421.—"A technique of recording localized electroretinograms (ERGs) with macroelectrodes is described. The localized ERG showed a typical a wave and b wave which confirmed the idea that the ERG can be a response to a focal as well as a nonfocal stimulus. An electroretinographic map of the retina is shown. At the optic nerve head the ERG is absent or is markedly reduced in amplitude. The change in the amplitude of the b wave from the central area to the periphery is not smooth; on the contrary, abrupt changes in the amplitudes were found. An

area in the inferior half of the retina was found which gave large amplitude ERGs. This area was seen in all of the retinas plotted although its exact shape and size varied."—*F. Ratliff.*

7504. Harker, George S. (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) **Interrelation of monocular and binocular acuities in the making of an equidistance judgment.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 233-240.—"Probability addition to combine the two contributing acuities produced a reasonable fit of the empirical data. A generalization to the natural environment of the trigonometric relation of the acuity for the alignment of horizontal edges to the acuity for depth was not consistent with results reported in the literature. A concept of equivalent-parallax-angle acuity was offered in conjunction with the known improvement in acuity with reduction in angular separation of the acuity objects as an explanation of the reported improvement in stereoscopic acuity with distance. . . . This research indicates that stereoscopic vision remains as the indicator of depth relations after cues available in monocular vision have ceased to be effective, if situational factors favoring the utility of monocular vision are controlled."—*F. Ratliff.*

7505. Harker, George S. (USA Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) **Whiteout: A bibliographical survey.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 343. iii, 11 p.—The polar phenomenon of "whiteout" is described through the medium of quotations from persons who have experienced the phenomenon. The determining meteorological characteristics of "whiteout" is uniform, diffuse, shadowless illumination consequent to a diffusion stratum of airborne particles. The resultant loss of shadows causes an individual to lose his sense of depth perception. Continued efforts "to see" in an empty visual field usually result in excessive tearing, a sense of eye strain and very probably, dissociation of the eyes. The psychology of the situation seems to be limited to: emotional responses to an inability to see under photopic illumination, maintenance of vertical and directional orientation, and interpretation of minimal cues to procure meaningful estimates of distance. 51 references.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

7506. Hillmann, Beverly M. (USN Medical Research Laboratory, New London, Conn.) **Relationship between stimulus size and threshold intensity in the fovea measured at four exposure times.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 422-428.—"An experimental determination was made of absolute visual thresholds in the human fovea. . . . Seven stimulus areas, ranging from 1 minute to 1 degree in diameter were presented to 4 subjects at durations of 1.1, 3.8, 10.0, and 48.0 milliseconds. The results show that all area-threshold functions depart from Ricco's law. The functions which were obtained depart from linearity, while the degree of curvature varies among subjects. As exposure time is increased there is a regular related decrease in thresholds for all stimuli. This decrease in threshold is in good agreement with the Bunson-Roscoe law."—*F. Ratliff.*

7507. Jacobson, Jerry Hart. **A precision light source for electoretinography.** *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1958, 60, 137-138.—Ordinary stroboscopic lights vary in intensity with the speed of the flash,

and control of duration is difficult. Recommended as a superior source is a "glow modulator" type R 1131-C. This tube yields spectral white light to the eye.—*S. Renshaw.*

7508. Kaswan, J. W. **Tachistoscopic exposure time and spatial proximity in the organization of visual perception.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 131-138.—A series of geometric designs, in which the spatial groupings were either close together (homogeneous design) or further apart (differentiated design), were presented tachistoscopically to a group of 24 male schizophrenic patients and a group of 24 medical-surgical patients, matched as groups for age, education, and intelligence. 6 different exposure times were used for all Ss. The perception of spatial groupings was found to be predictably different at the various time exposures. The results were similar for both experimental groups except that, for most of the designs, the schizophrenic patient group required a longer time to see correct groupings.—*C. M. Franks.*

7509. Knoll, Max. (Arcisstrasse 21, München) **Anregung geometrischer Figuren und anderer subjectiver Lichtmuster in elektrischen Feldern.** [Excitation of geometrical figures and other subjective light patterns in electrical fields.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, 17, 110-126.—Subjective light patterns may be stimulated either spontaneously (during dark adaptation), mechanically (by pressure on the eyeball), chemically (by drugs), by meditation, by sudden shock or sudden awakening, in an emergency situation, by direct electrical excitation of the visual cortex during brain surgery, by epileptiform cortical discharges, or by electric fields created by application of frontal or frontal-occipital electrodes. Low frequency impulses produced by a simple transistor impulse generator were applied to 20 Ss by means of frontal electrodes. All Ss reported the observation of flashes and stripes of light; 7 also saw a scintillating pattern; 4 reported large moving bright stars, discs, and fire wheels. As these light patterns cease when the current is turned off, they are called synchronous discharge patterns. One S reported symmetrical, abstract-geometrical light patterns during as well as after electrical excitation. Such patterns may continue for seconds or even minutes and are designated as after-discharge patterns. It is concluded that many of the observed light patterns may be grouped under the notion of archetypical images as formulated by C. G. Jung. English and French summaries.—*J. W. House.*

7510. Koppitz, Werner Joseph. **Mach bands and retinal interaction.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 885.—Abstract.

7511. Künnapas, Theodor M. **Fixation and the vertical-horizontal illusion.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 131-136.—The vertical-horizontal illusion was observed under 2 conditions: with and without fixation. Without fixation, the illusory effect—the overestimation of the vertical line—is at work alone. In the other situation, the illusion is combined with the after-effect. The former situation has a significantly larger illusory effect. The mechanisms underlying the vertical-horizontal illusional and the figural after-effect must be assumed to be different.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7512. **Lebensohn, James E.** (Chicago, Ill.) **Visual acuity tests for near.** *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1958, 45 (4, Part 11), 127-133.—In school surveys, the near-vision test should supplement the hyperopia test.—*D. Shaad.*

7513. **Linksz, Arthur.** **Optics and visual physiology.** *AMA Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1958, 59, 901-969.—A 60-page summary of the literature on this subject for 1957. Cited are 300 titles of papers, books, and monographs.—*S. Renshaw.*

7514. **Mackworth, J. F., & Mackworth, N. H.** (Applied Psychology Research Unit, Cambridge, England) **Eye fixations recorded on changing visual scenes by the television eye-marker.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 439-445.—"The corneal reflection of a light is picked up by a television camera, which magnifies the movement of the spot about 100 times. The scene at which the man is gazing is provided by a second television camera, and the corneal reflection is superimposed upon another television monitor also showing the same scene. By suitable calibration, this spot can be made to lie upon that part of the scene being regarded and the accuracy with which this can be done is within one or two degrees. Thus it is possible to see where a man is looking at any moment, and simultaneously to record the composite eye-scene picture by means of a motion picture camera."—*F. Ratliff.*

7515. **Miller, Earl F., II.** **Effect of breathing 100 per cent oxygen at atmospheric pressure upon the visual field and visual acuity.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 12 01 11, Sub. 11, No. 1. ii, 14 p.—The effect of breathing 100% oxygen upon the central and peripheral visual fields and upon the visual acuity was investigated through the use of a tangent screen, perimeter, and Clason Acuity Meter. A control study was made by having the 6 Ss breathe air instead of the 100% oxygen during one test run. The results indicate that vision suffers no apparent decrement as a result of the breathing of 100% oxygen at atmospheric pressure for a period of over 4 hours.

7516. **Miller, Earl F., II.** **Evaluation of certain visual and related tests: I. Auditory and visual digit span.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 01 11, Sub. 6, No. 1. ii, 13 p.—115 naval aviation cadets were given a test of auditory and visual digit span as part of an evaluation of a battery of tests recommended by Renshaw for screening pilots for visual difficulties that cannot be detected by the usual clinical methods. The test-retest reliability of both tests in this study was .72. The auditory span for digits was more variable and on the average greater than the visual span. Correlation between performance on these 2 tests was not significant from zero. The main visual digit span fell below the level considered by Renshaw to be minimal for visual efficiency.

7517. **Miller, Earl F., II.** **Evaluation of certain visual and related tests: III. Form fields.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 01 11, Sub. 6, No. 3. ii, 9 p.—The form field test of Renshaw, essentially a measure of peripheral visual acuity using a number target (found equivalent to about 20/340 Snellen letter), was given to 110 naval aviation cadets. The frequency distributions of the

total horizontal (nasal and temporal) form fields, which ranged from 15° to 56° (OD) and 21° to 60° (OS), were found to be skewed. The horizontal form fields for each eye were not significantly different from the average (OD, 35.8°, OS, 37.5°) and correlated well ($r = .71$). Reliability of this test in its present form was quite low (OD = .15, OS = .39).

7518. **Morin, R. E., Grant, D. A., & Nystrom, C. O.** **Temporal predictions of motion inferred from intermittently viewed light stimuli.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 57-71.—To determine the accuracy of predicting when a moving object reaches a target, 22 Ss 16 ft. from a stimulus display, made 3 estimates of the object's arrival time at a target light under 4 conditions: (a) 2 object velocities, 0.10 ft./sec. and 0.05 ft./sec.; (b) time intervals between onsets of successive lights of 8 sec. and 4 sec.; (c) number of cue light, 2 or 4; and (d) 2 distances for the target light, 2 ft. or 4 ft. from the last cue light. Results were: (a) arrival time tended to be underestimated. (b) Object velocity, especially the slower velocity, was markedly underestimated. (c) Distance of target from cue light gave significant effects with shorter distances giving better estimates. (d) Time between cue lights and number of cue lights was less important, although significant. Time estimations were more accurate following 8 sec. interval and also more accurate after 4 cues than after 2 cue lights.—*C. K. Bishop.*

7519. **Motokawa, K., Nakagawa, D., & Kohata, T.** **Figural after-effects and retinal induction.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 121-135.—"The after-effect of an inspection figure upon the field of retinal induction around a test figure was investigated by . . . electrostimulation of the eye. The field around the T-figure is deformed to various degrees according to the distance separating the two figures, the deformation being most conspicuous at an intermediate distance (a distance paradox). The field around a T-circle presented inside a greater I-circle is smaller than its comparison. . . . When a T-circle is presented outside a smaller I-circle the field is greater than the control (size effects). In the interior of the T-circle there occurs an increase or a decrease in field strength depending upon the contraction or the expansion of the field stated above, and these changes may be correlated with third-dimensional displacements, because similar patterns of retinal induction are seen in the fields of figures eliciting stereoscopic vision (third-dimensional) effects."—*C. K. Bishop.*

7520. **Mount, George E., Case, H. W., Sanderson, J. W., & Brenner, R.** **Distance judgments of colored objects.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 207-214.—"Eight comparison stimuli consisting of four hues and their matching grays were judged for relative distance with each of two gray standards using a modified method of constant stimuli. The standards were placed at a distance of 200 ft. from the observer and the comparison targets at distances ranging from 192-220 ft. in intervals of four ft." 168 Ss each made 128 judgments. The judgments depended on brightness differences of the comparison stimuli and on differences between hue and gray. Results: if the standard closely matched the background brightness, the comparison stimulus was judged nearer; the lightest and darkest comparison stimuli were

judged nearer than those of intermediate brightness. All hues were judged nearer than their nearest matching gray. Stimuli with marked contrast to the background were seen in front of stimuli with less background contrast.—C. K. Bishop.

7521. Mulholland, Thomas B. (Clark U.) The "swinging disk" illusion. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 375-382.—The present report extends the findings of an earlier study (see 31: 2273) to include the effect of background reflectance and auditory stimulation on the perception of the illusion. A somewhat detailed description of the kinds of illusory motion are reported together with some of the determining conditions for each.—R. H. Waters.

7522. Muller, P. F., Jr., Andrews, T. G., & Ross, S. Effects of surround variation on visual perception of curvature. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 269-280.—Using the method of constant stimuli with three judgment categories a 3-cm. line of known curvature was presented alone and in differing conditions of circular surround. Ss reported whether the stimulus line curved up, down, or straight, and in some surrounds which were representative of faces whether smiling, frowning, or neutral. Thirty Ss gave 32,400 judgments. Results: the mean threshold value under optimal conditions represented a just resolvable visual angle of 44 sec. The enclosure of the stimulus line significantly raised the threshold and judgment of "expression" also raised the threshold.—C. K. Bishop.

7523. Nellis, Barbara Smallwood Palmer. Effects of object- and background-tilt on perception of form. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1823-1824.—Abstract.

7524. Parks, Marshall M., Strabismus. *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1958, 60, 139-170.—A review of the literature for 1957 on strabismus, covering the basic science literature, sensory complications, heterophorias, accommodative esotropia, nonaccommodative esotropia, fixation disparity, divergent strabismus, and horizontal and vertical strabismus. 255-item bibliography.—S. Renshaw.

7525. Penrose, L. S., & Penrose, R. Impossible objects: A special type of visual illusion. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 31-33.—2-dimensional drawings made to convey the impression of 3-dimensional objects can also be used to induce contradictory perceptual interpretations. In one special type of illusion, each individual part is acceptable as a representation of a normally 3-dimensional component and yet, owing to false connections of the parts, acceptance of the whole figure on this basis leads to the illusory effect of an impossible structure. 4 remarkable illustrations of this illusion are provided.—C. M. Franks.

7526. Purdy, William C. The hypothesis of psychophysical correspondence in space perception. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1454-1455.—Abstract.

7527. Ratliff, Floyd. (The Rockefeller Institute, NYC) Stationary retinal image requiring no attachments to the eye. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 274-275.—"Haidinger's brushes" may be seen simply by looking through a polarizer at a field of blue light. Under certain conditions these "brushes" are stationary with respect to the retinal receptor mosaic. They disappear from view just as do retinal images stabilized by other means.—F. Ratliff.

7528. Ronchi, Lucia. (Inst. Nazionale di Ottica, Arcetri, Florence, Italy) On the electrical response of the human eye to red stimuli of different time distribution of luminance. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 437-438.—"The responses to red stimuli presenting different distributions of time luminance are compared. The height of the x wave seems to be independent of time distribution of the light stimulus while the height of the b wave is greater, the greater the time of variation of the luminance. The latencies to peak of both waves are greater with a slowly rising stimulus than with a steep stimulus."—F. Ratliff.

7529. Schneyer, Solomon. Some developmental and objective factors in perception. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 182-183.—Abstract.

7530. Schwartz, Ira, & Dimmick, Forrest L. (USN Submarine Base, New London, Conn.) Comparison of high acuity scores on Snellen and ortho-rater tests. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, 35, 309-313.—The ortho-rater target is a checkerboard. It is assumed that "identical width of stroke of a letter and size of checker give equal measures of visual acuity." $N = 1.071$, in a high acuity population. The ortho-rater acuity scores followed an approximate normal distribution; the Snellen did not. The checkerboard target is assumed to measure almost pure resolution; the Snellen is complicated by literacy factors and gives skewed high responses. A transformation table is presented, going from one test to the other.—T. Shipley.

7531. Sheppard, D. (U. Reading) Reading from a dial with a moving pointer. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1958, 32, 34-49.—10 observers, working in sets of 3, took single readings from dials with moving pointers, under 6 experimental conditions. It is concluded that where instrumental measurements have to be taken from scales with a moving pointer, these are not likely to be objective. Methods to produce better agreement between observers are discussed.—G. S. Speer.

7532. Smith, Olin W. (Cornell U.) Distance constancy. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 388-389.—"Twenty-three Ss judged a strip of oilcloth with the far edge 125 ft. from S. Its length was carried as longer or shorter than a standard sheet 10 ft. long, the far edge of which was 25 ft. from S. An approximation method was used to determine S's mean match of equality. . . . The results prove that distance constancy matches of short lengths at different distances from S can be successfully made."—J. Arbib.

7533. Smith, William Francis. The effect of isoprel on visual recognition thresholds. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1827-1828.—Abstract.

7534. Storch, Herbert R. Retinal rivalry: Its relation to reading disability, eye movements in reading, ocular dominance, and visual acuity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 578-579.—Abstract.

7535. Suter, Cary; Klingman, Walter O., Boggs, Dane; Lacy, O. W., Marks, Richard D., & Coplinger, Carl B. Sound-induced seizures in animals: The efficiency of certain anticonvulsants in controlling sound-induced seizures in DBA/2 mice. *Neurology*, 1958, 8, Suppl. 1, 121-124.—DBA/2 audiogenic-seizure-susceptible mice were used to assay the anticonvulsant properties of phenobarbital, dilantin, and tridione. Per cent protection for various

dosage levels and duration of protection are reported.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

7536. Suter, Cary; Klingman, Walter O., Boggs, Dane; Marks, Richard D., Coplinger, Carl B., & Randolph, Virginia. Sound-induced seizures in animals: Magnesium deficiency and sound-induced seizures in rats. *Neurology*, 1958, 8, Suppl. 1, 125-128.—Increased susceptibility to audiogenic seizure was demonstrated in rats maintained on a low-magnesium diet. Serum magnesium falls on the diet, but brain magnesium shows no change. Although there is marked deposition of calcium in the kidneys, calcium supplement does not protect from seizures.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

7537. Suter, Cary; Klingman, Walter O., Lacy, O. W., Boggs, Dane; Marks, Richard, & Coplinger, Carl B. Sound-induced seizures in animals. *Neurology*, 1958, 8, Suppl. 1, 117-120.—Methods for producing a high frequency of seizures in rats by maintaining them on a magnesium-deficient diet are described. Analyses of stimulus characteristics, seizure patterns and relation to human epilepsy are made. It is recommended that seizure-susceptible strains of rats should be developed and more study should be made of EEG changes associated with seizures.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

7538. Taylor, Janet A. (Northwestern U.) Meaning, frequency, and visual duration threshold. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 329-334.—"An attempt was made to determine whether meaningfulness is a variable contributing to the lower duration thresholds of familiar, frequently used words in addition to the factor of frequency of prior exposure to the stimulus pattern per se." Meaningfulness was established by matching nonsense syllables with common familiar objects. The variable of meaningfulness did not influence visual duration thresholds.—*J. Arbit.*

7539. Ten Doesschate, J. Differential threshold and firing probability of the off-effect in the frog retina. *Ophthalmologica*, 1958, 135, 301-317.—In the frog eye within the high intensity range of the adapting intensity, $E\Delta E$ follows Weber's law. The lower intensity range within which this law is not valid is small or even absent. The contrast sensitivity of the light-adapted frog retina is much smaller than in the human eye (up to 5 times less sensitive) and does not depend on the wave length of the adapting light. The maximum contrast sensitivity coincides more or less with the maximum of the human photopic sensitivity curve. With stimulus duration $t < 0.08$ sec. the differential threshold is determined by the total energy of the stimulus (Bloch's law). For larger values of t the differential threshold is, in general, independent from the value of t . The total number of spikes which are fired during the first burst of activity shows a linear relation to the stimulus intensity ΔE . The maximum spike frequency as a function of the stimulus intensity shows signs of saturation. It shows a more or less linear relation to the logarithm of the stimulus intensity ΔE . The curve which describes the probability of a spike response as a function of the intensity of the contrast sensitivity runs very steeply. The range within which the firing probability increases from 0.2 to 0.8 is less than one tenth of a log unit.—*S. Renshaw.*

7540. Tinker, Miles A. Recent studies of eye movements in reading. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 215-231.—Grouping the studies under the general topic headings of techniques of measurement, analysis of the reading process, training to improve eye movements, typography and eye movements, and eye movements and fatigue the author reviews the relevant research literature which has appeared since January, 1945. In general there has been a diminution of interest in this area. However, there has appeared a large amount of work on visual fixation, speed of eye movements, reaction time of the eye, oculomotor efficiency, and vision during eye movements. There is a need for more basic research. 72-item bibliography.—*W. J. Meyer.*

7541. Tulving, Endel. (Harvard U.) The relation of visual acuity to convergence and accommodation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 530-534.—The acuity of the right eye was measured while the left eye changed its convergence. "Acuity was found to decrease with increasing angles of convergence when relatively unpracticed Os were used. The effect was shown to be independent of changes in convergent accommodation. For Os who had received longer practice in the experimental situation, acuity was found to be independent of both convergence and convergent accommodation."—*J. Arbit.*

7542. Underwood, Harold Wayne. An investigation of the validity of hypnotically induced visual hallucinations. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1128-1129.—Abstract.

7543. Wapner, Seymour; Werner, Heinz, & Krus, Donald M. Studies in psychognomic perception: IV. Effect of muscular involvement on the dynamic properties of objects. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 129-132.—The aim is to demonstrate that variation of organismic states arouses variation of directional dynamics as one of the attributes of meaningful objects, in particular that changes in organismic state induced by asymmetrical involvement of the extrinsic eye muscles will change the dynamic organization of a stimulus pattern that is ambiguous with respect to directional dynamics. Rather ambiguous patterns, vaguely resembling airplanes or birds in flight, were shown 64 Ss in semi-darkness, and they reported what they saw. The results suggest that there are significant differences in perceived directionality depending upon muscular involvement: the directionality reported is opposite the side of the greater convergence.—*R. W. Husband.*

7544. Warren, Richard M., & Warren, Roslyn P. (Brown U.) Basis for judgments of relative brightness. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 445-450.—"The hypothesis is offered that relative brightness judgments are based upon experience with the way the amount of light reflected by objects changes with their distance from the light source. The experimental results support this hypothesis. One group of 40 subjects judged half brightness, and another 40 estimated the change in luminance corresponding to moving a hidden point light source to twice the distance from an illuminated standard field. Judgments of the two groups were equivalent. Under stimulus conditions designed to represent the common visual situation (stimuli subtending wide visual angles, adaptation approximating stimulus levels), one quarter the standard luminance

was correctly chosen for the effect of doubling distance from the source, and the same fraction was chosen for half brightness for all standard intensities (0.00086 to 87 millilamberts). Under less familiar conditions similar to those employed for the bril scale (small stimuli with black backgrounds, indeterminate levels of adaptation) half brightness judgments were again equivalent to estimates of the effect of doubling distance from object to light source. These estimates were less than one-quarter standard luminance." 23 references.—*F. Ratliff*.

7545. White, William Joseph. Experimental studies of the effects of accelerative stress on visual performance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 889.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 7237, 7240, 7247, 7394, 7405, 7425, 7665, 7748, 7764, 7870, 7886, 7903, 8668)

AUDITION

7546. Ades, Harlow W., Graybiel, Ashton; Morrill, Scott N., Tolhurst, Gilbert C., & Niven, Jorma I. (USN School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) Non-auditory effects of high intensity sound stimulation on deaf human subjects. *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 454-467.—Deaf human Ss reported sensations of vibration, tickle, warmth, pain, and dizziness when exposed to pure tones and wide-band noise at sound pressure levels up to 170 db. Threshold measurements on several Ss indicated maximum sensitivity over the frequencies from 200 to 1000 cps. Nystagmus was induced by high intensities in Ss with some labyrinthine function. Thresholds for nystagmus indicate maximum sensitivity for frequencies of from 200-500 cps, at 120-130 db. Dizziness and apparent movement of a stationary vertical line were also reported.—*J. M. Vanderplas*.

7547. Bowland, John Anthony. The effects of varying intensity on the auditory time-error. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1123.—Abstract.

7548. Chaiklin, Joseph Burton. The conditioned GSR auditory speech threshold and its relationship to selected voluntary auditory speech thresholds. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 883-884.—Abstract.

7549. Corso, John F. (Pennsylvania State U.) Absolute thresholds for tones of low frequency. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 367-374.—By the method of limits 15 Os were employed in the determination of "the minimal audible pressure (MAP) for low frequency sounds, i.e., 5 to 200 —." Results indicate close agreement with earlier investigators save for a lower pressure level for the lowest frequency tested. Possible explanations of this discrepancy are presented. The same results were obtained for a 5 db and a 2 db step interval. The results are for one ear (the right).—*R. H. Waters*.

7550. Cramer, Elliot M., & Huggins, W. H. Creation of pitch through binaural interaction. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 413-417.—"Noise may be introduced separately to the two ears, and a pitch-like quality will be perceived which is entirely due to binaural interaction between the phases of the two noise stimuli. The results emphasize that phase information is of importance in pitch perception at frequencies as high as 1600 cps, and that binaural phase

interaction must be taken into account in order to give a satisfactory explanation of existing data."—*I. Pollack*.

7551. Decker, Louis, & Pollack, Irwin. Confidence ratings and message reception for filtered speech. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 432-434.—"The statistical decision model, which has achieved outstanding success in describing the detection of signals in noise, was applied to the reception of filtered speech. The relation between correct confirmations and false alarms—the Receiver Operating Characteristic—obtained with filtered speech corresponds with that typically obtained with noise interference. It is suggested that the "noise" of the decision model may be extended to a wide range of operations which perturb the signal."—*I. Pollack*.

7552. Flanagan, James L., & Saslow, Michael G. Pitch discrimination for synthetic vowels. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 435-442.—The just-discriminable changes in fundamental frequency of synthetic vowels were found to be of the order of 0.3 to 0.5 cps and were, in general, slightly less than the frequency changes discriminable in a pure tone of the same frequency and sound pressure level.—*I. Pollack*.

7553. Garner, W. R. (Johns Hopkins U.) Half-loudness judgments without prior stimulus context. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 482-485.—Ss were required to state whether the second of a pair of tones was more or less than half as loud as the first, and they made this judgment on the first presentation of the tones without preliminary practice. The half-loudness value thus obtained was at an attenuation of 12.4 db. from the standard intensity.—*J. Arbit*.

7554. Griffin, Donald R. (Harvard U.) Listening in the dark: The acoustic orientation of bats and men. New Haven, Conn.: Yale Univer. Press, 1958. xviii, 413 p. \$7.50.—"This unusual book bridges the fields of biology, physics, and psychology in its discussion of acoustic orientation in the animal world and its significance for man. Here is the up-to-date information on bats, their natural history, biological nature, and flying skill, along with the adventures of their observers, presented as matter of import to man today because the brain of a bat 'is the end result of eons of evolutionary refinement for the process of echolocation' while we who also try to fly and to see in the dark have the brains 'of large ground apes with stereoscopic vision and limbs designed for walking and climbing.'" 467-item bibliography.—*A. J. Spross*.

7555. Griffin, Donald R. More about bat "radar." *Scient. Amer.*, 1958, 199(1), 40-44.—Reports methods of study and further findings on echolocation of various species of bats. The high-pitched, inaudible sonar signals are translated into audible clicks whose frequency varies with different activities (cruising or sweeping toward an insect prey). Since bats (some have no sonar and depend on vision) use their system to hunt insects and to avoid horizontal and vertical wires in the laboratory, they must get a fairly detailed acoustic "picture" by means of echolocation and this can be accomplished in spite of loud "noise" or jamming.—*I. S. Wolf*.

7556. Griffin, Donald R., & Grinnell, Alan D. (Harvard U.) Ability of bats to discriminate

echoes from louder noise. *Science*, 1958, 128, 145-147.—"The dependence of bats upon echolocation suggests a vulnerability to interference by loud noises. Yet hundreds fly together in the darkness of caves, and artificial jamming sounds have remarkably little effect in the laboratory." A figure is presented indicating obstacle avoidance scores of *Plecotus rafinesquii* flying through an array of vertical wires in quiet and in thermal noise and that this ability must involve selective recognition of some property of the echoes not shared by the random noise." A "bat brain weighing less than 1 gram contains highly effective data-processing mechanisms which can act upon information contained in one or a few echoes having no more than 1/2000 of the noise energy simultaneously present in the same frequency band."—S. J. Lachman.

7557. Lawrence, Merle. **Physiological and psychological acoustics.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 394-396.—The author outlined unsolved problems in the area of physiological and psychological acoustics. The problem of individual differences is given special consideration.—I. Pollack.

7558. McKenzie, Richard Earl. **The effect of binaural beats on performance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1454.—Abstract.

7559. Miller, James D. **Temporary threshold shift and masking for noise of uniform spectrum level.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 517-522.—With white noise the relation between the masking threshold and the temporary threshold shift following noise exposure was determined for tones between 500 and 8000 cps. These 2 factors are related in such a way that a weighted summation of the masking threshold and the critical band predicts the extent of threshold shift.—I. Pollack.

7560. O'Connell, Max H. **Hearing acuity of air force recruits.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-70. 4 p.—The hearing testing facility for all air force recruits beginning training at Lackland Air Force Base is described, including the demountable sound-treated test booths, Rudmose automatic audiometers, and general testing schedules and procedures. A sample of duplicate automatic audiometer tracings was taken; a total day's run was taken once each third day for a 30-day period which included May and June 1957. The total number of audiograms duplicated was 5170. These were graded and threshold values assigned. Grading procedures are discussed. Hearing levels are expressed by: age groups for the frequencies tested; and classification of hearing acuity by classes A, B, and C, including a bivariate distribution of classes A, B, and C by right, left, and worse ears.

7561. O'Neill, John J., & Dreher, John J. **Masking of English words by prolonged vowel sounds.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 539-543.—Monosyllabic and bisyllabic word intelligibility was examined in the presence of intoned vowel sounds. Most effective maskers were vowel sounds with concentrations of energy between 700-1000 cps. Noteworthy was that words with a specific vowel sound were not masked optimally by the same vowel.—I. Pollack.

7562. Pickett, J. M. **Perception of compound consonants.** *Lang. Speech*, 1958, 1, 288-304.—The perceptual confusions among English compounds of 2 consonants were examined. One defined class of syllables, made up of 15 initial compound consonants

in conjunction with 3 vowel sounds [i], [a], and [o], and another class of 15 final compound consonants in conjunction with the same 3 vowel sounds, were employed. Recorded syllables were played back against a white noise background and against a low-frequency noise background. Confusion patterns among the compound consonants depended upon the articulatory dimensions of the individual consonant members which formed the compound. That is to say, there was little evidence of interaction among the members of the compound. The confusion patterns indicated that the low speech frequencies, i.e., those frequencies heard above the white noise, convey the consonant distinctions of nasal vs. glide vs. stop, and the distinctions among glides. On the other hand, the higher speech frequencies, heard above the low-frequency noise, conveyed the distinction of affrication and the place distinctions among nasals and stops. The different vowels had minor effects on the perception of the consonants adjacent to them.

7563. Pierce, J. R. **Proposal for an explanation of limens of loudness.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 418-420.—It is proposed that the limen of loudness for pure tones is equal or proportional to the root-mean-square deviation in the number of pulses produced by the sound in the time of observation. The fit of the predicted model to experimental data is encouraging.—I. Pollack.

7564. Seiden, Herbert R. **Auditory acuity of the marmoset monkey.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2167.—Abstract.

7565. Shaw, William A. (U. Pennsylvania) **Binaural supplementation of the auditory intensive threshold.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 617-620.—Absolute monaural thresholds were obtained by the use of a modification of the method of limits with discrete stimuli. These were compared to a set of monaural thresholds obtained by using the same method but with continuous stimuli to each ear. The results were highly similar. Concludes that summation as an adequate explanation of binaural sensitivity is still highly plausible.—J. Arbit.

7566. Solomon, Lawrence N. **Semantic approach to the perception of complex sounds.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 421-425.—In an attempt to derive a limited number of descriptive adjectives with which to characterize passive sonar sounds, 50 U.W. Navy sonar men rated 20 different passive sonar sounds on 50 seven-point scales defined by polar-opposite adjectives (e.g., heavy-light). 7 interpretable orthogonal factors (accounting for approximately 40% of the variance of judgments) were extracted from the data. The generality of the methodology for psychological research on auditory perception is considered, and suggestions for research along these lines are presented.—I. Pollack.

7567. Spieth, Walter, & Trittipoe, William J. **Temporary threshold elevation produced by continuous and "impulsive" noises.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 523-527.—The temporary threshold shift (TTS) for a 4000-cycle tone following exposure to interrupted and to noninterrupted noises was examined. Except for extremely short noise bursts, an interrupted noise produces approximately the same TTS as a noninterrupted noise of the same average integrated level.—I. Pollack.

7568. Talland, George A. The effect of set on accuracy of auditory perception. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 117-130.—In 2 studies involving 114 normal adult Ss, the facilitatory effects were investigated of various sets and conditions of confirmation on accurate recognition of words presented aurally and on systematic distortion of words incongruent with the set. The results provide further support for an inhibitory theory according to which sets raise the threshold of perception for all that is incongruent. The relative lowering of thresholds for congruent material is only secondary. This tentative model is consistent with recent developments in neurophysiology, exemplified in the auditory modality by the findings of Hernandez-Péon and Scherrer. 18 references.—C. M. Franks.

7569. Thurlow, Willard. (U. Wisconsin) Some theoretical implications of the pitch of double-pulse trains. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **71**, 448-450.—Different theoretical interpretations of the results of another study (see **29**: 8310) are presented and their short-comings noted.—R. H. Waters.

7570. Vicari, E. M. Audiogenic seizures and the A/jax mouse. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, **43**, 111-116.—"The A/jax inbred mouse strain has been subjected to the same auditory stimulus as was given to the DBA/2 inbred strain and its response is markedly different. This difference is noted chiefly in the type of abnormal behavioral seizures and in its age-level of susceptibility. The DBA/2 strain responds with epileptic-like seizures, the A/jax with catatonic-like freeze seizures and sometimes especially in the earlier ages is accompanied with mild clonic convulsions. The audiogenic seizure age of susceptibility in the DBA/2 is highest at the adolescent age while the A/jax strain sustains its susceptibility to catatonic freeze seizures throughout its adult age."—R. W. Husband.

7571. Wright, Herbert Norton. Auditory adaptation in noise. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, **19**, 1456-1457.—Abstract.

7572. Zwislocki, J. Effect of the transmission characteristic of the ear on the threshold of audibility. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 430-432.—"The threshold of audibility as a function of frequency is determined by the transmission characteristic of the ear and by the sensitivity of the nervous system. In order to separate the two factors, the sound transmission characteristic is calculated on the basis of known experimental data and compared to the threshold of audibility."—I. Pollack.

(See also Abstracts 7170, 7308, 7516)

OTHER MODALITIES

7573. Das, S. R. (Indian Museum, Calcutta) Inheritance of the P.T.C. taste character in man: An analysis of 126 Rárhí Bráhmín families of West Bengal. *Ann. hum. Genet.*, 1958, **22**, 200-212.—P.T.C. taste thresholds were measured by the sorting method of Harris and Kalmus in 127 families with 487 children. A detailed analysis of the observed and expected number of nontaster children in the sibships of various sizes led to significant divergence ($P < .01$) between the data and the theory of simple unifactorial recessive inheritance of taste deficiency.

The author suggests that an assumption of incomplete penetrance of about 90% of the dominant taste gene would fit all the available P.T.C. data.—S. G. Vandenberg.

7574. Finkelstein, Beatrice, & Pippitt, Robert G. (Wright Air Development Center, Dayton, O.) Effect of altitude and oxygen upon primary taste perception. *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, **29**, 386-391.—"Motivation for this study was derived from differences noted in food acceptability on the ground and in high altitude flight situations. . . . From the results of this study, one can conclude that taste test procedures should not include questions that assume a subject's ability to identify the primary tastes, particularly of sour and bitter."—J. M. Vanderplas.

7575. Jones, F. Nowell. (U. California, Los Angeles) Subjective scales of intensity for the three odors. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **71**, 423-425.—"The subjective intensities of different concentrations of benzene, heptane, and octane were scaled by the method of magnitude-estimation." The results lead to the conclusion that "olfactory intensity obeys the law proposed by Stevens for subjective-intensities."—R. H. Waters.

7576. Kalmus, H. (Galton Laboratory, London) Improvement in the classification of the taster genotypes. *Ann. hum. Genet.*, 1958, **22**, 222-230.—The measured P.T.C. threshold may be corrected by measuring the threshold for a bitter substance not containing the same biochemical, i.e., C.N.S. group such as quinine sulphate. Further improvements suggested are corrections for sex, age, and loss of taste. It is suggested that discrimination between homozygous (TT) and heterozygous (Tt) tasters may be possible.—S. G. Vandenberg.

7577. Wertheimer, Michael, & Leventhal, Carl M. (U. Colorado) "Permanent" satiation phenomena with kinesthetic figural aftereffects. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **55**, 255-257.—"Kinesthetic FAE measures were obtained on three groups for five successive days, with groups varying in the amount of daily inspection. Evidence for significant residual FAE was obtained by plotting daily pre-inspection matches. The greater the daily inspection, the greater the residual FAE 24 hr. later; the rate of growth of the residual FAE also varied monotonically with the amount of daily inspection."—J. Arbit.

(See also Abstracts 7605, 7740, 9171, 9188)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

7578. Alexander, Anne J. (Rhodes U.) On the stridulation of scorpions. *Behaviour*, 1958, **12**, 339-352.—Stridulation of the scorpions *O. pishthrophthalmus latimanus* and *O. nitidiceps* is described and it is suggested that stridulation has the biological role of a threat. The caudal stridulation of *Perabuthus planicauda* appears to "have arisen from an intention movement of stinging."—L. I. O'Kelly.

7579. Asahi, Minoru. (Osaka City U.) Tokaragi no hanyasei-gun ni okeru nakigoe. [Vocal communication of tokara-goats.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, **8**, 81-83.—Variation of bleating of semi-wild goat was studied as an ecology of communication in animals. 3 types of bleating: calling

attention, warning, and excitation were classified according to their voice and behavior.—S. Ohnaki.

7580. Baba, Michio. (Tokyo U.) *Shironezumi no kiga to ippan katsudōsei*. [An experimental study of the effect of starvation on the activity in the white rat.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, **8**, 47-55.—The change of activity level with food deprivation was observed in a rotating cage. Only male group showed significant increase in activity with increasing hunger. In a straight alley, 5 rewarded runs were given to the S. At the 5th run, its activity level in a treadmill was recorded for 5 minutes. With increasing food deprivation the activity level increased in both male and female. English summary.—S. Ohnaki.

7581. Barnett, S. A. (Glasgow U.) *Physiological effects of "social stress" in wild rats*. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1958, **3**, 1-11.—In a study of wild rats, one male at a time was added to established colonies of males, and to colonies of mixed sex. There was a high death rate in the male-female colonies and for the interlopers. Death was not due to wounding and the rate of dying varied widely. The 2 groups with high death rates had high adrenal weight. Staining adrenal cortical lipid with sudan black showed some rats from all-male colonies had hyperactive adrenals. All males from male-female colonies showed hyperactivity or gross hypertrophy. 8 of the 12 interlopers had adrenal cortex grossly depleted of lipid.—W. G. Shipman.

7582. Bass, Bettina. *The effect of drive variation within and between subjects on conditioning performance*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, **19**, 1830-1831.—Abstract.

7583. Bastock, Margaret, & Blest, A. D. (Oxford) *An analysis of behaviour sequences in Automeris aurantiaca Weym (Lepidoptera)*. *Behaviour*, 1958, **12**, 243-284.—The nonsexual activities of the moth *Automeris* from pupal emergence on are described and an ethological model to account for the observed behavior sequences is proposed. 53 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

7584. Bilodeau, Edward A., & Bilodeau, Ina McD. (Tulane U.) *Variation of temporal intervals among critical events in five studies of knowledge of results*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **55**, 603-612.—5 experiments are reported where the variables are duration of delay of knowledge of results (KR), post-KR delay, and intertrial interval. Found no effect with delay of KR up to a week. The intertrial interval seemed the critical variable for performance varied inversely with its duration. The data suggest that the value of post-KR delay has more influence than KR delay. 17 references.—J. Arbit.

7585. Bindra, Dalbir, & Blond, Joyce. *A time-sample method for measuring general activity and its components*. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **12**, 74-76.—To measure the components of general activity a time-sample method is described for observations of rats. At the start of each x-second interval E records one of the following response categories: locomotion, grooming, sniffing, lying, and miscellaneous. Applications of the method are described to indicate that separate frequency measures for each category provide a more sensitive indicator than a single general activity value.—R. Davidson.

7586. Botwinick, Jack; Brinley, Joseph F., & Robbin, Joseph S. (National Inst. Mental Health, Washington, D.C.) *The effect of motivation by electrical shocks on reaction-time in relation to age*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **71**, 408-411.—"Within the context of this study, the results appear to be unequivocal. Motivation does not account for the increase in the latency of responses with age."—R. H. Waters.

7587. Broadhurst, P. L. *A "Crespi Effect" in the analysis of emotionality as a drive in rats*. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 56-58.—4 different deprivation drive levels were used to investigate the possible existence of a Crespi elation effect in 2 groups of emotionally reactive and nonemotionally reactive rats. The Crespi effect was found to be present, but among the emotionally reactive rats only. The conclusions are (a) "that emotional rats show a significantly higher drive level than non-emotional ones, as evidenced by their respective speeds of swimming"; and (b) "that, within the limits of this experiment, emotionally reactive rats do not display a significantly greater arousal of drive, as measured by an increase in their speed of swimming, than do nonreactive ones, when both groups are subjected to an increase of motivation."—C. M. Franks.

7588. Broadhurst, P. L. *Determinants of emotionality in the rat: II. Antecedent factors*. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 12-20.—A total of 112 rats were used to investigate the effects of certain antecedent factors upon the defecation and ambulation scores derived from Hall's open field test of emotionality. Sexual experience increased ambulation significantly, but did not modify defecation. Previous experience of the same test at earlier ages decreased defecation only among young rats but did not systematically effect ambulation in any rats. Ageing decreased defecation only in older rats and increased ambulation only in young animals. Neither defecation nor ambulation is affected by systematic "gentling." Previously reported sex differences in response were confirmed, males defecating significantly more than females and ambulating less. It was concluded that defecation provides a good index of an emotional response in the rat. 27 references.—C. M. Franks.

7589. Brodie, Richard Donald. *Simple and disjunctive reaction time under the influence of chlorpromazine hydrochloride*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, **19**, 876.—Abstract.

7590. Byrne, Donn Erwin. *Response to humor as a function of drive arousal and psychological defenses*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, **19**, 1113-1114.—Abstract.

7591. Das, J. P. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) *The Pavlovian theory of hypnosis: An evaluation*. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, **104**, 82-90.—The state of drowsiness described by Pavlov for his dogs was initiated in 4 human Ss, and it is shown that depth of hypnosis is related to the speed with which this state can be induced in human Ss.—W. L. Wilkins.

7592. Devereux, George. *The significance of the external female genitalia and of female orgasm for the male*. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, **6**, 278-286.—In parts of Micronesia the external female genitalia are deliberately enlarged and made con-

spicuous because they are sexually stimulating to the male and are said to accelerate female orgasm. "A vagina full of things protuberant reassures men frightened by the sight of mutilated genitalia." The women find unilateral castration exciting presumably because it proves that even a partially mutilated person is potent and capable of orgasm. The capacity to function sexually in the masculine way is equated with life itself.—D. Prager.

7593. Doering, Milan Fred. A test of a training procedure designed to increase the intensity of angry verbalization. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2144.—Abstract.

7594. Ekman, Paul. A methodological discussion of nonverbal behavior. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 141-149.—Nonverbal behavior can be distinguished from verbal and vocal behavior in regard to its medium of expression, manner of perception, developmental role, and communicative significance. In this paper only nonverbal is considered. Recording responses proved difficult, but rate measures of the frequency of occurrence of specific nonverbal responses formed the basic methodological procedure. A tachistoscopic viewing device and a 20-pen operations recorder allowed the investigator to record up to 10 categories and up to 10 alternative responses within each category.—R. W. Husband.

7595. Fleishman, Edwin A. (Yale U.) Dimensional analysis of movement reactions. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 438-453.—"The study confirms previous indications that movement reaction tasks of the kinds investigated may be grouped into several broad classes representing common ability requirements. The ability categories inferred from the factor analysis results were labeled Fine Control Sensitivity, Multiple Limb Coordination, and Response Orientation. . . . Definitions of these factors and the diverse kinds of tasks to which they apply are described." 16 references.—J. Arbit.

7596. Free, J. B. (Bee Research Dept., Rothamsted Experimental Station, England) The defence of bumblebee colonies. *Behaviour*, 1958, 12, 233-242.—Bumblebees appear to recognize members of their species from other colonies by scent alone. Nest entrances are guarded, the duty being alternated with foraging and nest duties. There is some indication that aggressiveness is positively related to degree of development of the ovaries. 20 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

7597. Gebhard, Paul H., Pomeroy, Wardell B., Martin, Clyde E., & Christenson, Cornelia V. (Indiana U.) Pregnancy, birth and abortion. New York: Harper, 1958. xiii, 282 p. \$6.00.—The third volume published by the Institute for Sex Research (see 28: 5526) founded by Alfred Kinsey is a comprehensive study and analysis of pregnancy, reproductive behavior, and abortion in the American female. Included in the sample are married women, single women, previously married women, Negro women, and prison women. There is a brief section about abortion in Russia, Japan, Sweden, and other countries. 286-item bibliography.—J. T. Suter.

7598. Giese, Hans. (Frankfurt a. M.) Ueber die menschliche Sexualität. [On human sexuality.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1958, 10,

137-141.—The concept of species propagation is insufficient for an adequate understanding of human sexuality. The psychological and psychopathological aspects of heterosexuality, impotentia satisfactionis, and of the fundamental differences of male and female sexual functioning are discussed.—C. T. Bever.

7599. Giovacchini, Peter L. Some affective meanings of dizziness. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1958, 27, 217-225.—The symptom of dizziness in 3 women was found to have similar ontogenetic influences and closely allied precipitating factors. The women had been precociously sexually stimulated and their constantly vigilant egos tried to be prepared for any situation that might lead to sexual excitement. Their dizziness was in response to unexpected sexual stimulation.—L. N. Solomon.

7600. Gossette, Robert Leonard. Response strength as a joint function of deprivation (h) and prefeeding (A). *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1115.—Abstract.

7601. Grice, G. Robert, & Davis, John D. (U. Illinois) Mediated stimulus equivalence and distinctiveness in human conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 565-571.—4 experiments were conducted employing differential eyeblink conditioning in which the middle of 3 tones varying in frequency was the CS. Ss made manual responses to the tone designed to produce mediated stimulus equivalence and distinctiveness. The results were in accord with theoretical predictions. 16 references.—J. Arbit.

7602. Hafner, Jack A. Rorschach test behavior and related variables. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 7-12.—Rorschach research is reviewed which shows the effects on Rorschach scores of factors other than the testee's underlying personality structure. Studies are reviewed which show significant effects of factors such as preliminary instructions, social settings, attitude about the test, time limits, and stress. It is concluded that "Rorschach behavior is like other kinds of psychological behavior," and an interbehavioral analysis of Rorschach, test-taking behavior is outlined. 33 references.—R. C. Ratner.

7603. Hamilton, W. J., Jr. (Cornell U.) Early sexual maturity in the female short-tailed weasel. *Science*, 1958, 127, 1057.—"A female *Mustela erminea cibernanica* taken at Ithaca, New York, on 22 July 1956 was a young of the year." Objective evidence testified to its immaturity. "Seven blastocysts were flushed from the uterine horns. . . . Although the female of this species may mate when it is 3 months old (possibly less), males do not become sexually mature until the late winter or early spring of their second year. This is the first positive evidence that the female short-tailed weasel may have a productive mating in its first summer."—S. J. Lachman.

7604. Heusser, H. (Zurich) Ueber die Beziehungen der Erdkröte (*Bufo bufo* L.) zu ihrem Laichplatz I. [On the relationship of the common toad (*Bufo bufo* L.) to its spawning ground.] *Behaviour*, 1958, 12, 208-232.—Field studies of the common toad show that it migrates to a particular spawning place. "It is suggested that adult toads return each year to the water where they hatched, and that a sense of direction enables them to do so without learning." 20 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

7605. Hillix, William Allen. Volume ingested as a function of deprivation, taste, and nutrition. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2162-2163.—Abstract.
7606. Hodgden, Laurel Hessler. Variability as a function of intelligence and incentive. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2387.—Abstract.
7607. Hoshi, Toru. (Yokohama City U.) *Funamushi no kōtaishei tenkō hannō ni hataraku yōin ni suite*. [On factors influencing alternative turning response of megaligia exotica.] *Annu. anim. Psychol.*, Tokyo, 1958, 8, 57-62.—Alternative turn response was studied in a glass-walled maze. Results were as follows: (a) A high alternation rate was found in megaligia exotica. This rate increased with increasing angle of forced turn up to 90°. (b) This rate of alternation decreased with increase in the time duration and the amount of activity between the forced and choice turns. (c) The alternation response was interpreted as caused by the different amount of activity in the feet of the left and right side.—S. Ohwaki.
7608. Iwahara, Shinkuro; Matsubara, Reiko, & Washiyama, Kyoko. (Nara Womens U.) Response alternation after two forced turns on the same elevated alleys as a function of inter-trial intervals in the white rat. *Annu. anim. Psychol.*, Tokyo, 1958, 8, 1-10.—Rats were given 5 daily runs under 23-hr. deprivation. Narrow elevated alleys without walls were used. The response alternation was compared in 0-sec. and 60-sec. intertrial intervals. The response alternation was found in both groups with higher frequency in the short-interval group. "The results in general agreed with the inhibition hypotheses in contrast to the centrifugal swing concept." 16 references.—S. Ohwaki.
7609. Kapos, Ervin, & Fattu, Nicholas A. (U. Indiana) A comparison of behavioral rigidity and intelligence in adults. *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 599-603.—Measures of behavioral rigidity were obtained by means of a 2-switch electromaze for a sample of 22 graduate students. Rank order correlation between rigidity and Miller Analogies Test scores was .464 (10 Ss.), and .185 between rigidity and Ohio State Psychological Test scores (12 Ss.).—M. Murphy.
7610. King, John A. (Roscoe B. Jackson Laboratories) Maternal behavior and behavioral development in two species of *Peromyscus maniculatus*. *J. Mammal.*, 1958, 39, 177-190.—2 species of mice, *P. m. bairdi* and *P. m. gracilis*, were compared for defense of young against forceps used in removing young from the nest, time to retrieve young to nest, and reactions of the mother toward a male put into the cage with the young. Measures of weight, pelage growth, teeth eruption, and opening of eyes were made on the young. Behavioral measures of righting response, climbing ability, agonistic behavior, and jumpiness were also made. In general, *bairdi* mothers were more aggressive toward both forceps and males. No differences in retrieving time were noted. Both physical and behavioral development progresses more rapidly in *bairdi*. Adaptive significance of these differences is discussed.—D. R. Kenshalo.
7611. Kishimoto, Suehiko; Nakanishi, Shigemi, & Nishio, Shinichi. (Osaka U.) Mouse no tekiō hannōkatei ni okeru shoki hannō to shiteno stress. [On the stress as the early response in the mice's adaptational response process.] *Annu. anim. Psychol.*, Tokyo, 1958, 8, 37-45.—4 kinds of drugs—adrenalin and acetylcholin as autonomic nervous system stimulators, and ACTH hormon and cortisone as anterior pituitary system stimulators—were injected into 4 groups of mice. Ss' activity in a revolving wheel was recorded. Results were as follows: (a) At the beginning of the observation, all groups showed low activity rate. This was considered as the indication of stress by the external stimulus. (b) After this stressed period, activity level increased under the influence of the drugs. (c) Injection of oxidizing substance and vitamins reduced the length of the low activity period and facilitated adaptational responses. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.
7612. Klaus, David Joseph. An analysis of some recent findings relating to the continuity hypothesis. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2163.—Abstract.
7613. Kydd, George H., & Stoll, Alice M. (USN Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa.) G tolerance in primates: I. Unconsciousness end point. *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 413-421.—"Unanesthetized monkeys were observed during centrifuge runs of from 2.8 to 15.6 positive G for periods up to 3 minutes. An end point was found which serves to separate the initial period of activity from that which occurred later during the run. It provides a convenient means for investigating the effect of the initial rate of application of G on the tolerance time. The curve resulting from the plot of the end points with respect to maximum G and time from the onset of G parallels the human tolerance curve with respect to unconsciousness. The establishment of a constant relationship between these curves constitutes the first step in the systematic correlation of animal and human experimentation."—J. M. Vanderplas.
7614. Lacey, John I., & Lacey, Beatrice C. (Antioch Coll.) The relationship of resting autonomic activity to motor impulsivity. *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 144-209.—2 experiments using middle-aged women and male college students demonstrated that reliable rates of emission of autonomic fluctuations, as seen in skin resistance and heart rate, are related to frequency of occurrence of erroneous and impulsive motor responses, reaction times, temporal course of set to execute a motor response, and ability to voluntarily increase response latencies.—W. L. Wilkins.
7615. Levine, Seymour, & Otis, Leon. The effects of handling before and after weaning on the resistance of albino rats to later deprivation. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 103-108.—To determine the effects of handling upon resistance to deprivation in adulthood, 2 groups of rats were "gentled" or picked up prior to weaning, 2 groups were treated similarly after weaning, and one received no handling. At 42 and 51 days of age all were deprived of food and water for 60 and 120 hours respectively. Rats handled before weaning were significantly heavier and showed significantly less mortality after deprivation than those handled afterwards or not at all. There were no differences between late-handled and non-handled groups. Amount of handling was not significant.—R. Davidon.

7616. Low, Howard I. The effects of predefined stimulus properties on projective story-telling. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 181.—Abstract.

7617. Martin, Irene. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) Blink rate and muscle tension. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 123-132.—Simultaneous recording of left eyelid activity and frontalis and forearm muscle tension were obtained for Ss selected on the basis of neuroticism inventories—no significant differences between groups were found, but a significant correlation between forehead tension and blink rate was found during questioning.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

7618. Matsuda, Takashi. Hato no mure ni tsuite. [An observation of the pigeons' flocking.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, 8, 77-80.—2 flocks of wild pigeons were observed at a shrine and a temple in Tokyo area. Information was obtained on the number of birds in the flocks, their nest, and the range of their flying.—*S. Ohwaki.*

7619. Menzel, Emil Wolfgang, Jr. Variability of behavior in problems of different types and different levels of difficulty. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1125.—Abstract.

7620. Michener, Charles D., Lange, Rudolf B. (U. Kansas) Distinctive type of primitive social behavior among bees. *Science*, 1958, 127, 1046-1047.—"The purpose of this paper is to describe a type of social behavior which we believe to be important in understanding the evolution of societies in higher bees. . . . *Augochloropsis sparsilis* exhibits a type of social behavior in which several morphologically similar females, most or all of which mate, occupy a single nest. Division of labor is established, for some females become egg layers, others pollen collectors; cooperative activity includes joint provisioning of cells by two or three bees. A few of the females never mate; these work more than most mated bees, a fact which perhaps provides the basis on which selection can work toward establishment of a regular nonreproductive worker caste."—*S. J. Lachman.*

7621. Miller, James W., & Goodson, James E. A note concerning "motion sickness" in the 2-FH-2 Hover Trainer. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 17 01 11, Sub. 3, No. 1. ii, 19 p.—A review has been made of the development of the 2-FH-2 helicopter simulator, including 2 previous evaluations. The problem of "motion sickness" was found to lie in one or a combination of several modes of distortion. Some of the causes of the distortion are discussed and suggestions made as to how they might be remedied.

7622. Miller, Robert E., & Murphy, John V. (U. Pittsburgh) Social interactions of Rhesus monkeys: I. Food-getting dominance as a dependent variable. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 249-255.—"The dominance relationships within a group of 15 young Rhesus monkeys were determined on six occasions during a period of fifteen months. The dominance hierarchy was found to be quite reliable throughout the repeated series of determinations. Some considerations in the use of dominance relationships as a dependent variable are discussed."—*J. C. Franklin.*

7623. Moser, Donald Carl. The secondary and experimentally unconditioned reinforcing properties of a stimulus tested at several drive levels. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2398-2399.—Abstract.

7624. Muguruma, K. (Kagawa U.) Saru no kezukuroi kōdō ni tsuite. [Grooming behaviour in monkeys.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, 8, 84-88.—Domestic and wild monkeys were observed at a zoo and an island. Types of grooming were classified by the number of participants, their posture, and the direct cause of the grooming. At the group grooming male and female adult monkeys, and female adult and young monkeys of both sexes tend to gather for grooming.—*S. Ohwaki.*

7625. Nakanishi, Shigemi, & Tanaka, Tokiko. (Osaka U.) Mouse ni okeru homeostasis kara mita kiga kyōdo no hannō katei ni tsuite. [On the response process of the hunger intensity upon the homeostasis in the mouse.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, 8, 105-109.—The effect of autonomic nervous system stimulation on the wheel turning was studied under various intensities of hunger drive. The activity level without drugs was higher in no- and 48-hr. hunger drives than in that of 24- and 36-hr. hunger drives. Under acetylcholin and adrenalin injections, the former 2 drive groups showed correct adaptive response curve. The running time in a straight path was measured after the drug injection under various intensities of hunger drive. The drugs had no differential effect on the running time. The straight path running was interpreted as a response to external stimulus.—*S. Ohwaki.*

7626. Nolte, Angela. (U. Munster) Beobachtungen über das Instinktverhalten von Kapuzineraffen (*Cebus apella* L.) in der Gefangenschaft. [Observations of instinctive behavior of capuchin monkeys (*Cebus apella* L.) in captivity.] *Behaviour*, 1958, 12, 183-207.—A general qualitative description of behavior patterns observed in 4 female and 2 male capuchin monkeys over several years is reported. Grasping, certain feeding habits, social and self-grooming appear to be instinctive. 34 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

7627. Nummenmaa, Tapio. Level and speed of performance in a simple intellectual task: Report of a preliminary study. *Rep. Dept. Psychol. Inst. Pedagog., Jyväskylä*, 1958, No. 15. 29-39.—The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship between speed and level of performance and to study some effects of time limits on test scores. Slow Ss tend to be slow at each level of difficulty. Speed and level of performance seem to be quite independent of each other at each level of difficulty.—*F. Goldsmith.*

7628. O'Connell, Walter Edward. A study of the adaptive functions of wit and humor. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1126.—Abstract.

7629. Ono, Yoshiaki, & Uematsu, Tatsumi. (Kagawa U.) Himedaka no shakai kōdō no kisetsuteki henka. [Seasonal variation of social behaviour in *oryzias latipes*.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, 8, 63-70.—The frequency of mating, fighting, and eating behaviors in *oryzias latipes* was observed in a container where a homosexual or heterosexual pair was put at a time. 440 Ss were used. Results were as follows: (a) No sexual behavior was found between October and March. In the heterosexual pair, fighting decreased with increase in sexual behavior. (b) Fighting and eating behaviors were most frequent in female pairs. (c) Males were dominant in heterosexual pairs, but larger

one tended to be dominant in homosexual pair. The dominant fish showed more eating behavior.—S. Ohwaki.

7630. Rau, Lucy. (Stanford U.) **Variability in response to words: An investigation of stimulus-ambiguity.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 338-349.—The extensive use of ambiguous stimuli in personality and projective studies justifies a search for the conditions of ambiguity. In the present study meaningfulness of verbal stimuli, clarity of presentation, and instructional set together with their interactions are shown to be important sources of variability of responses to verbal stimuli.—R. H. Waters.

7631. Rosenblatt, Jay S., & Aronson, Lester R. (American Museum of Natural History) **The decline of sexual behavior in male cats after castration with special reference to the role of prior sexual experience.** *Behaviour*, 1958, 12, 285-338.—Male cats given sexual experience prior to castration showed post-castration sexual performance markedly superior to that of cats with minimal pre-castration experience. The postoperative decline in sexual activity is analytically described. 53 references.—J. J. O'Kelly.

7632. Rossi, Ascanio Michael. **An evaluation of what is measured by the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale by the use of electromyography.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2165.—Abstract.

7633. Sandström, C. I., & Weinz, E. **Effects of praise and reproof on a localization experiment.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 137-143.—Among 12-year-old boys, the reproof group showed significant changes from the first to the second test session. However, analysis of separate values for each session indicates that motivation in the reproof group is more uniform during the experiment than for the praised group. The 2 trial sessions produce important correlations. In spite of the introduction of effective independent variables there remains a high degree of intra-individual unity in performance.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7634. Sarnoff, C. A., & Mebane, John C. (USAF School Aviation Medicine, Randolph AFB, Tex.) **Episodic psychogenic G force intolerance.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 287-290.—"Intolerance to G forces was exhibited by three military aviation students, referred for study by the flight surgeons of their training organizations, which had become noticeable during acrobatic flying. None had unusual physical or neurologic findings but all possessed disturbed personality patterns and developed incapacitating anxiety under stress.—J. M. Vanderplas.

7635. Seitz, Philip F. D. **The maternal instinct in animal subjects. Part I.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 215-226.—60 albino rats were used as experimental mothers. Litter size was so arranged that the mothers were given either 3, 6, 9, or 12 offspring in the first experiment. In the second study, mothers with small litters in Study 1 now had large litters and vice versa. "Tests of maternal behavior toward the offspring revealed a stepwise, almost linear inverse correlation between litter size and maternal behavior." In the second study, "tests revealed the expected increase in maternal behavior for mothers with smaller second litters. Mothers given larger second litters, however, failed to reveal an expected decrease

in maternal behavior." These and other results are discussed at the level of hypothesis, particularly in relation to an "innate behavior-regulating mechanism." Possible significance of this series of studies is hazarded at the human level.—L. A. Pennington.

7636. Seward, John P., Shea, Richard A., & Elkind, David. (U. California) **Evidence for the interaction of drive and reward.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 404-407.—Runway time under combinations of high and low drive, food and no food, taken for a total of 64 rats suggests that "Spence's additive view (of E as a function of D and K) applies to intermediate values of drive and reward, while Hull's multiplicative formulation holds when either factor is reduced to zero."—R. H. Waters.

7637. Smith, Jean Judson. **Semantic generalization as a function of connotative similarity and awareness of stimulus relationships.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1838-1839.—Abstract.

7638. Sopchák, Andrew L. **Retest reliability of the number of responses to music.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 223-226.—Over 500 sophomores taking elementary psychology listened to 15 musical compositions, and assigned (on a check list) affective qualities to each. 6 weeks later the test was repeated. Retest reliability was .76 and the t ratio was significantly beyond the .01 level.—R. W. Husband.

7639. Spence, K. W., & Runquist, W. H. (State U. Iowa) **Temporal effects of conditioned fear on the eyelid reflex.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 613-616.—"An experiment was conducted to determine whether a conditioned emotional response could augment a reflex response to another stimulus within 500 msec. in order to check on the possibility that differential conditioned emotional responses might lead to different levels of drive (D) at the time of occurrence of the CR in classical eyelid conditioning." Found that the emotional response had no effect at 500 msec., but significantly raised the amplitude of response at 4500-msec. interval. "These findings were interpreted as supporting a position which assumes that habit strength in classical aversive conditioning is a function of the intensity of the UCS."—J. Arbit.

7640. Sutton, P. R. N. **The development of independent muscular control of separate eyelids in two racial groups, European and Polynesian.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 65-69.—The voluntary winking ability of 527 Ss of European stock was compared with that of 262 Polynesians. No significant sex differences were found. Voluntary winking ability increased with age. In the Polynesian group there was no significant difference between the frequency of winking each eye. In the European stock group those Ss who could wink one eye only, or one eye more easily than the other, tended to use the left eye.—C. M. Franks.

7641. Swain, Alan Dexter, III. **Perceptual sets and S-R reinforcement theory.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1839-1840.—Abstract.

7642. Tateishi, Kiyoshi. (Kagawa U.) **Taiwan-zaru no esa no mizuwarai kōdō ni tsuite.** [Behavior of washing baits in Formosan monkeys (macaca cyclopis).] *Annu. anim. Psychol.*, Tokyo, 1958, 8, 89-94.—Imitation of food washing in young monkeys was observed at a zoo. The washing begins

in young animals at 16-18 months old. If the S eats a piece of dirty food the washing is reinforced. The acquisition of the washing method takes about 3 months. Visual and tactual sensations of unclean food are the cues to initiate washing. It takes 4 months more before the washing becomes a purposive behavior for cleaning. Other types of water culture behavior were also observed.—S. Ohwaki.

7643. Tebor, Irving Benjamin. **Selected attributes, interpersonal relationships, and aspects of psychosexual behavior of one hundred freshman virgin men.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 900.—Abstract.

7644. Tomita, Tatsuhiro. (Waseda U.) **Incentive motivation in rats as a function of palatability.** *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, 8, 11-15.—In order to create various strengths in incentive motivation, i.e., "K" in Hull's system, 5 concentrations of saccharine solution were used for 5 groups of rats. From measured latency at start, gE_H was calculated for each group. The reaction potential increased with increase in concentration up to .075%, then rapidly decreased. The following conclusions were drawn by the writer: "(1) It is indicated that 'K' may be increasing function of palatability. (2) Hull's corollary of behavior summation of 'K' is ... a mistake. (3) The theory that saccharine solution as an incentive reduces S_D is invalidated."—S. Ohwaki.

7645. Venables, P. H. **Some findings on the relationship between GSR and motor task performance.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 199-202.—"The work described presents evidence to show that increase in 'tenseness' measured operationally in the performance of a task is related to increase in GSR conductance. During a period of decreasing task difficulty, it was also found that normal subjects showed a positive relationship between increased speed of movement and decrease in conductance while this was not found in neurotic subjects. The findings of previous workers are thus confirmed, in a situation which permitted testing their more general applicability. The additional finding of the inability of neurotic subjects to 'work off' their autonomic disturbance in motor movement is of some theoretical interest."—C. K. Bishop.

7646. Verhave, T., & Owen, John E., Jr. **The effect of Bulbocapnine administration on avoidance behavior.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 49-52.—The effects of 3 dose levels of Bulbocapnine on the behavior of rats in an instrumental avoidance conditioning situation were investigated. Even the largest dose which produced close to maximal avoidance loss, produced no loss in escape responding.—S. C. Ratner.

7647. Verrill, Bernard Victor. **An investigation of the concept of impulsivity.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 183-184.—Abstract.

7648. Weinberg, Jon Ralph. **The effects of degree and personalization of failure on performance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1829.—Abstract.

7649. Wickham, Mary. **The effects of the menstrual cycle on test performance.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 34-41.—Because it was suspected that the menstrual cycle might represent a source of unreli-

bility in the group testing of women the test scores of 4000 young women were related to menstrual and health variables. During the period phase there was a tendency towards a slight depression of test scores other than those derived from practical/mechanical performance tests. In general all such effects were regarded as being too inconsistent and insignificant to warrant compensation in prediction. The effects were no greater than those attributable to the more common minor ailments.—C. M. Franks.

(See also Abstracts 7254, 7400, 7452, 7473, 7570, 7655, 7663, 7768, 7806, 7864, 7933, 8246, 8683, 8822, 8933)

COMPLEX PROCESSES & ORGANIZATIONS

7650. Arnheim, Rudolph. **Emotion and feeling in psychology and art.** *Conf. psychiat.*, 1958, 1, 69-88.—Arnheim considers a number of the common misuses of the terms "emotion" and "feeling" and links his discussion to another abused term, "aesthetic pleasure." For him "Emotion" is not a kind of mental activity but merely the amount of excitation accompanying any mental activity at all." When applied to "intracerebral percepts" it refers to the level of their intensities. 27 references.—P. R. Farnsworth.

7651. Bartley, S. Howard. **Emotion and evaluative feature of all behavior.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 39-41.—With regard to the problems of defining emotions, this writer emphasizes the role of the organism as an aspect of the event that must be considered in the definition of emotion. He defines emotion as "That behavior that expresses a realization of failure to cope with the perceived demands of the situation." It is suggested that in some cases the "responding becomes somewhat internalized," and "a part of the internalization is the peculiar autonomic activity that is set into motion."—S. C. Ratner.

7652. Benton, Arthur L. (Iowa State U.) **Significance of systematic reversal in right-left discrimination.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, 129-137.—19 children, age 6-9, of normal intelligence, but manifesting systematic reversal of right-left discrimination were not found inferior in finger localization capacity or arithmetic skills. They did not exhibit more confusion in handedness nor include more left-handed children as compared with their control group. However, they were inferior in development of language skills and included a high proportion of cases of defective reading ability. Thus, systematic right-left reversal tendency may be symptomatic of a general language deficit, but does not appear to be related to a basic disturbance of the body schema.—R. Kaelbling.

7653. Bindra, Dalbir. **Motivation: A systematic reinterpretation.** New York: Ronald Press, 1959. v, 361 p. \$5.50.—Motivation is treated not as any unique physiological or psychological process, but rather as a class of phenomena, including the behavioral aspects of exploration, fear, hunger, sex and the like. The author brings together the theories of learning, perception, motivation, etc. The author's main interest lies in those features of motivational activities that are shared by most mammalian species, including man. The volume provides a comprehensive treatment of current research in motivation as

well as an interpretation of their meaning for psychological theory. 28 pages references.—*J. Suler.*

7654. Bird, Hugh Robert. **The relationship between material attitudes toward sons, sons' self-attitudes, and maternal awareness of sons.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 358-359.—Abstract.

7655. Bull, K. R. (U. Hull) **An investigation into the relationship between physique, motor capacity and certain temperamental traits.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 149-154.—By means of factorial analysis the relationship between physique, motor capacity, temperament, and spatial ability in a group of 233 boys in the first 3 years of secondary modern schools was investigated. 2 factors were demonstrated, general motor capacity, and agility as contrasted with power. Surgency of temperament appeared significant in motor activities requiring power, while spatial ability was of minor importance as compared with the more dynamic aspects of movement. Pupils of high motor capacity were generally regarded by their peers as fitted for the preferred roles of exploration and defence. 15 references.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

7656. Gemelli, A., & Cappellini, A. **The influence of the subject's attitude in perception.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 12-23.—Several group experiments correspond to Michotte's "throw situation," "attraction," "rebound," and "incongruous" effects. The present ones, however, do not test Michotte's for validity, but introduce new techniques for conclusions on the nature and mechanism of perception in terms of Ss' attitudes. The meaning of an action lies neither in the action nor in the structuration of the situation, but is an attribute of the S himself. This is in contradiction to Michotte's theory which eliminates subjectivity.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7657. Goldstone, Sanford; Lhamon, William T., & Boardman, William K. **The time sense: Anchor effects and apparent duration.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 145-153.—Anchor effects on temporal judgments of a standard physical unit, one second, were studied in 121 normal Ss divided into 3 groups: short anchor (0.1 sec.), long anchor (2.0 sec.), and neutral anchor (1.0 sec.). Judgments under all anchor conditions were influenced in the expected direction. The short anchor pulled judgments down, while the long anchor pulled judgments up. An anchor reversed condition demonstrated an interaction between past and present anchors.—*R. W. Husband.*

7658. Hebb, D. O. (McGill U.) **The motivating effects of exteroceptive stimulation.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 109-113.—The effects of perceptual deficit in infancy on the dog are considered insofar as they bear on motivational and emotional problems. "The animal reared in isolation is a permanent screwball at maturity: motivationally, socially, intellectually abnormal." Dog-rearing experiments indicate that "dogs reared in isolation showed none of the physical debility and susceptibility to infection that Spitz reported." Dogs whose patterns of exteroceptive stimulation were restricted were markedly atypical in a number of performances. A finding based on "brainwashing" by Chinese communists in the Korean War is that: "Without physical pain, without drugs, the personality can be badly deformed simply by modifying the perceptual environment." In

an experiment with sensory isolation for the human there were hallucinations, disturbances in the self-percept, impairment of intelligence test performance, changes in EEG, and marked visual disturbances on first emerging from isolation. "With the possible exception of the effects of propaganda, the changes were reversible, disappearing in a day or so." Making isolation more drastic produces motivational and emotional disturbances much more quickly. "Clearly man's motivation is a function of his exteroceptive stimulation."—*S. J. Lachman.*

7659. Hilgard, Ernest R. **Unconscious processes and man's rationality.** Urbana, Ill.: Univer. Illinois Press, 1958. 23 p.—In an examination of psychology's findings about unconscious processes, evidence is considered from both clinical material and laboratory studies and it is concluded that certain kinds of behavior can proceed outside of clear awareness. The complex matter of the nature of these unconscious processes is discussed. The social consequences that result from increased knowledge of these processes involves issue of value. As alternative to a retreat from reason, with its consequent turning to a philosophy of either despair or dogmatism, there remains the probability of re-establishing confidence in rationality. It is suggested that research in the behavioral and social sciences must at least parallel research in the natural sciences and that "the very knowledge of our own irrationality is a triumph for rationality."—*C. M. Franks.*

7660. Katchmar, Leon T., Ross, Sherman, & Andrews, T. G. (U. Maryland) **Effects of stress and anxiety on performance of a complex verbal-coding task.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 559-564.—Both errors and frequency of blocking are independently sensitive to the anxiety and stress conditions. An interaction between stress and anxiety was interpreted as anxiety sensitizing to stress-producing situations. 24 references.—*J. Arbit.*

7661. Kraidman, Emma. **Developmental analysis of conceptual and perceptual functioning under stress and non-stress conditions.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2146-2147.—Abstract.

7662. Lashley, Karl S. (Yerkes Laboratory, Orange Park, Fla.) **Cerebral organization and behavior.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 1-18.—"Mind is a complex organization, held together by interaction of processes and by the time scales of memory, centered about the body image. It has no distinguishing features other than its organization." A system for the explanation of the selective action of mind is proffered.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

7663. Levin, Herman Ivan. **The influence of affect-stimuli on subsequent performance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1822-1823.—Abstract.

7664. Levin, Richard Herbert. **Perceptual recognition as a function of conflict and defense.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2148.—Abstract.

7665. Lubow, Robert E. **Parameters of exteroceptive motivation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1453-1454.—Abstract.

7666. Miller, Neal E. (Yale U.) **Central stimulation and other new approaches to motivation and reward.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 100-108.—"The focus of my paper will be on . . . determining how motivations and rewards produce their effects.

... I believe we are at last developing new techniques for getting inside of the organism, manipulating and measuring some of the simpler, more basic things that are going on there, and thus are laying the foundations for fundamental advances in our understanding of the mechanisms of motivation and reward." Specific results of studies on the effects of brain lesion, of electrical stimulation, of drugs, and of biochemical stimulation are cited and discussed. Electrical recording of brain activity and some new and promising methods which "could easily turn up facts which would lead directly into problems of motivation and reward" are also discussed. 33 references.—S. J. Lachman.

7667. Mills, Robert Byron. **Empathy related to real similarity, group identification and interpersonal attraction.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 173-174.—Abstract.

7668. Mittenecker, Erich. (Wien I, Liebigg. 5, Österreich) **Die Analyse "zufälliger" Reaktionsfolgen.** [Analysis of sequences of "chance" action.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 45-60.—Random response to a simple demonstration task was tested in 20 normal and 20 neurotic individuals. Considerable group and individual deviations from the theoretical randomness appeared. The results are interpreted in terms of 2 theories, one assumes a general response bias or set, the other an individual variation in habit intensities.—W. J. Koppitz.

7669. Mosing, Lionel Wadell. **Development of a multi-media creativity test.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2137.—Abstract.

7670. Musatti, C. L. **Les caractères perceptifs des objets et la théorie mathématique des groupes.** [The perceptual characteristics of objects and the mathematical theory of groups.] *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 41-53.—Objects present perceptive qualities that are both objectual and relational. Certain reality elements are constant, yet the total aspect presented by objects is not simply a function of this tendency to constancy. The system of relational qualities has a structure of its own, determining the distinction between objectual and relational qualities and thus the aspect of the object on the whole. When expressing this structure by the mathematical concept of group of transformations, the objectual aspects appear as the invariants in the group.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7671. Nummenmaa, Tapio, & Kauranne, Urpo. **Dimensions of facial expression.** *Rep. Dept. Psychol. Inst. Pedagog., Jyväskylä*, 1958, No. 20. 91-103.—The stimuli used are 27 photographs of facial expressions of different kinds. As a result of a similarity analysis, 4 factors emerge, named as rejection, pleasure, surprise-fear, and anger. Apart from some correlation between the factors of rejection and anger, the factors are uncorrelated. Earlier methods of analyzing facial expressions are discussed.—F. Goldsmith.

7672. Pokorny, Richard R. (4, Nes Ziona St., Tel-Aviv) **Beiträge zum Problem des Ausdrucks.** [Contributions to the problem of expression.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, 17, 98-109.—Expression is an immanent, immediate, and irreducible fact of the most general kind. The author contends that every material expression is unique and specific for the expressing material whether it be from

a living being, an organ, or an object. We understand and interpret expressions in a personally meaningful way without regard to our logical or real relationship. English and French summaries. 21 references.—J. W. House.

7673. Prall, Robert D., & Brown, W. Lynn. **An exploratory study in selective functions of concepts.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 151-164.—An experiment with 30 Ss tested the following 3 hypotheses: (a) "The sample of Ss will distribute their total frequency of choices among concrete, spatial, numerical, relational, and abstract categories of stimulus words . . . such that the means of those categories will differ by magnitudes attributable to chance. This hypothesis was rejected." (b) "The means of the symbols selected in each category will differ by magnitudes attributable to chance. This . . . hypothesis is rejected." (c) "The number of concepts reported, relative to each category, will vary positively with the number of categories in which Ss make selections. . . . This hypothesis is accepted." 18 references.—C. K. Bishop.

7674. Reitman, Walter Ralph. **Motivational induction and the behavioral correlates of the achievement and affiliation motives.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 886-887.—Abstract.

7675. Rhine, Ramon J., & Silun, Betsy A. (U. Massachusetts) **Acquisition and change of a concept attitude as a function of consistency of reinforcement.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 524-529.—"Attitude was expressed in concept-formation terms, and an empirically derived evaluative dimension was used to study concept-attitude development, strength, and resistance to change. Consistency of reinforcement . . . was found to affect concept-attitude development, strength, and resistance to change. A mediation hypothesis was used to explain these results."—J. Arbit.

7676. Smith, Kendon. **On the inter-relationships among organization, motivation, and emotion.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 69-73.—A defense of the definition of emotion as behavior which is highly motivated but poorly organized, "organization" being defined in terms of the strength of habit of the responses involved. "There may be emotions in pleasurable situations, but there are no pleasurable emotions." Emotions are not drives or motives, merely one form which motivated behavior may assume.—R. Davidson.

7677. Smith, Robert S. **An investigation of the relationship between physiological and cognitive measures of the affective response to color.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 873.—Abstract.

7678. Stein, Arthur. **Guilt as a composite emotion: The relationship of child-rearing variables to superego response.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 873-874.—Abstract.

7679. Thompson, William R., & Higgins, William H. **Emotion and organized behaviour: Experimental data bearing on the Leeper-Young controversy.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 61-68.—To determine whether shock-induced emotionality in rats leads to organized, adaptive behavior and a stable sequence of responses, choice-behaviour, activity level, autonomic activity, and relative stability were compared for shocked and nonshocked groups. The

initial phase of emotional stress may be followed by, or even produce, highly organized, adaptive, and temporally predictable behavior. 15 references.—*R. Davidson*.

7680. Vogel, Bertram. Humor and personality: A study of the relationship between certain selected aspects of personality and the preference for aggressive or non-aggressive written humor. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2157-2158.—Abstract.

7681. Weisgerber, Charles A. (U. Detroit) Accuracy in judging emotional expressions as related to college entrance test scores. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 233-239.—"The Ruckmick pictures of facial expressions of emotions and the Carmichael-Roberts pictures of hand expressions were presented to . . . college students . . . who were asked to indicate the emotions portrayed." Accuracy was the extent of agreement with modal judgments. Results do "not support the hypothesis that accuracy in judging emotional expressions is positively correlated with vocabulary. The influence of intelligence is not very great. Reading comprehension, mathematics, and age at the college level do not affect ability to judge correctly. Achievement in the mechanics of English and in effectiveness of expression shows promise of being a significant variable."—*J. C. Franklin*.

7682. Weisman, Avery D. (Harvard Medical School) Reality sense and reality testing. *Behav. Sci.*, 1958, 3, 228-261.—"Reality and unreality are not absolute properties of certain events; rather, any experience is real or unreal depending upon its conceptual index and libidinal significance. Reality testing gives meaning to experience. Reality sense provides for the intensity of experience. Reality value means that a man so believes in a certain reality that not only does he allocate it in a wider symbolic system and make predictions about it, but he is willing to take action upon it." 73 references.—*J. Arbit*.

(See also Abstracts 7221, 7593, 8153)

LEARNING & MEMORY

7683. Adams, Jack A. Some implications of Hull's theory for human motor performance. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 189-198.—"Deductions relating quantitative aspects of human motor performance curves to experimentally manipulable variables were made from five equations of Hull's behavior theory." The equations contained the constructs: reactive inhibition, excitatory potential, and threshold. "Acceptance or rejection of the five theoretical expressions in their present form is contingent upon empirical verification of these deductions."—*C. K. Bishop*.

7684. Allan, M. D. A pattern recognition method of learning Morse code. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 59-64.—The traditional method of learning Morse code is the "analytic" method, in which the characters are studied and learned analytically. The pattern recognition technique is a Gestalt method in which the characters are treated as indivisible patterns of sound with no preliminary memorizing of the alphabet. A pilot experiment with 64 airmen showed that pupils trained by the pattern recognition method had a significantly better knowledge of the alphabet, after the same amount of training, than pupils trained

analytically. In a short interval course the pattern recognition method produced significantly fewer unsatisfactory pupils during the training period. In a long course pupils trained by this method arrived at high speeds earlier than those trained analytically.—*C. M. Franks*.

7685. Alluisi, Earl A., & Muller, Paul F., Jr. (Ohio State U.) Verbal and motor responses to seven symbolic visual codes: A study in S-R compatibility. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 247-254.—Under each response condition the authors found that the 2 numerical codes were superior to the 3 inclination codes and these were superior to the codes of color and ellipse-axis ratio. In self-pacing, verbal responses were made with greater accuracy than motor responses although motor responses were made with greater speed. All codes were made more difficult with increases in information transmission rate. Lastly, interactions between stimulus codes and response modes under both self- and forced-pace conditions illustrate S-R compatibility effects.—*J. Arbit*.

7686. Ammons, R. B., Farr, R. G., Bloch, Edith; Neumann, Eva; Dey, Mukul; Marion, Ralph, & Ammons, C. H. (U. Louisville) Long-term retention of perceptual-motor skills. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 318-328.—Groups were trained to a moderate or high level of proficiency on 2 perceptual-motor tasks then retrained after no-practice intervals up to 2 years in duration. ". . . absolute loss in level of proficiency was apparently not affected by amount of training and was greater the longer the no-practice interval. A greater proportion of proficiency was lost by groups receiving less training and groups receiving longer no-practice intervals. Retraining to the earlier level of proficiency took more trials the longer the no-practice interval and the greater the amount of training."—*J. Arbit*.

7687. Amsel, Abram. The role of frustrative nonreward in noncontinuous reward situations. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 102-119.—The theoretical properties ascribed to the various fractional anticipatory goal reactions (fractional anticipatory reward, fractional anticipatory punishment) are extended to include a fractional anticipatory frustration response. The latter reaction is assumed to have both motivating and inhibitory properties which are amenable to experimental verification. Several relevant studies are analyzed.—*W. J. Meyer*.

7688. Arbit, Jack. Avoidance conditioning through irradiation: A note on physiological mechanisms and psychological implications. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 167-169.—The effectiveness of radiation as an aversive stimulus, compared with a bright light or a loud sound, rests in its potentiality for explaining the basic physiological mechanisms in learning and in learning without "awareness." 22 references.—*C. K. Bishop*.

7689. Atkinson, Richard C., & Suppes, Patrick. (Stanford U.) An analysis of two-person game situations in terms of statistical learning theory. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 369-378.—"The study deals with an analysis of a zero-sum, two-person game situation in terms of statistical learning theory and game theory. . . . Analysis of the data was in terms of two different but related stochastic models for

learning and game theory. Specifically the following detailed comparisons of data and theory were made: (a) mean asymptotic response probabilities, (b) one- and two-stage transition probabilities, and (c) variances associated with asymptotic response probabilities.—*J. Arbit.*

7690. Barry, Herbert, III. (Yale U.) **Effects of strength of drive on learning and on extinction.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 473-481.—A procedure was used which determined whether differences in strength of drive affected current performance and/or affected subsequent performance after drive was equalized. Employed 3 stages of learning (training, early, and late extinction) and 2 degrees of drive. With previous drive equalized performance was increased by high drive even at late extinction. Extinction is not explainable as a positive function of the vigor of the nonreward responses or the intensity of the frustrated motive. Lastly, there were changes in running time as a function of change in drive stimulus. 16 references.—*J. Arbit.*

7691. Bergum, Bruce Oliver. **The generalization of secondary reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1448-1449.—Abstract.

7692. Berliner, Anna. (Pacific U.) **A review of Skinner's operant conditioning.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1958, 49, 635-638.—A general comparison between Pavlovian and Skinnerian concepts of conditioning and behavior. The concept of operant behavior is found particularly fruitful.—*T. Shipley.*

7693. Berlyne, D. E. (Stanford U.) **The influence of complexity and novelty in visual figures on orienting responses.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 289-296.—Ss were presented with a succession of pairs of visual figures. Which figure was fixated first and for how long were the data recorded. In Experiment I one figure of each pair was "more complex" and in all cases significantly more time was spent looking at this figure. In Experiment II the same figure recurred for a number of trials while a new figure appeared every time with it. The fixation time for the varying stimuli progressively increased. Discussion in terms of the relation between attention and perceptual curiosity. 21 references.—*J. Arbit.*

7694. Bern, Henry A. **Learning and physiological responses to various word-picture combinations.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2394.—Abstract.

7695. Bernstein, Alvin Stanley. **The influence of anxiety level, initial response preference, and acquired response preference in serial nonsense learning.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 567.—Abstract.

7696. Besch, Norma F., & Reynolds, William F. (Ohio State U.) **Associate interference in verbal paired-associate learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 554-558.—Ss learned 2 lists of adjectives. List II consisted of 3 kinds of pairs: (a) stimulus and response terms from the first list were re-paired, (b) new responses were paired with stimuli from List I, (c) new stimulus and response terms were paired. A and B showed negative transfer. Fewer correct responses were made for the A than for the B pairs. Intruding responses for both A and B pairs were appropriate to the A pair set.—*J. Arbit.*

7697. Bickford, Reginald G., Mulder, Donald W., Dodge, Henry W., Jr., Svien, Hendrick J., & Rome, Howard P. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) **Changes in memory function produced by electrical stimulation of the temporal lobe in man.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 227-243.—For 3 of 33 nonpsychotic epileptic patients changes in memory function were elicited in deep electrographic investigation. For 2, stimulation in general region of the posterior part of the middle temporal gyrus produced a syndrome of amnesia for recent events, up to several days.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

7698. Bijou, Sidney W. (U. Washington) **Operant extinction after fixed-interval schedules with young children.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 25-29.—Using four 4-year-old children operant conditioning and extinction using plastic trinkets as reinforcers was studied. Found that the rate of the cumulative extinction curves was related in a rank-order fashion to the size of the fixed-interval (FI 20 to FI 60) and that there was no relationship between baseline performance and extinction. A brief discussion of operant experimental extinction in children is noted.—*J. Arbit.*

7699. Bilodeau, Edward A., & Bilodeau, Ina McD. (Tulane U.) **Variable frequency of knowledge of results and the learning of a simple skill.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 379-383.—Varied the proportion of trials on which knowledge of results (KR) was given while keeping the total number of KRs constant. Found that learning is independent of relative frequency and positively related to absolute frequency.—*J. Arbit.*

7700. Björkman, Mats. **Measurement of learning: A study of verbal rote learning.** Stockholm, Sweden: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1958. 114 p. Swedish Kr. 14.—The scaling approach is employed as a measurement technique appropriate for studying associative strength and learning curves. The exponential function may be considered a close description of how verbal associations are formed in rote learning. 53 references.—*L. L'Abate.*

7701. Blough, Donald S. (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **A method for obtaining psychophysical thresholds from the pigeon.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 31-43.—The presentation, in detail, of a method for studying psychophysical thresholds in the pigeon. Essentially, through operant conditioning techniques, the pigeon is taught to press one key when a stimulus is perceived and a second key when it is not perceived.—*J. Arbit.*

7702. Bowen, J. H., Ross, S., & Andrews, T. G. **A note on the interaction of conditioned inhibition in pursuit tracking.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 153-162.—"Pursuit tracking latencies were measured for 48 Ss under conditions of sleep deprivation and non-privation and under three conditions of strenuous work (0, 5, and 10 min. stationary bicycle pedalling). . . . 1. Linear pursuit tracking latencies may be described as a decay function of time elapsed since response evocation. It is inferred that this function reflects the temporal dissipation of reactive inhibition. 2. Sleep deprivation raised the level of the function relating . . . latencies to time elapsed since response evocation. . . . This effect is due to the lowering of the threshold for the operation of reactive inhibition.

3. No evidence was found in support of the hypothesis that sleep deprivation and strenuous work would interact to lengthen . . . latencies or that strenuous . . . activity in one group of effectors would lengthen latencies in different groups of effectors."—C. K. Bishop.

7703. Bowman, Robert Edward. Partial reinforcement and two functions of reward and secondary reinforcement in discrimination learning set in the monkey. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1831.—Abstract.

7704. Brackbill, Yvonne. Extinction of the smiling response in infants as a function of reinforcement schedule. *Child Developm.*, 1958, 29, 115-124.—Instrumental conditioning of a smiling response was studied in 2 groups of 4 infants each. One group was maintained on a schedule of intermittent reinforcement; the other on a schedule of regular reinforcement. Results: (a) Intermittent reinforcement was superior in maintaining continued performance of a response during extinction. (b) A negative correlation was found between rates of emission of protest and smiling responses during both conditioning and extinction periods. Conclusion: rate of acquisition and extinction is not only a function of reinforcement schedule but also of initial discrepancy in habit strength between competing responses.—F. Costin.

7705. Brady, Joseph V., Porter, Robert W., Conrad, Donald G., & Mason, John W. (Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D. C.) Avoidance behavior and the development of gastroduodenal ulcers. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 69-73.—Monkeys trained to avoid a shock to the feet showed marked gastrointestinal ulceration at death while their controls, given an equal number and temporal distribution of shocks, showed no gastrointestinal complications.—J. Arbit.

7706. Braun, Harry W., & Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh) Supplementary report: Effect of addition of irrelevant verbal cues on perceptual-motor learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 301-302.—"The findings support the previous conclusion that the development of a perceptual-motor skill can be facilitated by the addition of irrelevant verbal cues. The further prediction that facilitation of learning would decrease as similarity among the verbal cues increased was supported only in the case of nonsense syllables of high association value."—J. Arbit.

7707. Brengelmann, J. C. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) D-amphetamine and amytal: I. Effects on memory and expressive movement. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 153-159.—Scores on the Figure Reconstruction Test show no differences in Ss under the 2 drugs, as Eysenck's predictions would have indicated. It is concluded that results are better understood on the basis of implied pharmacological action than on the basis of personality theory.—W. L. Wilkins.

7708. Brengelmann, J. C. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) D-amphetamine and amytal: II. Effects on certainty and adequacy of certainty in recall and recognition. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 160-166.—Eysenck's theory of action of stimulant and depressant drugs failed validation, and results on adequacy of certainty directly contradicted his theory.

Difficulty level of task forms an important variable, and both stimulant and depressive drugs alike depress feelings of certainty.—W. L. Wilkins.

7709. Brennan, John James. An experimental study of the effect of the manipulation of the anxiety level through the use of sodium amytal on the learning of emotionally charged material. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1449-1450.—Abstract.

7710. Broverman, Donald Monroe. Individual differences in stability of performance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1831-1832.—Abstract.

7711. Bryant, Richard Miles. The relationship of anxiety to the associative and nonassociative aspects of simple and complex learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1112-1113.—Abstract.

7712. Burns, Neal M., & Mogenson, Gordon J. Effects of cortical stimulation on habit acquisition. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 77-82.—In an attempt to use stimulation of the cerebral cortex as a conditioned stimulus, after each bar-press in a Skinner box rats were given a 2-second burst of cortical stimulation and a pellet. After training trials, the animals received pellets only if they pressed within a predetermined interval following each of a random series of stimuli. The rats did not learn! However, experimental animals gave significantly fewer bar-presses than controls over a 10-day period, and left significantly more pellets uneaten. "It is proposed that the cortical stimulation interferes with central integrative processes involved in the chaining of responses necessary for the bar-pressing-eating sequence."—R. Davidson.

7713. Campbell, Donald T., Lewis, Nan A., & Hunt, W. A. (Northwestern U.) Context effects with judgmental language that is absolute, extensive, and extra-experimentally anchored. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 220-228.—In studies using the method of single stimuli the judgment language is situationally relative and usually restricted in the number of response categories available to S. The present study uses a response language anchored outside of the experiment, refers to invariant aspects of the stimulus, and is extensive in the number of categories available. Found that the traditional adaptation-level or contrast illusion occurs in the judgment of notes repeated in "high" or "low" contents. Additional findings related to discriminative ability and assimilative errors in this situation are noted and discussed.—J. Arbit.

7714. Carlton, P. L. (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) Differential satiation effects under fixed-ratio and regular reinforcement schedules. *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 318. ii, 6 p.—2 rats were extensively trained on concurrent fixed ratio (10-1) and regular reinforcement schedules under 22-½ hour water deprivation. After their performance had stabilized, the effects of partial satiation on the performance generated by these 2 schedules were observed. These satiating operations induced 2 characteristic effects: satiation seemed to increase the duration of periods of no responding under the fixed-ratio schedule without altering the response rate, and responding under the regular reinforcement schedule was unchanged. It was concluded that the satiation operations used here exert a differential effect upon behavior, this effect varying as a

function of the schedule of reinforcement.—R. V. Hamilton.

7715. Carson, Robert C. Intralist similarity and verbal rote learning performance of schizophrenic and cortically damaged patients. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 99-106.—The hypotheses tested were that with increasing intralist similarity in the material to be learned schizophrenics would show more difficulty and cortically damaged organics less difficulty than a normal control group. 3 equated groups of hospital patients representing each classification were used. Each group was further subdivided into thirds representing different degrees of intralist similarity of meaning. The hypothesis that cortically damaged organics would show a less pronounced rate of increase in difficulty than normals was confirmed, but the first hypothesis was not. 20 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

7716. Carter, Lamore Joseph. Interrelationships among memory, rate of acquisition and length of task. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1832.—Abstract.

7717. Chansky, Norman M. Stress, reinforcement, and learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 368-369.—Abstract.

7718. Chow, Kao Liang, & Survis, James. Retention of overlearned visual habit after temporal cortical ablation in monkey. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 640-646.—8 rhesus monkeys learned to criterion 1 discrimination problem and overlearned a second. Experimental Ss were then subjected to cortical ablations and thereafter retested. "After bilateral neocortical ablations all 6 [experimental] monkeys retained the overlearned pattern discrimination, but lost the non-overlearned problem. . . . They took generally more than the pre-operative trials to reacquire the latter." These findings are discussed with reference to clinical data which have suggested that medial temporal lesions eliminate recent but not old memories. It is concluded that apparently the neural substrate of visual discrimination is formed initially in the temporal cortex. "As training continues . . . the neural changes must involve or spread to more and more additional cortical regions"—a datum checked by ablations performed later in other cortical areas. The data also indicate that the extent of the lesions was not related to postoperative behavioral changes. 15 references.—L. A. Pennington.

7719. Clark, Rudolph Ernest. The multiplicative function of time stress (drive) in complex learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1833.—Abstract.

7720. Cohen, B. H., & Bousfield, W. A. The effects of a dual-level stimulus-word list on the occurrence of clustering in recall. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 51-58.—"A randomized dual-level stimulus-word list comprising of 40 words with 10 each of animals (five feline and five canine), countries (five South American and five European), names (five male and five female), and weapons (five shooting and five cutting) was constructed and presented to 50 Ss for learning. The analyses of the clustering occurring during recall . . . were performed on two levels, a four-category level and an eight-category level. The results were compared with an earlier

study where one list contained only four categories . . . and another list contained only eight categories of words. The results support the following hypothesis: The use of a dual-level stimulus-word list should result in a stronger reinforcement of organizational systems than should be expected for comparable single-level stimulus-word lists. The findings are interpreted in terms of Hebb's . . . development of superordinate perceptions."—C. K. Bishop.

7721. Cohen, Burton Herbert. An evaluation of three associational rationales of verbal generalization. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1123.—Abstract.

7722. Coleman, Harold James. Problem-solving flexibility as a function of systematically controlled experience. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1124.—Abstract.

7723. Conrad, D. G., Sidman, M., & Herrnstein, R. J. (Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D. C.) The effects of deprivation upon temporally spaced responding. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 59-65.—5 rats and a rhesus monkey were trained to space their responses at least 20 seconds apart. In all cases the major effect upon performance of manipulating deprivation in a situation of differential reinforcement of low response rates occurred after short deprivations or when the animal was near satiation. With greater satiation long inter-response times became more frequent and response rates dropped. Over a wide range of deprivations, little change in the performance was noted.—J. Arbit.

7724. Coppock, W. J. (U. California, Berkeley) Pre-extinction in sensory preconditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 213-219.—The SR conditioning hypothesis says that classical conditioning principles will account for sensory preconditioning. This interpretation is developed and 4 predictions obtained. 3 of these predictions are confirmed. The failure to confirm the fourth casts doubt upon the hypothesis in question. Possible reasons for these results are discussed.—J. Arbit.

7725. Cotton, John W. A note on Teel's "habit strength as a function of motivation during learning." *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 285-287.—Teel's study (see 27: 3318) was re-analyzed for interaction effects. Confirmation was found that neither acquisition nor extinction drive had a significant effect on extinction as measured by trials to meet a criterion of 2 or more errors in a block of 4 free-choice trials. There was also no significant interaction between acquisition and extinction drive. This is interpreted as "consistent with the proposition that the response measure employed is primarily a measure of learning or habit strength whereas vigor measures such as running time may reflect either habit strength or reaction potential depending upon the experimental situation in question."—C. K. Bishop.

7726. Davis, Roger T., Elam, Claude B., & McDowell, Arnold A. Latent effects of chronic whole-body irradiation of monkeys with mixed source radiation. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-59. 31 p.—Monkeys were studied on learning tasks given 5½ months before, 7½ months during, and 13½ months after chronic mixed source irradiation. The results indicated no significant dose response in learning tasks. A syndrome of changes was noted: (a) irradiated animals had significantly

different food preferences from the controls; (b) animals receiving the higher radiation doses showed stronger preferences for food in lower spatial quadrants than did control and lower dose group animals; (c) irradiated animals made more cage-directed, but fewer rapid-energy responses than did control group animals; (d) control animals were more distracted by extraneous sounds, both in the free cage and under formal laboratory task situations. 21 references.

7727. Deterline, William Alexander. The effect of successive acquisitions and extinctions on operant discrimination learning in fish. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 576.—Abstract.

7728. Dews, P. B. (Harvard Medical School) Effects of chlorpromazine and promazine on performance on a mixed schedule of reinforcement. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 73-82.—“(1) Chlorpromazine and promazine tend to abolish the pauses in the fixed-interval components of pigeons working under mix FI 15 FR 50 schedule of reinforcement. (2) Large doses of both drugs also modified the control over performance in fixed-interval components exerted by the nature of the preceding schedule components. (3) At the higher doses studied, promazine had a much more pronounced tendency to cause prolonged responding at high rates than did chlorpromazine.”—*J. Arbit.*

7729. Dick, Raymond Dale. Concept formation and generalization as a function of similarity and amount of training. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2161-2162.—Abstract.

7730. Dietze, Doris Alayne. The effects of sequence and similarity of responses on concept formation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1834.—Abstract.

7731. Dinsmoor, James A., Hughes, Lawson H., & Matsuoka, Yasuko. (Indiana U.) Escape-from-shock training in a free-response situation. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 325-337.—In a continuation of an earlier study (see 31: 5681) a “press” vs. a “press-and-release” procedure were compared. The latter procedure was then studied with reference to the variables of level of shock (200 vs. 400 milliamperes) and length of interval (5, 10, 20, or 30 seconds) between shocks. The “release” Ss spent less time on the bar but were somewhat slower in responding to the shock than the “press” Ss. Higher shocks and longer intervals were accompanied by lower mean latencies of response, “but there was little differences in media or modal latencies.” Rate of responding during inter-shock intervals was a linear function of the interval length. Differences in resistance to extinction were not found.—*R. H. Waters.*

7732. Elam, Claude B. Expectation of food reward as the reinforcing agent in learning situation. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 56-133. 6 p.—An experiment involving comparison of 2 nonprimary reinforcement learning situations was performed. One group of rats received a relatively greater number of stimulus cues than did a second group, but learning was retarded among the first group. The results are interpreted as being contradictory to the concept that incidental stimuli can acquire reinforcing properties and as being favorable to an expectancy theory. Helson's theory of adapta-

tion level (6, 7) is the theoretic model employed in explaining these and other results.

7733. Ellis, Henry Carlton. Stimulus similarity and temporal factors in verbal transfer of training. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 577-578.—Abstract.

7734. Engler, Jean. (Northwestern U.) Marginal and conditional stimulus and response probabilities in verbal conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 303-317.—“A total of 280 Ss were run in two experiments on a modified Humphreys-type light-guessing apparatus. The experiments were designed to provide data suitable for detailed comparisons with deductions from the Bush-Mosteller model. . . . The model quite accurately predicts marginal learning curves and asymptotic response probabilities. The model is unable to predict either conditional learning curves or asymptotic response probabilities. . . . A major theoretical revision with respect to conditional response probabilities seems required.”—*J. Arbit.*

7735. Eriksen, Charles W. (U. Illinois) Effects of practice with or without correction on discrimination learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 350-358.—2 groups of 6 Os were asked to make absolute judgments among stimuli (colored patches that varied in size, brightness, hue, and combinations) that varied in discriminability. One group was informed of the correct response after each judgment. Discrimination improved with practice but “appeared to be inversely related to the discriminability of the series . . . knowledge of results contributed primarily to S's choice of responses, and only in a minor way to his ability to discriminate among the stimuli.” It is suggested that the S learns or establishes a frame of reference for the series rather than to recognize the individual stimuli.—*R. H. Waters.*

7736. Falk, John L. (Yerkes Laboratory of Primate Biology, Orange Park, Fla.) The grooming behavior of the chimpanzee as a reinforcer. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 83-85.—A visual discrimination was set up in a chimpanzee using as a reinforcer the opportunity to groom E's arm for 30 seconds.—*J. Arbit.*

7737. Forgas, Ronald H., & Fowler, Harry. The order of dominance in concept attainment as affected by experience. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 105-108.—“Using the card-sorting technique, it was found that concepts based on past experience are most readily attained. When past experience is not a factor, those concepts which receive greatest perceptual support, because the examples are more easily discriminable, are attained most readily. A sex difference was also found, with women preferring thing concepts, and men preferring color concepts.”—*R. W. Husband.*

7738. Forgas, Ronald H., & Schwartz, R. J. Efficient retention and transfer as affected by learning method. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 135-139.—“Three groups of Ss were required to learn a new alphabet under different conditions. Group M merely memorized the alphabet list. The principle underlying the alphabet construction was explained to Group O, while Group P discovered it for themselves. The results of a recall test and 2 transfer tests indicated that learning by principle is generally superior to rote learning.”—*R. W. Husband.*

7739. Forrin, Bert. Affect conditioning associated with the onset and termination of electric shock. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1451.—Abstract.

7740. Foster, George Horton. Examination of discrimination learning behavior in the rat using olfactory cues. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 578.—Abstract.

7741. Freedman, Jonathan L., & Mednick, Sarnoff A. (Harvard U.) Ease of attainment of concepts as a function of response dominance variance. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 463-466.—"Forty Ss were presented with lists of 12 nouns and were instructed to discover into what three groups the nouns could be divided and what adjective could describe each group. The lists consisted of concepts of equal levels of dominance; the variance of the concept instances was manipulated. The high variance concepts were attained more quickly and with fewer errors than the low variance concepts. An explanation of this is offered and is supported by the results."—*J. Arbit.*

7742. Galanter, E. H., & Smith, W. A. S. (U. Pennsylvania) Some experiments on a simple thought-problem. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 359-366.—Ss were required to predict sequences of binary events. In 3 experiments the relation between length of sequence and ease of learning, the effect of a difference in the probability of the occurrence of the events, and finally the effect of variation in motivation (money-reward) on prediction.—*R. H. Waters.*

7743. Galbrecht, Charles Rollin. Variables affecting first trial performance in a linear runway situation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2162.—Abstract.

7744. Gardner, R. A. (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) Perception of relative frequency as a function of the number of stimulus and response categories. *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 328, ii, 15 p.—A prediction response was used to study a form of decision behavior. Categories of stimulus-events represented by block letters of the alphabet were presented as a study of multi-choice behavior. The only property of the stimulus-event that could be used for prediction was relative frequency. It was found that the relative frequency of response to the most frequently presented category was a function of the number of categories. The data indicated that asymptotic levels of response, if they do exist, occur after a much greater number of trials than that assumed in the design of most work in this area.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

7745. Gardner, R. Allen, & Runquist, Willard N. (Northwestern U.) Acquisition and extinction of problem-solving set. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 274-277.—3 groups were trained on 5, 10, or 20 Water-Jar problems which required the same solution. Then given a pre-extinction test of one more problem with the same solution, an extinction test of one problem requiring a new solution, and a post-extinction test of still another problem requiring the first solution. Performance on the pre-extinction test was a positive function of number of training problems. Performance on the extinction test was a negative function of number of training problems. Per-

formance on the post-extinction problem was similar in the groups.—*J. Arbit.*

7746. Geertsma, Robert H. (U. Chicago) Time-order errors in comparative judgments of hurtfulness. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 284-288.—Used the method of constant stimulus differences to study judgments of hurtfulness of electrical stimuli. The effect of stress was noted by failing Ss on an unsolvable task. Found a positive time-order error with a short intrapair interval (2.5 sec.) and a negative TOE with a long interval (14.5 sec.). Stress effects judgments for the short interval producing a more negative TOE. The findings are discussed in terms of an attentional theory of judgmental processes. 15 references.—*J. Arbit.*

7747. Gelfand, Sidney. Effect of prior associations and task complexity upon the identification of concepts. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 868-869.—Abstract.

7748. Gerall, Arnold A., & Woodward, John K. (U. Rochester) Conditioning of the human pupillary dilation response as a function of the CS-UCS interval. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 501-507.—"Four groups of Ss were presented with different CS-UCS intervals in an attempt to modify the pupillary dilation response by the classical conditioning method." Found conditioning with a 1.5-sec. interval, and little or no conditioning with shorter or longer delays. The data are interpreted as not supporting the S-S theory of learning.—*J. Arbit.*

7749. Gleitman, Henry, & Gillett, Eric. The effect of intention upon learning. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 137-149.—"Experiments on the effect of intention upon learning were performed yielding differences between 'intentional' and 'incidental' learning. This was attributed in part to differential interference from extraneous tasks. Frequency of presentation had a positive effect on both 'intentional' and 'incidental' learning. The von Restorff effect was found to be more pronounced in 'intentional' learning. Evidence for some isolation, however, was demonstrated even for 'incidental' learning. While there was no evidence that more 'rehearsal' occurred when intention to learn was present, this factor does not seem to account for the differences in learning."—*C. K. Bishop.*

7750. Glickman, Stephen E. Deficits in avoidance learning produced by stimulation of the ascending reticular formation. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 97-102.—The midbrain portion of the ascending reticular formation in rats was electrically stimulated following an unconditioned stimulus, and it produced a decrement in the strength of an avoidance response, shown by decreased resistance to extinction. The stimulation probably interfered with the neural activity necessary for consolidation of the learned response.—*R. Davidson.*

7751. Goer, Marvin H. (Michigan State U.) Position preference and discrimination learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 492-495.—The hypothesis that moderate strengthening of a position preference prior to simultaneous brightness-discrimination training will facilitate brightness-discrimination learning, while strengthening the position preference to a high level will impede such discrimination learning was proposed and tested with a Grice-type discrimination

box. The results confirmed the hypothesis and were interpreted in terms of elicitation theory.—*J. Arbit.*

7752. Gormezano, Isidore. An investigation of disinhibition and its effect on spontaneous recovery in classical eyelid conditioning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1836.—Abstract.

7753. Goss, Albert E., & Greenfield, Norman. (U. Massachusetts) Transfer to a motor task as influenced by conditions and degree of prior discrimination training. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 258-269.—4 lights of different intensities served as stimuli to which different words supplied by E, S-supplied familiar words, or nonsense syllables were learned. Other Ss were given experience in seeing, discriminating, naming the stimuli, seeing and discriminating, or just seeing. Ss then learned to move a lever in a different direction for each intensity of light. The over-all pattern of results was considered consistent with the hypothesis that dissimilar verbal response-produced stimuli increased the distinctiveness of intensities. 18 references.—*J. Arbit.*

7754. Green, R. T. Factors affecting inductive predictions. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 97-105.—2 apparently similar guessing tasks evoked opposite trends in predictive behaviour in 6 groups of students. The discussion of the data centered around the thesis that "far from being contradictory or mutually exclusive, the gestalt and behaviourist accounts of the learning process are complementary. . . . Only by recognizing that some aspects of the learning process are continuous while other aspects are discrete and that both S-R learning at an unverbilized level and conscious hypothesis testing go on side by side, is it possible to make sense of the more complex type of learning situation where a temporal pattern is involved."—*C. M. Franks.*

7755. Green, Robert T. Surprise, isolation, and structural change as factors affecting recall of a temporal series. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 21-30.—Groups of normal human Ss were used to investigate the von Restorff effect. The first experiment was designed to investigate whether items in a serial learning task were favored in recall because unexpected change attracts attention. The results showed that expected or unexpected change is effective, the greater effect being produced when the change is unexpected. The second experiment considered the problem of the effect of positional "isolation" on probability of recall and demonstrated that structural change in a temporal series is the crucial variable, not isolation.—*C. M. Franks.*

7756. Griew, Stephen. (U. Bristol) Age changes and information loss in performance of a pursuit tracking task involving interrupted preview. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 486-489.—"Ss are required to track a course which had disappeared from view, and the performances of younger and older Ss are compared. Information loss due to storage appears to be determined mainly by the amount of information which has to be stored, and is severer in the case of older Ss. Timing errors are similar in both younger and older Ss and appear to be related mainly to the duration of storage. An attempt is made to express information loss due to storage in terms of a reduction in rate of information transmission."—*J. Arbit.*

7757. Guthrie, Peter Macdonald. CS-US interval as a parameter in avoidance conditioning in rats. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2395.—Abstract.

7758. Halberstam, Jacob Leo. Some personality correlates of conditioning, generalization, and extinction of experimental anxiety. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 360-361.—Abstract.

7759. Hall, William Eaton. The effects of set and reinforcement in verbal conditioning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1115-1116.—Abstract.

7760. Harrow, Martin, & Friedman, Gilbert B. (Indiana U.) Comparing reversal and nonreversal shifts in concept formation with partial reinforcement controlled. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 592-598.—Previous experiments have attempted to test the superiority of a reversal shift over a nonreversal shift in the sorting of cards and blocks when partial reinforcement of the responses learned during solution of a first concept was not present during reinforcement of the second concept. This study eliminates partial reinforcement and indicates the superiority of reversal over nonreversal groups. Data interpreted in terms of a mediational formulation.—*J. Arbit.*

7761. Hearst, Eliot. (Columbia U.) The behavioral effects of some temporally defined schedules of reinforcement. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 45-55.—"In an attempt to show how both 'interval' and 'ratio' behavior may be obtained within a single general framework which involves the manipulation of temporal variables only, some time-correlated operant schedules were systematically studied." Finding that variations in the duration of the time reinforcement were available led to a change from interval-like behavior to behavior resembling that seen with ratio schedules. 18 references.—*J. Arbit.*

7762. Herrick, Robert M., Meyers, Jerome L., & Burke, Richard E. (USN Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa.) Discriminative behavior following repeated exposure to negative acceleration. *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 343-349.—Rats, initially trained on a light-dark discrimination problem, were successively exposed to increasing negative acceleration and retested on the problem. On a given day, the rats were exposed for 3 min. and tested 55 min. later. After 5 days at a given G-level, the level was increased 1 unit until death occurred. "Following repeated exposure to negative G the lever-pressing rate in the presence of the positive stimulus decreased . . . while the rate in the presence of the negative stimulus did not change. . . . although the rate at which the rats responded decreased somewhat as a function of exposure to negative G, the discriminative behavior remained relatively unimpaired until death occurred."—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

7763. Herrnstein, R. J., & Morse, W. H. (Harvard U.) A conjunctive schedule of reinforcement. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 15-24.—2 pigeons were trained on a conjunctive fixed-interval, fixed-ratio schedule in which a response is reinforced only after the passage of a specified time and the emission of a minimal number of unreinforced responses. Increasing the number requirement had the effect of decreasing the average rate of responding. The presence of the number requirement also changed the pattern of responding from that obtained with ordinary fixed-interval reinforcement.—*J. Arbit.*

7764. Hochberg, Julian, & Brooks, Virginia. (Cornell U.) Effects of previously associated annoying stimuli (auditory) on visual recognition thresholds. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 490-491.—"Visual recognition brightness contrast thresholds can be raised by pairing an annoying auditory stimulus with forms which are later embedded in more complex patterns, under non-tachistoscopic exposure conditions."—*J. Arbit.*

7765. Hoffeld, Donald Raymond. Primary stimulus generalization and secondary extinction as a function of strength of conditioning of a conditioned avoidance response. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 885.—Abstract.

7766. Holton, Ruth B., & Goss, A. E. Transfer to a discriminative motor task as a function of amount and type of preliminary verbalization. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 117-126.—To test positive transfer of a motor task 150 college students were randomly assigned to 15 groups: 2 groups learned nonsense-syllable names for 4 intensities of light to 2 levels of mastery; 3 groups learned familiar names for the lights, and 3 learned self-supplied names to 3 levels of mastery. 3 groups were given 3 degrees of experience in seeing, discriminating, and naming the intensities overtly and 3 groups, covertly. The 15th group was a control with no premotor experience. While the premotor experience groups were superior to the control group, the results were not significant. "It was concluded that the particular combinations of amounts and conditions employed were equally effective bases of positive transfer."—*C. K. Bishop.*

7767. Honig, Werner K. Prediction of preference, transposition, and transposition-reversal from the generalization gradient. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1451-1452.—Abstract.

7768. Hosoda, Kazumasa. (Hiroshima U.) Medaka no senzai gakushū ni oyobosu suion hanken no eikyō. [The effect of water temperature upon the Seward-type latent learning in cryzias latipes.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, 8, 71-76.—Familiarization and cognization swimings to a container were given to the S in 20° C. water for 15 days. During test swimming 5 levels of water temperature between 10° and 30° were used. The heightening of the water temperature disturbed the correct swimming. 4 levels of water temperature were used for the familiarization period. It was found that irrespective of absolute temperature, relative increase in water temperature affects the fish's adaptive behavior.—*S. Ohwaki.*

7769. Iwahara, Shinkuro. (Nara Womens U.) Studies of the "spread of effect": V. The spread of the effect of verbal punishment and the meaningfulness of cue-stimuli. *Jap. psychol. Res.*, 1958, 5, 38-50.—2 groups of Ss were presented 2 lists of cue-stimuli to which S was required to respond with a number under a Thorndikian situation except that a few isolated cues were punished and the rest of the stimuli were rewarded. The obtained percentages of response repetition around the punished or "wrong" item indicated no fore-gradient but a falling gradient was obtained whether the stimuli were meaningful or not, but the statistical significance was met only for the nonsense group. The same results were shown

whether the "wrong" responses were repeated or not on the following trials. Obviously the guessing-sequence hypothesis could not be applied to the results, while Stone's theory of regression caused by punishment was confirmed by the data. However, Stone's theory, according to the author, should be included in a more general theory to cover related phenomena found by the same author. 20 references.—*S. Iwahara.*

7770. Jahnke, John C. (Indiana U.) Retention in motor learning as a function of amount of practice and rest. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 270-273.—On a rotary pursuit task with varying degrees of practice and rest the authors found: (a) Degree of learning was associated with performance during posttest practice. (b) During final posttest performance gains occurred with increased rest up to 1 week. This indicates a rather long-term dissipation of an inhibitory process. (c) Warm-up decrement was not systematically related to degree of learning.—*J. Arbit.*

7771. James, William H., & Rotter, Julian B. (Ohio State U.) Partial and 100% reinforcement under chance and skill conditions. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 397-403.—"The findings revealed, as hypothesized, that under conditions of internal control of reinforcement (skill) the usual superiority of the partially reinforced group in resistance to extinction did not obtain. . . . The externally controlled groups (chance) were typical of other studies of partial reinforcement." The implication of these findings for learning theory and psychotherapy is discussed.—*J. Arbit.*

7772. Kaestner, Noel F., & Grant, D. A. Transfer of training in tracking as a function of the predictability of unidimensional target courses. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 103-116.—"Courses were either periodic, and . . . predictable, or were random in wave length and amplitude, and highly unpredictable. Eighty Ss were evenly distributed among the eight experimental groups which evolved when the predictability factor was varied in all ways among three stages of training: early training, late training, and testing." Aperiodic targets were more difficult but more orderly learning occurred on periodic targets. Time on target showed more reliable differences than miss scores and the no transfer groups were superior in the test series to other training groups tested on the same periodicity. The late transfer groups were inferior to other groups tested on the same periodicity and some tracking on the periodic targets enhanced later tracking skill on the aperiodic targets, but the reverse conditions proved inefficient.—*C. K. Bishop.*

7773. Karoly, Andrew James. Behavioral tests of rats under chronic reserpine. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1452-1453.—Abstract.

7774. Kausler, Donald H., & Trapp, E. Philip. (U. Arkansas) Achievement motivation and goal-setting behavior on a learning task. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 575-578.—Hypothesized that Ss with a high level of achievement motivation will have significantly higher D-scores (goal-discrepancy) than Ss with a low level of n-achievement and that the difference between high and low n-achievement groups in D-scores will diminish with practice if Ss are in-

formed of their progress. Using a digit-symbol task verified both hypotheses.—*J. Arbit.*

7775. Kay, Brian R. (U. New Hampshire) **Intra-individual differences in sensory channel preference.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 166-167.—262 students were tested on ability to remember pairs of associated words, in lists presented visually and audibly. There was a significant difference in mean recall in favor of visual presentation, but there were extreme people who favored auditory over visual presentation (as well as the reverse).—*P. Ash.*

7776. Kelleher, Roger T. (Yerkes Laboratory of Primate Biology, Orange Park, Fla.) **Stimulus-producing responses in chimpanzees.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 87-102.—A report of 4 experiments on the development of a technique for studying responses which result in the exposure to the animal of the discriminative stimuli, their relationship to responses instrumental in obtaining primary reward, and the elimination of their discriminative function by making them nondifferential with respect to positive and negative periods. The implications of this work for studies of "attention" is discussed.—*J. Arbit.*

7777. Keller, F. S. (Columbia U.) **The phantom plateau.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 1-13.—A review of the research on learning Morse code showing that the early reports of a plateau in the learning curves were not verified in subsequent research.—*J. Arbit.*

7778. Kemp, Thomas G. **The influence of immediate and delayed information on human maze learning and transfer.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1109.—Abstract.

7779. Kendler, H. H., Kendler, Tracy S., Pliskoff, S. S., & D'Amato, May F. (New York U.) **Inferential behavior in children: I. The influence of reinforcement and incentive motivation.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 207-212.—Preschool Ss given the following 3 experiences: A-B and X-Y which led to subgoals, and B-G which led to a major goal. The subgoal B was the start of the B-G experience. On test trials S was presented with a choice of A or X. The results are compared with those obtained with animals in a bar-pressing situation where the effect of reinforcement and motivational variables have been noted.—*J. Arbit.*

7780. Kendler, Howard H., & Karasik, Alan D. (New York U.) **Concept formation as a function of competition between response produced cues.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 278-283.—"A mediational S-R formulation was applied to verbal concept formation behavior. It was hypothesized that concept formation depended not only on S responding to words that belong to a concept (relevant words) with a common implicit response, but also S responding to the words that do not belong (irrelevant words) with different implicit responses. . . . The results suggested that the speed of concept formation varied directly with the ability of the irrelevant words to evoke implicit responses that are distinctively different from those required for the relevant words."—*J. Arbit.*

7781. Kendler, Howard H., & Lachman, Roy. (New York U.) **Habit reversal as a function of schedule of reinforcement and drive strength.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 584-591.—"Forty-eight rats learned a simple nonspatial discrimination (Phase 1).

Half of the Ss had intermittent reinforcements, while the other Ss were continuously reinforced. During Phase 2 all Ss were subjected to a reversal shift under a strong or weak drive. The results indicated that the habit reversal was retarded both by intermittent reinforcements during Phase 1 and the high drive of Phase 2." 16 references.—*J. Arbit.*

7782. Kent, Neil Davis. **Muscle action potentials during verbal conditioning.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2397.—Abstract.

7783. Kiehl, M. **Die bedingt-reflektorische Tätigkeit bei Katzen, dargestellt an der allgemeinen motorischen Reaktion.** [The conditioned reflex activity of cats, represented by the generalized motor reaction.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1958, 10, 91-95.—The relationship to various internal and external experimental conditions, extinction and differentiation of conditioned reflexes, was investigated in the cat. A reaction-bound phasic development was found during extinction and differentiation. Established time connections proved to be stable for over one year, but had become generalized. Russian summary.—*C. T. Bever.*

7784. Kirchner, Wayne K. (Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis) **Age differences in short-term retention of rapidly changing information.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 352-358.—"An experiment was conducted to measure very short-term retention in younger and older Ss by means of a visual display involving a rapidly moving light. . . . Results indicated that older Ss slumped in performance much sooner than younger Ss, in both relative and absolute terms. Older Ss also tended to make more errors of omission and more random responses, indicating a lack of ability to 'keep up.' Concluded that the inability to organize incoming and outgoing information as rapidly as the younger Ss caused the older Ss' poorer performance."—*J. Arbit.*

7785. Kirman, William Joseph. **The relationship of learning, with and without awareness, to personality needs.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 362-363.—Abstract.

7786. Kishimoto, Suehiko; Nakanishi, Shigemitsu, & Nishio, Shinichi. (Osaka U.) **Mouse ni okeru jiritsu shinkei kinō ga meiro gakushū ni oyobosu eikyō ni tsuite: Chokusen sōkōro-hō ni yoru yobiteki kentō (2).** [On the stimulus effect of the mouse's autonomic nervous system upon the maze learning: A preliminary investigation for the linear maze (2).] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, 8, 101-104.—After either adrenalin or acetylcholin injection, mice were run 180 cm distance in a straight path. No difference was found in the running time between the 2 treatment groups. Under inactive oxidation, i.e., 4 hours after an alloxan injection, either adrenalin or acetylcholin was injected. There was no difference in running time between the 2 treatment groups. It was concluded that the straight path running is a response to the stress caused by external stimulus.—*S. Ohwaki.*

7787. Klemmer, E. T. (USAF Cambridge Research Center, Mass.) **Time sharing between frequency-coded auditory and visual channels.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 229-235.—Performance on a high-speed key-pressing task was determined in situations in which Ss responded to either a visual or

auditory stimulus, alternated between these channels, or to both presented simultaneously with redundant information. On the basis of reaction time it was found: the 2 channels were of equal difficulty, alternating between channels resulted in a decrement in the visual channel, random alternation had the same effect as regular alternation, and the redundant-simultaneous group was no different from the single channel which had the shortest reaction time in the separate tests.—*J. Arbit.*

7788. Krasner, Leonard. Studies of the conditioning of verbal behavior. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 148-170.—"Thirty-one articles reporting studies of the conditioning of verbal behavior were reviewed in terms of setting, verbal responses, reinforcement stimuli, populations, controls, length of sessions, relationships to personality variables, results, and awareness. The majority of the studies report positive results with the use of generalized conditioned reinforcers such as good and mmm-hmmm. The studies reviewed demonstrate that general principles of learning can be fruitfully applied to the experimental analysis of verbal behavior." 108-item bibliography.—*W. J. Meyer.*

7789. Lachman, Sheldon J., & Brown, Carl R. Behavior in a free choice multiple path elimination problem. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 27-40.—9 albino rats were tested daily for 160 days on a 4-choice multiple-path problem, in which the order of path elimination was not controlled in any way by the experimenter. The criterion of learning was choosing 4 successively different paths on each of 4 consecutive days. All rats satisfied the criterion in from 19 to 154 days. Stereotyped behavior did not develop; rather, variability in the pattern of response on successive trials was characteristic. There appeared to be a strong tendency to select on successive runs pathways which diverged most from each other.—*R. W. Husband.*

7790. Lackner, Frank M. The empirical derivation of personality scales for the prediction of individual differences in learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2147.—Abstract.

7791. Leonard, J. Alfred. Partial advance information in a choice reaction task. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 89-96.—To study the effects of partial advance information on performance, reaction time and accuracy measures were compared for 3 conditions: a 6-choice task, a 3-choice task, and several sets of conditions in which a 2-choice task preceded two 3-choice tasks by various intervals of time. The experimenter acted as his own S, making over 63,000 test responses under the various conditions during an 8-month period of extended practice. At all stages of practice there was a difference between performance on the 6-choice task and on the 3-choice task. The relationship between forewarning and performance was a complex one.—*C. M. Franks.*

7792. Lerner, Robert G., Singer, Irwin, & Triandis, Harry C. (Cornell U.) Serial verbal learning under two conditions of hunger motivation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 572-574.—"Twenty hungry and 20 satiated Ss were used in a serial verbal-learning experiment, with a list of 8 food words and 19 nonfood words. The hungry Ss learned the words which follow the food words more readily than

any of the other words. The phenomenon is derived from Allport's structural theory of set dynamics and Gibson's theory of generalization and differentiation in verbal learning."—*J. Arbit.*

7793. Leventhal, Allan M. The effects of differential verbal reinforcement on psychiatric and nonpsychiatric hospital patients. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 572-573.—Abstract.

7794. Levinson, Billy. Oddity learning set and its relation to discrimination learning set. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1836-1837.—Abstract.

7795. Lotsof, Erwin J. (U. California, Los Angeles) Expectancy for success and decision-time. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 416-419.—Ss working under a fixed sequence of either 25%, 50%, or 75% reinforcement guessed which of 2 lights would appear. Significant differences in decision-time among the 3 groups appeared thus supporting the hypothesis that "the higher the expectancy for a positive reinforcement to occur, the shorter the decision-time."—*R. H. Waters.*

7796. Lotto, Gary. The course of successive acquisitions and extinctions as a function of trial spacing and percent reinforcement. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1453.—Abstract.

7797. Lovibond, S. H. (U. Adelaide) A further test of the hypothesis of autonomous memory trace change. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 412-415.—"The Gestalt hypothesis of autonomous change in the memory trace was tested by a combination of the methods of recognition and reproduction. The stimulus figure used was an illuminated inverted V with a shortened right leg. Separate groups of Ss were used at retention intervals of 3 min., 1 week, and 2 weeks. The results showed no evidence of a progressive unidirectional change in the trace although it was concluded that conditions favorable for the manifestation of this phenomenon had been provided."—*J. Arbit.*

7798. Maatsch, Jack Lou. An experimental test of the differential effects of work and frustration upon learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 870.—Abstract.

7799. McAllister, Wallace R., & McAllister, Dorothy E. (Syracuse U.) Effect of knowledge of conditioning upon eyelid conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 579-583.—One group of males and females was instructed as to the nature of classical eyelid conditioning and one group of each sex was not. Females conditioned better than males and the knowledge-of-conditioning Ss conditioned better than the no-knowledge Ss.—*J. Arbit.*

7800. McDowell, A. A., & Brown, W. Lynn. A comparison of normal and irradiated monkeys on an oddity-reversal problem. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-73. 6 p.—Normal low-dose irradiated, and high-dose irradiated monkeys were tested on an oddity-reversal problem which used the same stimulus cues in antagonistic response patterns. Originally, each animal was tested 24 trials a day to the criterion of 2 successive days with 2 errors or fewer a day on response to the object which was odd in color. In reversal training, each animal was tested to the same criterion on response to the object which was odd in form. Among the groups, no consistent differences were observed in the number of errors

made in reaching either the pre- or postreversal criterion. All groups showed a statistically significant increase in errors to criterion on reversal learning over errors to criterion on original learning. There was a statistically significant difference in negative saving scores, indicating the superiority of the irradiated animal over the normal animal with respect to reversal problems of this type.

7801. McDowell, Arnold Albert. Transfer by normal and chronic whole-body irradiated monkeys of a single learned discrimination along a peripheral cue gradient. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1124-1125.—Abstract.

7802. Macek, Albert Joseph. The effect of providing a system for naming the responses on the performance of a discriminative perceptual-motor task. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1837.—Abstract.

7803. McNamara, Harold J., Solley, Charles M., & Long, John. The effects of punishment (electric shock) on perceptual learning. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 91-98.—3 experiments were conducted to explore the consequences of the association of punishment with percepts and to trace its residual effects. Electric shock was associated with tactual profiles of faces. Voltage, temporal contiguity, and ability to escape shock were varied. The results showed that there was more reporting of the nonshocked profile as intensity of shock increased, that escape conditions lead to more reporting of the shocked profiles, the shocked profile is recalled more vividly, and as the delay between exposure and recall increases there is more reporting of the nonshocked profile.—A. S. Tamkin.

7804. Mandler, George. The warm-up effect: Some further evidence on temporal and task factors. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 3-8.—To test further the effect of the type of preliminary task and the interval between tasks, on the performance of a second task, 5 groups of Ss were given varying amounts of practice (no training, 10, 30, 50, and 100 correct trials). Posttraining rest consisted of 0, 3, 3, 3 minutes, and 24 hours, respectively, for each group. The results showed that rate of learning was directly related to the number of warm-up trials. However, the group that had 100 correct trials (50 trials, 24 hours rest, 50 trials) performed worse than the group which had only 50 correct trials. It is felt that control of warm-up effects is most imperative in human learning studies.—C. K. Bishop.

7805. Matsumiya, Yoichi. (Waseda U.) Respiratory conditioning in the white rat. *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, 8, 17-25.—Irregularity in respiration caused by an electric shock was conditioned to a light stimulus. 4 temporal combinations of US and CS were given to 4 groups of Ss. The respiratory curve was recorded. The results showed that when CS was given temporally close to the onset of US, the acquisition of the conditioning was faster than when CS was close to the termination of US, and that the intensity of the conditioning was greater when US and CS were simultaneously applied than when they were successively given.—S. Ohwaki.

7806. Meyer, Donald R., & Noble, Merrill E. (Ohio State U.) Summation of manifest anxiety and muscular tension. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 599-602.—Found an interaction of tension (gripping

a dynamometer) and anxiety (Manifest Anxiety Scale) in the learning of a verbal maze. The results are discussed in terms of a motor interaction theory of drive.—J. Arbit.

7807. Mirsky, Allan F., & Katz, Milton F. (National Inst. of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) Avoidance "conditioning" in paramecia. *Science*, 1958, 127, 1498-1499.—"The investigation was designed to provide . . . controls . . . which would aid in specifying conditions under which . . . behavioral modification occurs." Specific reference is made to the Bramstedt-Grabowski experiments involving light-heat conditioning. 34 paramecia aurelia were observed individually in a half-lighted, half-darkened well-slide containing a well 17 mm in diameter by 3 mm in depth. "Contrary to the results of Grabowski, neither conditioning the paramecia nor conditioning the water in our experiment produced any modification in the tendency of the animals to spend roughly equal amounts of time in dark and light. . . . The results of our study and those of Grabowski and of Jensen indicate that there has been no unequivocal demonstration of conditioning in paramecia, in either the food-approach or heat-avoidance situations."—S. J. Lachman.

7808. Morse, W. H., & Skinner, B. F. (Harvard U.) Some factors involved in the stimulus control of operant behavior. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 103-107.—"The experiment confirms Estes' finding that the contingency between S^D and reinforcement is sufficient to give S^D some control over a response subsequently conditioned with reinforcement. In a standard experiment on discrimination, the same temporal correlation may be partly responsible for the ultimate stimulus control."—J. Arbit.

7809. Murphy, J. V., & Miller, R. E. The effect on object-quality learning of doubling the number of test periods per day. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 31-33.—"Doubling the number of test sessions each day does not significantly affect the course of object-quality discrimination learning in the rhesus monkey. This was discussed as being of considerable importance when surgical or pharmacological treatment is expected to produce lethal or crippling effects within a period of a few weeks or in those cases where the nature of the variable involves daily catching of the animal."—C. K. Bishop.

7810. Myers, Jerome L. (U. Wisconsin) The effects of delay of reinforcement upon an operant discrimination in the pigeon. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 363-368.—In Experiment I found that a change in the delay condition did not affect the learned discrimination. In Experiment II, a discrimination-reversal problem, found a decrease in trials to criterion when Ss showed differential pecking behavior during the delay interval. When delay conditions were altered the differential behavior dropped out and reversal sets were impaired. Concluded that differential cues are not always necessary for delayed reward learning. The complexity of the task is an important variable.—J. Arbit.

7811. Naito, Toru. (Kwansei Gakuin U.) Serialization of salivary conditioned reflexes in human subjects. *Jap. psychol. Res.*, 1958, 5, 51-63.—Serialization effects in salivary conditioned reflexes were studied in human Ss under various conditions. It

was found that: (a) when only the first of the CS series (tone, light, and tactile) was presented in test situation, the whole original CR series appeared; (b) similar results were obtained when only one of the CSs was applied as a substitute for other CSs; (c) when the order of the stimulus presentation was changed, the serialization effect was found inconsistent and 4 types of response series were classified; and (d) the same effect was obscured if the time intervals between the CSs were varied. 19 references.—S. Iwahara.

7812. Newbrough, J. R. (U. Utah) **Interaction between total stimulus information and specific stimulus information in visual recognition.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 297-301.—The study was designed to investigate the interaction among stimuli within one condition and between total stimulus information (I_{ts}) and specific stimulus information (I_{ss}) values. Found that the stimuli within a specific condition do not apparently interact. There was a significant $I_{ts} - I_{ss}$ interaction. There is a linear relationship between the responses to a constant I_{ss} value and varying I_{ts} values.—J. Arbit.

7813. Newman, Slater E., & Saltz, Eli. (North Carolina State Coll.) **Isolation effects: Stimulus and response generalization as explanatory concepts.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 467-472.—This study examined the extent to which the concepts of stimulus and response generalization can be used to predict isolation phenomena in serial learning. 4 predictions based upon these concepts were evaluated. Only 2 of these predictions were confirmed. It was concluded that these concepts may not be adequate to account for the effects of isolation. 22 references.—J. Arbit.

7814. Norton, Fay-Tyler M. **The effect of age, hunger, and forgetting upon incidental learning.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2164-2165.—Abstract.

7815. Nystrom, Charles O., Morin, R. E., & Grant, D. A. **Transfer effects between automatically-paced training schedules in a perceptual motor task.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 9-17.—"Ss were given four 25-trial blocks of automatically-paced (AP) or self-paced (SP) training on a perceptual motor task that called for a rapid succession of responses to temporally discrete visual patterns." The results were: (a) testing for transfer under SP conditions, the AP group performed poorer than the SP group on initial test trials, but was better on the last 3 blocks of transfer trials. The AP group performed significantly better on the SP transfer test than did the SP group. (b) Testing for transfer under AP conditions, the SP group performed poorer than the AP group on the initial trials, but better on the last 3 blocks of trials. The differences were not significant. Suggestions are offered for the results obtained.—C. K. Bishop.

7816. O'Connor, N., & Claridge, G. S. **A "Crespi effect" in male imbeciles.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 42-48.—To test the effects on performance of an interchange in incentive level 40 male imbeciles were allocated to one of 4 incentive pattern groups and given a simple dexterity task. All groups had been initially matched on the basis of their scores on 2 trials of this task. Groups given the incentive (encouragement) from the beginning of learning sepa-

rated significantly from those receiving no incentive. When one of the latter groups was given an incentive its performance increase showed the typical Crespi type "elation" effect. The effect was a group trend rather than a response typical of all Ss. 16 references.—C. M. Franks.

7817. Okamoto, Natsuki, & Okuno, Shigeo. (Kyoto Gakugei Coll.) **Transposition with multidimensional stimuli in young children.** *Jap. psychol. Res.*, 1958, 5, 28-37.—Transpositional behavior with multidimensional stimuli was studied for 337 children with ages 3-7 to 7-6. Under condition S, only size was changed, under conditions C and F both size and either color or form were varied, and under condition M all dimensions of size, color, and form were changed. In training, either smaller or larger stimulus out of 2 stimuli was rewarded. In test, a new stimulus was presented together with a median size stimulus used in training. Results indicated that: (a) relative choices with respect to size increased with age; (b) the more the number of the stimulus dimensions was changed, the less often relative responses occurred; (c) the training task was more difficult for older Ss; and (d) under condition M younger Ss who made less errors in training responded absolutely in testing, while those who made more errors responded relatively but this difference was not clear in older children. 20 references.—S. Iwahara.

7818. Parducci, Allen, & Knopf, Norton B. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Retroactive facilitation when new responses have been learned to old stimuli.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 426-428.—"The traditional retroaction-paradigm was employed with identity of original and interpolated stimuli and three degrees of similarity of response. . . . Retention was best under the condition of highest response-similarity, and retroactive facilitation was found under this condition."—R. H. Waters.

7819. Payne, R. B. (Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory) **An extension of Hullian theory to response decrements resulting from drugs.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 342-346.—A review of 2 previous studies and the addition of a third which show how the effects of depressant drugs upon learned behavior may be explained in terms of the Hullian constructs of reaction potential and reaction threshold.—J. Arbit.

7820. Peairs, Richard Hope. **Development and analysis of retroactive inhibition in retention of meaningful connected verbal stimulus material.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 369.—Abstract.

7821. Prokasy, William F., Jr., Grant, David A., & Myers, Nancy A. (U. Wisconsin) **Eyelid conditioning as a function of unconditioned stimulus intensity and intertrial interval.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 242-246.—"An experiment was designed to investigate the effects of four levels of UCS intensity and three levels of intertrial interval upon the acquisition and extinction of conditioned eyelid responses ($N = 120$). In general, as UCS intensity increased and as intertrial interval lengthened, percentage frequency of CR's also increased. There was some suggestion of an interaction with high intensities and short intervals resulting in a slightly lower level of responding."—J. Arbit.

7822. Quay, Herbert Callister. The effect of verbal reinforcement on the recall of early memories. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1118-1119.—Abstract.

7823. Reese, Hayne Waring. Transfer to a discrimination task as a function of amount of stimulus pretraining and similarity of stimulus names. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2387-2388.—Abstract.

7824. Restle, Frank. Toward a quantitative description of learning set data. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 77-91.—Using a discriminative learning for a basis a theory of the formation and operation of "learning sets" in monkeys is proposed with the major emphasis on the cue value of rewards. Development of a quantitative framework for learning sets treats with the following performance variables: relative weight of the abstract cues (present on all trials, consistently reinforced, and remaining constant when stimulus objects are changed), relative weight of concrete differential cues (size, color, shape, etc. which are consistently reinforced for a given problem), and the validity of the concrete differential cues. Criticism of the deduced equations and plausible questions still to be answered are offered.—C. K. Bishop.

7825. Reynolds, William F. (Iowa State U.) Acquisition and extinction of the conditioned eyelid response following partial and continuous reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 335-341.—"The continuous-reinforcement schedule produced a significantly higher level of response during conditioning trials than the partial-reinforcement schedule. The same result was obtained when the two reinforcement conditions were compared in terms of number of reinforced trials. . . . Partial-reinforcement Ss extinguished with the UCS present, maintained a consistently higher level of response than those extinguished without the UCS."—J. Arbit.

7826. Rosenberg, Sheldon. Motivation, set, and number of trials in intentional and incidental learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 887.—Abstract.

7827. Rosenstein, Alvin Jay. The effects of stress on serial learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1127-1128.—Abstract.

7828. Rutman, Irvin Daniel. The effects of failure on negative transfer of training. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 887-888.—Abstract.

7829. Rychlak, Joseph F. (Florida State U.) Task-influence and the stability of generalized expectancies. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 459-462.—Studied the stability of generalized expectancies (GEs) developed under 2 pretraining conditions and with differing frequencies of past reinforcement. When frequency and value of reinforcement are constant GE stabilization is an increasing function of the number of different tasks reinforced. There is a limited GE for success, specific to the experimental procedure, but generalizing from task to task.—J. Arbit.

7830. Santos, John Francis, Jr. The influence of amount and kind of training on the acquisition and extinction of escape and avoidance responses. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2166-2167.—Abstract.

7831. Sasaki, Masanobu. (Tokyo U.) Shirone-zumi no shima-benbetsu gakushū ni okeru tegakari

meiryōsei no kakutoku. [Acquired distinctiveness of cues in the pattern discrimination learning in the white rat.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1958, 8, 27-36.—With a Lashley's jumping stand, rats were trained in a stripe pattern discrimination in which the stripes were varied in the direction and the width. The following conclusions were made: "The rats learned to respond to the relevant stimulus dimension. It is doubtful whether the rats learned to ignore the irrelevant dimension, but it is likely that it might have possessed certain distinctiveness as a cue." English summary.—S. Ohnuki.

7832. Saul, Ezra V. Immediate and delayed recognition of geometric form. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 163-171.—The results did not confirm classical Gestalt theory but were functions of the opportunity given to the Ss to select variants in given directions. The data did not demonstrate a progressive change in error tendencies through time. It is argued that perception and retention of geometric form are unique resultants of the experimental conditions and procedures.—C. K. Bishop.

7833. Scheffen, Norma Adnee. Semantic conditioning and anxiety. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 369.—Abstract.

7834. Schnitzer, Samuel Bernard. The effects of reserpine and hexamethonium on the acquisition and extinction of approach, escape, and avoidance responses in dogs. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 19, 1455-1456.—Abstract.

7835. Schwartz, Marvin. (USN School Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) Conditioned-stimulus variables in avoidance learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 347-351.—Using rats in a shuttlebox avoidance study concluded "(a) Avoidance response strength is greater if the change in CS energy is greater, irrespective of the rate or direction of the change. (b) The response required of S and the training procedure are probably of greater importance in determining performance differences than are differences due to the direction of change in CS energy. (c) In a shuttlebox, avoidance response strength is greater with a 6-sec. CS-UCS interval than with a 3-sec. interval."—J. Arbit.

7836. Shafer, James Nicholas. An analysis of the stimulus trace and secondary reinforcement in discrimination learning in the white rat. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1826-1827.—Abstract.

7837. Shepard, Roger N. (Harvard U.) Stimulus and response generalization: Tests of a model relating generalization to distance in psychological space. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 509-523.—3 original experiments and a re-analysis of one previously carried out on the learning of paired associates are used to test the basic assumptions of a stochastic model relating generalization to psychological distance, where distance is defined in terms of a set of metric axioms. 32 references.—J. Arbit.

7838. Skinner, B. F. (Harvard U.) Diagramming schedules of reinforcement. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958, 1, 67-68.—Presents diagrams and discussion of 20 reinforcement schedules.—J. Arbit.

7839. Skinner, B. F. (Harvard U.) Reinforcement today. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 94-99.—The discovery of facts and practices concerning reinforcement in the past 25 years "have increased our

power to predict and control behavior and in so doing have left no doubt of their reality and importance." In the acquisition of a bowling response in pigeons 3 points are relevant: (a) The temporal relationships between behavior and reinforcement are very important. (b) Behavior was set up through successive approximations. (c) Behavior gradual "shapes up" by "reinforcing crude approximations of the final topography instead of waiting for the complete response." The maintenance of behavior through various schedules of reinforcement is discussed. "The world in which man lives may be regarded as an extraordinarily complex set of positive and negative reinforcing contingencies. . . . In any social situation we must discover who is reinforcing whom with what and to what effect." The modern study of reinforcement is: (a) difficult and relatively expensive; (b) usually single-organism research, in which a statistical program is "unnecessary" and "wrong"; (c) not theoretical. "The new principles and methods of analysis which are emerging from the study of reinforcement may prove to be among the most productive social instruments of the twentieth century."—S. J. Lachman.

7840. Solley, Charles M. Problem solving difficulty as a function of deviation of "meaning" of physical cues from expected "meaning." *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 165-171.—"It was hypothesized that to the degree that the 'meanings' of classes of stimulus cues deviated from expected 'meanings,' in a box transfer problem, the problem would become more difficult to work with. Taking the interrelationship words denoting aspects of cue properties such as size, brightness, and weight found in an unpublished factor analysis by Osgood and Suci, E varied the combinations of those cue properties so that the obtained relationship deviated more and more from the expected. Two-size, two-brightness, and two-weight orderings in stacking the boxes formed a 2 by 2 by 2 factorial design. Results substantiated the hypothesis in general though the measure of difficulty affected was dependent upon specific classes of stimulus characteristics being manipulated. The results were related to other experimental findings and discussed in terms of implications for future research."—C. K. Bishop.

7841. Spence, K. W., Haggard, D. F., & Ross, L. E. (Iowa State U.) UCS intensity and the associative (habit) strength of the eyelid CR. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 404-411.—In 2 experiments with classical aversive (eyelid) conditioning found that with drive level equated performance was a function of the intensity of the UCS occurring on the reinforced trials. This finding was interpreted as supporting a reinforcement type of learning theory since cessation of a strong UCS provides greater reinforcement than cessation of a weak UCS.—J. Arbit.

7842. Spence, Kenneth W. (Iowa State U.) A theory of emotionally based drive (D) and its relation to performance in simple learning situations. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 131-141.—In a series of experiments at the University of Iowa concerning the role of aversive motivational factors in learning situations, degree of motivation was estimated in terms of "performance on a so-called scale of emotional responsiveness or manifest anxiety." These experiments have aroused considerable and also "not infrequent critical reactions." In part these criticisms

"reflect a serious lack of understanding of the structure and purpose of the basic theoretical framework underlying the experiments. . . . One of the purposes of this paper is to provide a more systematic presentation of our basic theory." A diagram representing a portion of the theoretical schema relevant to data for classical conditioning and specifying classes of independent variables, intervening variables, and dependent variables is provided. "The theory takes its start from Hull's basic assumption that the excitatory potential, E, determining the strength of a response is a multiplicative function of a learning factor, H, and a generalized drive factor, D, i.e., $E = H \times D$." On the basis of analogy with overt reflexes a number of properties that could be assigned to the hypothetical response mechanism proposed are indicated. Experimental evidence relating to the theory is presented and discussed.—S. J. Lachman.

7843. Staats, Arthur W., & Staats, Carolyn K. Attitudes established by classical conditioning. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 37-40.—"2 experiments were conducted to test the hypothesis that attitude responses elicited by a word can be conditioned to a contiguously presented socially significant verbal stimulus. . . . In Experiment I, one national name was paired with positive evaluative meaning and another was paired with negative evaluative meaning. In Experiment II, familiar masculine names were used. In each experiment there was significant evidence that meaning responses had been conditioned to the names without Ss' awareness."—A. S. Tamkin.

7844. Staats, Arthur W., Staats, Carolyn K., & Biggs, Donald A. (Arizona State Coll.) Meaning of verbal stimuli changed by conditioning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 429-431.—It is demonstrated that the judged affective tone of a given word can be modified in a conditioning type of situation in which the word is presented as a CS and is followed by a word of positive or negative affective value as the US.—R. H. Waters.

7845. Staats, Sara Rader. The effect of relative difficulty of tasks on transfer in a verbal learning situation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 370.—Abstract.

7846. Stockbridge, H. C. W., & Chambers, B. (Ministry of Supply, United Kingdom) Aiming, transfer of training, and knowledge of results. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 148-153.—"A minimum of knowledge of results is necessary for learning. The effect of additional knowledge of results on learning to aim at moving targets using a synthetic trainer is described. Thirty Ss were tested for two half-hourly periods on each of 10 days. Fifteen of these Ss received random intermittent knowledge of results for the first five days only. Analysis of the results showed that there were significant differences between the groups towards the end of the training period but these differences were no longer significant when the additional knowledge of results was removed."—P. Ash.

7847. Storms, Lowell H. (U. London) Apparent backward association: A situational effect. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 390-395.—Experiment 1 showed that inferred backward associations among words may act as mediating links in the facilitation of paired-associate learning. Ss recalled the facilitat-

ing associations significantly more frequently in the sequence of their being encountered in the experiment as contrasted with the sequence of high associative strength in the norms. This led to the hypothesis of a recency effect contaminating the results. Experiment II concluded that the augmentation of associative strength by recent elicitation of the response members may produce apparent backward associations as artifacts. 18 references.—*J. Arbit.*

7848. Swift, Carolyn F., & Wike, Edward L. A test of Spence's theory of incentive motivation. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 8, 21-25.—2 implications of Spence's theory of incentive motivation were tested using 4 groups of rats and a runway apparatus. Groups 1 and 2 had 51 and 9 direct feeding experiences respectively in the runway goal box, while Groups 3 and 4 had the same number of direct feedings in a dissimilar goal box. Following this training designed to condition r_K , all animals had 6 rewarded trials in the runway, terminating at the runway goal box. The hypothesis that K is a function of the number of classical conditioning trials was not substantiated. Some support was found for the second hypothesis that K is greater when conditioning occurs in a goal box which is similar to the rest of the runway, since animals in Groups 1 and 2 had shorter latencies than those in Groups 3 and 4 on the third day of testing. The inferior performance of Groups 1 and 2 on the initial test trial was attributed to the failure of the animals to discriminate the starting box from the goal box, which lead to responses which were incompatible with running.—*S. C. Ratner.*

7849. Szekely, Lajos. Souvenir-écran en tant que pressentiment réalisé. [Memory-screen is realized presentiment.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1958, 22, 223-230.—A patient's conviction of having known something before it happened can be explained by the fact that he had later forgotten a fact once known. Excessively strong narcissistic resistance prevented his suppressing the distortion of the memory.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7850. Taylor, Janet A. The effects of anxiety level and psychological stress on verbal learning. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 55-60.—"It was predicted that under neutral conditions high anxiety (high drive) Ss would exhibit a performance superior to that of low anxiety (low drive) Ss on a paired-associate learning task with minimal intratask interference but that under conditions of psychological stress (report of inadequate prior performance) high anxiety Ss, due to the greater arousal of interfering extratask responses, would no longer exhibit the superiority found under neutral conditions. Results indicated that while the high anxiety Ss under neutral instructions were significantly superior to the low anxious, as predicted, and the Ss operating under stress were inferior to their neutral controls, the predicted interaction between anxiety level and stress was not found."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

7851. Thompson, Myrthalyne Caroline. A study of the effects of prenatal doses of phenobarbital on the learning behavior of rat progeny. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2167.—Abstract.

7852. Thompson, Robert. (Southeast Louisiana Hosp.) The effects of degree of learning and problem difficulty on perseveration. *J. exp. Psychol.*,

1958, 55, 496-500.—"This study aimed to determine the relative effects of the level of learning and the difficulty of the problem on perseveration time in rats. The results of Exp. I suggest that PT increases early in practice and is then followed by a decrease with further practice. In Exp. II, PT was found to increase with the difficulty of the problem."—*J. Arbit.*

7853. Thompson, Robert; Haravey, Francois; Pennington, Dempsey F., Smith, James, Jr., Gannon, Donald, & Stockwell, Frederick. An analysis of the differential effects of ECS on memory in young and adult rats. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 83-96.—For learning and for retention trials 2-choice brightness discrimination was used in 4 experiments: I. When ECS followed learning, errors on retention trials decreased with age, for rats 30, 40, and 50 days old. II. ECS had no different memory effect on rats raised in darkness (from their 8th to 65th day) than on light-reared controls. III. ECS after bilateral thyroparathyroidectomy produced no difference in retention. IV. After extirpation of cortical areas rats showed greater memory loss following ECS than normals. ECS may produce a greater deficit in young rats' memory because of fewer functional neurons in the brain. 24 references.—*R. Davison.*

7854. Thune, Leland E. (Vanderbilt U.) Reproductive interference following "appropriate" and "inappropriate" warm-up activities. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 535-542.—3 groups partially learned 2 related paired-associate lists and differed in the amount and type of figure-guessing warm-up practice prior to relearning the original list. Warm-up practice within the context in which the original list was learned facilitated its relearning. Warm-up practice within the context of the interpolated list facilitated all trials after the first 2. Warm-up effect has peripheral and central components with the peripheral more transitory in its effect.—*J. Arbit.*

7855. Uehling, Barbara Staner. Frequency of associations and similarity of meaning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1828-1829.—Abstract.

7856. Vance, Forrest Leslie. Production of learnable drive in the white rat by exposure to inaccessible food. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2168-2169.—Abstract.

7857. Walker, Edward L. Action decrement and its relation to learning. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 129-142.—Contrary to the usual interpretation of reactive inhibition and stimulus satiation as being negatively related to learning, it is proposed that these 2 terms, conjointly labelled action decrement, are positively related. "Action decrement represents a trace of the perseverative consolidation process, that it is positively related to learning, at least in some instances, and that one can expect operations which produce rapid learning to produce great decrements." A verbal model is presented which has the potentiality of becoming either deductive, neurophysiological, or mathematical. Empirical evidence treats with duration of action decrement and effect of reward, motivation and alternation, amount of decrement and ease of learning, stimulus trace and perseverative consolidation.—*C. K. Bishop.*

7858. Wegner, Norma, & Zeaman, D. Team and individual performances on a motor learning task.

J. gen. Psychol., 1956, 55, 127-142.—"The performances of groups of two and four Ss, run as aggregate organisms (teams) on the pursuit rotor task, were compared with the performance of single individuals on the same task. It was found that, throughout learning, the larger the team, the better the performance and the greater the variability. High positive transfer was observed after change from the team to alone conditions and alone to team conditions. The results were briefly discussed in relation to social facilitation, guidance, S-R generalization, leadership, motor learning theory, and cooperative problem-solving." 38 references.—C. K. Bishop.

7859. Weiss, Robert Lewis. The role of association value and experimentally produced familiarity in paired associate learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 579-580.—Abstract.

7860. Weissman, Albert. Behavior under some discriminative paradigms within a temporally defined framework of reinforcement schedules. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 370.—Abstract.

7861. Winnick, Wilma A. (Queens Coll., Flushing) Transfer of set in incidental learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 399-403.—"One group of Ss was exposed to incidental learning . . . of material similar to that previously learned . . . a second group . . . to incidental learning . . . of material different from that previously learned." The prediction of more learning by the first group, on the basis of a transfer of set, no difference in recognition scores were found.—R. H. Waters.

7862. Witzig, James S. A study of the comparative effect on retention of mythological and factual prose. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 173-187.—To test Jung's concept of the archetype, myths were experimentally examined on college students. 4 types of material were used, 2 based on myths and 2 on factual prose, and these were equated as nearly as possible for meaningfulness, emotional tone, vocabulary, ease of reading, and understanding. Retention was measured for immediate recall, one week later, and one year later. Some selected results were: no significant correlation with intelligence, the first presented selection got significantly lower scores than the latter 3 no difference in interest between myths and factual selections, women scored higher than men on all selections, women showed less difference between means of myths and factual prose than men. It is felt that the study lends support to Jung's concept of the psychological archetype.—C. K. Bishop.

7863. Zeaman, David, & Wegner, Norma. A further test of the role of drive reduction in human cardiac conditioning. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 125-133.—This tested the hypothesis that the form of a cardiac CR is determined by the action of the heart at the point of shock termination (drive reduction). Contrary to expectation, 2 groups of 15 human Ss were conditioned with very long (15 sec.) and very short (0.1 sec.) shocks. A correlational analysis of the data from experiments with 0.1, 2, 6, and 15-sec. shocks showed that it was the maximum amplitude of the UR rather than the heart rate at shock-off that was related to the form of the CR. These results are inconsistent with the view that drive reduction plays a role in the classical conditioning of this autonomic response.—R. W. Husband.

7864. Zeigler, Harris Philip. Observing responses and discrimination learning set in the pigeon. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1840-1841.—Abstract.

7865. Zimmerman, Donald Wilson. Sustained performance based on secondary reinforcement: An improved method with added controls. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1129.—Abstract.

7866. Zimmermann, Robert Ramon. Analysis of discrimination learning in infant rhesus monkeys. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1841-1842.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 7238, 7326, 7423, 7437, 7447, 7479, 7538, 7587, 7612, 7869, 7912, 7940, 8074, 8079, 8635, 8694, 8704, 8709, 8808, 9075, 9107, 9165, 9174)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

7867. Brunk, L., Collier, E. G., Swift, Carolyn, & Stayton S. (U. Kansas) A correlational study of two reasoning problems. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 236-241.—"A theory of reasoning proficiency is advanced, and conditions are hypothesized which would make for high proficiency correlations between two problems. The correlation was found as predicted." Several conditions which lower this correlation are noted and it is suggested that these experimental conditions be studied as distinguishing characteristics of reasoning when difficult problems are involved.—J. Arbit.

7868. Cofer, Charles N. Reasoning as an associative process: II. The role of verbal responses in problem solving. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 55-68.—A description of some investigations of verbal processes and problem solving followed by a discussion of mediational processes in human behavior. There is a specification of verbal processes in problem solving with the latter separated into 3 steps: recognition of and orientation to the problem, production of relevant material or the elaboration of alternative hypotheses, judgment and verification. Lastly, some general remarks are made about the verbal control of behavior. 55 references.—C. K. Bishop.

7869. Corlis, Leming Bassett. A study of place vs. response behavior, learning and reasoning in the white rat. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1124.—Abstract.

7870. Dement, William, & Wolpert, Edward A. (U. Chicago) The relation of eye movements, body motility, and external stimuli to dream content. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 543-553.—The amount of observed eye movement was related to the degree of participation of Ss in the events of the dreams. The last eye movement before awakening corresponded in direction to the last reported fixation of the dreamer. Certain external and internal stimuli did not influence the dream content. The course of time in the dream was comparable to the time elapsing for that activity while awake. The implications of these findings are discussed. 15 references.—J. Arbit.

7871. Earl, Robert William. Problem solving and motor skill behaviors under conditions of free-choice. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 576-577.—Abstract.

7872. Engen, Trygg; Levy, Nissim, & Schlosberg, Harold. (Brown U.) **The dimensional analysis of a new series of facial expressions.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 454-458.—Ss rated pictures on a 9-point scale for each of Schlosberg's 3 dimensions: Pleasantness-Unpleasantness, Attention-Rejection, and Sleep-Tension. P-U was judged most consistently followed by S-T and A-R. There appeared to be no practice or transfer effect from one dimension to another. Restricting the range of pictures in a series increased the variability of judgments. This later seems to account for the high reliability in this study and the low reliabilities for the S-T dimension in previous work.—*J. Arbit.*

7873. Glanzer, Murray; Glaser, Robert, & Richlin, Milton. **Development of a test battery for study of age-related changes in intellectual and perceptual abilities.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 56-138. 24 p.—A battery was constructed to measure age-related changes in behavior relevant to skilled performance of air force officers. The battery was administered to 544 flying officers. Of the 14 tests in the battery the scores on 8 indicated significant decrease with age. The size of the correlation coefficients, ranging between $-.11$ and $-.33$, did not, however, indicate major losses with age. It is suggested that more pronounced declines with age reported in previous studies may be the result of the use of tests that are not relevant to the life activities of the population tested.

7874. Gormezano, Isidore, & Grant, David A. (U. Wisconsin) **Progressive ambiguity in the attainment of concepts on the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 621-627.—As ambiguity on one dimension of sorting increases, subsequent sorting on the second dimension becomes more difficult. "It was concluded that intermittent reinforcement probably plays a supplementary role in the superiority of reversal shifts over nonreversal shifts in concept formation, and that the mediational S-R theory is supported although noncontinuity in the learning of the implicit mediating responses requires further explanation."—*J. Arbit.*

7875. Gutheil, Emil A. **Dreams as an aid in evaluating ego strength.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 338-357.—"Dreams may help us to discover and evaluate weaknesses existing in the fabric of our personality, which, if improperly handled in therapy, or exposed to inordinate stresses of life, may interfere with or reduce the adaptive capacity of the individual." Many examples are presented to illustrate the discussion.—*L. N. Solomon.*

7876. Jones, Richard M. **A model of transitional thought: Organization.** *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 3-39.—An attempt is made "to provide a theoretical base in the psychoanalytical theory of thinking for researches that employ negation instructions in their design." Negation is viewed "as (1) having no part in the primary process, (2) as functioning first in the transitional process of ideational binding, and later, at various levels of integration as (3) a strategic 'fixed apparatus' of the secondary process itself." 3 aspects of secondary process negation are discussed: differential anticipation, perspective-alteration, and imaginal leverage. Reference is made to

Bruner's A Study of Thinking (see 31: 582).—*W. A. Varvel.*

7877. Keehn, J. D. (American U. Beirut) **A modified interpretation of Thurstone's flexibility of closure factor.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 215-222.—"A number of studies have demonstrated the similarity between tests defining Thurstone's flexibility of closure factor and tests of reasoning ability." The author questions the interpretation of this factor as involving "perceptual or conceptual reorganization in the Gestalt sense" holding that the factor can "be recognized simply as the ability to hold a particular unfamiliar stimulus in mind long enough for it to interact with a subsequent stimulus." Research reported supports this view indirectly but "formal proof of the proposition by direct experimentation is still required."—*J. C. Franklin.*

7878. Koch, Ehud. **A study of conceptual behavior with social and non-social stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1438.—Abstract.

7879. Maslow, A. H. (Brandeis U.) **Emotional blocks to creativity.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 51-56.—The creativeness arising from the "unconscious" attracts the author's attention. To stigmatize the "unconscious side of human nature" is obsolete. Voluntary regression appears to be a characteristic of healthy people. "A truly integrated person can be . . . both childish and mature."—*A. R. Howard.*

7880. Mayrand, Fred R. **An exploratory study of some processes of thinking with physically handicapped and non-physically handicapped children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2163-2164.—Abstract.

7881. Mayzner, Mark S., & Tresselt, M. E. **The effect of the competition and generalization of sets with respect to manifest anxiety.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 241-247.—Due to the implications in Hull's theory toward "mental set" 3 variables were studied: (a) competing responses to the set response, (b) a generalization variable to provide a "set for solution" of any kind which could generalize to the final set problems, (c) an anxiety variable based on Taylor's anxiety inventory. The results showed: "(a) competing responses considerably weakened set behavior, (b) a generalized 'set for solution' of any kind can . . . strengthen set behavior by its cancelling effect upon the competing responses, and (c) high drive (anxiety) strengthens set behavior only . . . in which competing responses are absent and the generalization factor is present."—*C. K. Bishop.*

7882. Milton, George Alexander. **The effects of sex-role identification upon problem-solving skill.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 871.—Abstract.

7883. Newell, Allen; Shaw, J. C., & Simon, Herbert A. **Elements of a theory of human problem solving.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 151-166.—A description of a theory of problem-solving in terms of information processes amenable for use in a digital computer. The postulates are: "A control system consisting of a number of memories, which contain symbolized information and are interconnected by various ordering relations; a number of primitive information processes, which operate on the information in the memories; a perfectly definite set of rules for combining these processes into whole programs of processing." Examples are given of how processes

that occur in behavior can be realized out of elementary information processes. The heuristic value of this theory is pertinent to theories of learning, perception, and concept formation.—C. K. Bishop.

7884. Parukh, S. K. Knowledge of and knowledge about. *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1958, 16, 266-270.—Knowledge about involves mechanical assimilation and hence understanding is not its outcome. Whereas, knowledge of implies the capacity to rediscover for oneself the truth of a matter. Making the shift from knowledge of to knowledge about requires "an approach in which an individual is ready to meet any experience fully and spontaneously and thereby get a feel that is first hand objective knowledge." This approach is based upon suggestions from "recent experiences in psychotherapeutic clinics."—D. Lebo.

7885. Pessel, Leopold. (Radio Corp. America, Camden, N. J.) The creative v. the factual mind. *Personnel J.*, 1958, 37, 18-21.—When interviewing men to find those with better-than-average creative or inventive ability, 4 basic aspects of his mind are considered. Is the quality of the mind primarily factual or expansive? What are its resources, its stock of mental associations? What is its potential, the nature and force of drive? What is its direction, which guideposts is the mind setting for itself? The answers may be found by discussing nontechnical or nonprofessional topics such as travel, hobbies, experiences, variety of subjects studied and reactions to failures.—M. B. Mitchell.

7886. Shipley, Thorne. The horopter in eidetic subjects. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 171-175.—2 early studies are examined to establish the shape of the horopter in eidetic individuals. It is concluded that "no relationship between eidetic imagery and horopter bowing has yet been shown. The horopter bowing pattern for eidetic Ss does not differ from that of noneidetic Ss. That is, it particularly does not bow in an opposite manner." The suggestion is made that the horopter phenomena and eidetic imagery may be examined independently.—W. J. Meyer.

7887. Solley, Charles M., & Snyder, Fred W. (The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.) Information processing and problem solving. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 384-387.—Studied the relationships between discrimination, time required to solve jigsaw puzzles, and the number of pieces in the puzzle. Found that discrimination time is a linear function of the number of pieces in the puzzle, operates as if it were additive within a puzzle, and log solution time is a linear function of the number of bits of information among the pieces of puzzles.—J. Arbil.

7888. Taylor, Donald W., Berry, Paul C., & Block, Clifford H. (Yale U.) Does group participation when using brainstorming facilitate or inhibit creative thinking. *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1958, 3, 23-47.—"In an experiment designed to answer the title question, twelve groups of four men each and forty-eight individuals followed the four basic rules of brainstorming in attacking the same three problems in the same order. Upon completion of the experiment, a table of random numbers was used to divide the forty-eight individual subjects into twelve nominal groups of four men each. The performance of each nominal group was then scored as though its members had actually worked together. The achieve-

ment of these nominal groups thus provided a measure of the performance to be expected if group participation neither facilitates nor inhibits creative thinking. When compared with that of the twelve nominal groups, the performance of the twelve real groups was found to be markedly inferior with respect to: (a) mean total number of ideas produced; (b) mean number of unique ideas produced; (c) three different measures which weighted the ideas produced differentially with respect to quality. To the extent that the results of the present experiment can be generalized, it must be concluded that group participation when using brainstorming inhibits creative thinking."—V. M. Staudt.

7889. Triantafyllou, Triantafyllos T. An exploratory study of some processes of thinking with physically handicapped and non-physically handicapped children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2168.—Abstract.

7890. Ullman, Montague. Dreams and arousal. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 222-242.—"The guardianship of sleep function assigned to dreams is not compatible with recent physiological findings concerning the nature and extent of dreaming. . . . What is referred to as a dream is actually an extended period of consciousness occurring during the lightest stage of sleep. It is associated with a terminal behavioral effect which may be either that of awakening or returning to a deeper sleep. . . . The evidence cited indicates a close relationship between dreaming and the arousal processes."—L. N. Solomon.

7891. Ullman, Montague. Hypotheses on the biological roots of the dream. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 128-133.—Dreams may be regarded as complicated sensory stimuli occurring during sleep. They serve either in establishing waking consciousness or in return to sleep. Spanish and French summaries.—S. Kavruck.

7892. Wallach, Michael A. On psychological similarity. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 103-116.—Considering the ubiquity of psychological similarity in many areas of cognition research, a common procedure, the transfer experiment, will unite them and so have the areas properly conceptualized in an integrated manner. Secondly, 4 conceptions of psychological similarity are defined in terms of common environmental properties, common responses, primary stimulation gradients, and assignment to a common category. The last of these 4 definitions appears to be of greatest applicability. Experimental implications are explored, and further work based on defining similarity in terms of assignment to a common category is proposed. 32 references.—C. K. Bishop.

7893. Werner, Heinz, & Kaplan, Bernard. Symbolic mediation and organization of thought: An experimental approach by means of the line schematization technique. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 3-25.—Two series of experiments were run to study the nature of thinking attempting to get at fundamentals apart from language itself. Ss were asked to express the meaning of a word, such as sad or gay, by means of linear media. These lines might be straight or curved, horizontal, vertical or diagonal, or might have designs, by which meaning is expressed. The authors feel the line medium is an excellent tool, as it is flexible, not conventionally limited, possesses

no right or wrong, and permits "rotation" from one type of thought to another.—*R. W. Husband.*

(See also Abstracts 7230, 7305, 7444, 7627, 8028, 8157, 8962, 9129)

INTELLIGENCE

7894. Burt, Cyril. (University Coll.) **The inheritance of mental ability.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 1-15.—Arguments "from introspection, from biology, and from neurology" concerning the problem of individual differences in mental ability are cited. The specific independent abilities theory of Thorndike, the single general factor theory of Spearman, and the 2 factors of general and specific abilities are discussed. "In controversies about the facts of mental heredity most critics have tended to assume that the two causal agencies commonly discussed—heredity and environment—are not merely antithetical but mutually exclusive. . . . In point of fact, with a few rare exceptions, like eye color or serological differences in the blood, every observable characteristic that geneticists have studied has proved to be the product of the joint action of both heredity and environment. There are, in short, no such things as hereditary characters; there are only hereditary tendencies." It is to be regretted that so little progress has been made by psychologists in applying modern genetic methods to fundamental study in the nature-nurture area.—*S. J. Lachman.*

7895. Burt, Cyril. **L'hérédité de l'aptitude mentale.** [Inheritance of mental ability.] *Travail hum.*, 1958, 21, 1-18.—This is a review of literature on heredity versus environment of intelligence, special aptitudes, and personality traits. Authors cited range from Darwin and Mendel through Pearson and McDougall, up to very recent literature. He points out that there are so many unsolved problems that much future research is needed. He finally discusses social implications of conclusions, such as the constancy of the IQ.—*R. W. Husband.*

7896. Ghosh, Satyanarayan. **Determination of the time-limit for an intelligence test.** *J. Educ. Psychol.*, Baroda, 1958, 16, 282-286.—60 boys of Class VIII of a secondary school were used as Ss to determine the time limit of a group test of intelligence in Bengali. Criteria for a suitable time limit included allowing most testees to attempt all items, correlation of scores with those obtained after unlimited time, and no further improvement of failing scores with extra time. For this 66-item Bengali test the optimum time limit was found to be 27 minutes.—*D. Lebo.*

7897. Haggard, Ernest A. (U. Illinois) **Socialization, personality, and academic achievement in gifted children.** *Sch. Rev.*, 1957, 65, 388-414.—This is a highly condensed report of a 5-year pattern of research studies made on 45 gifted children from Grade III through Grade VII in the University of Chicago Laboratory School. The test and observation data are interpreted in terms of personality differences associated with differing patternings of academic achievement, sex differences, and the attending social motivational pictures. Inferences relevant to educational practices are drawn. 20 references.—*T. E. Newland.*

7898. Lienert, Gustav A. (Marburg/Lahn, Gutenbergstr. 18) **Ein Formlegetest als Prüfmittel der praktischen Intelligenz.** [Figure assembly as test of practical intelligence.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 82-107.—The task of this test was to arrange 4 geometrical pieces into 20 figures. This performance test is suitable for group administration, its reliability and validity were established with a large number of Ss, mainly trade school students, a parallel test to the original series was constructed according to the analysis of the results from the first test.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

7899. McCord, William M., & Demerath, Nicholas J., III. (Stanford U.) **Negro versus white intelligence: A continuing controversy.** *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1958, 28, 120-135.—The argument of McGurk in support of the innate intellectual inferiority of the Negro as developed in the September 21, 1956 issue of *U. S. News and World Report* is examined critically and the conclusion is found to be undemonstrated. Analysis of data of a new study of a Massachusetts sample of 562 white and 50 Negro boys, predominantly lower and middle class, revealed no significant differences in Kuhlman-Anderson test scores. Additionally, scores on Stanford-Binet of 217 whites and 21 Negroes in the same group were not significantly different. All Ss attended urban, integrated schools. In a further comparative study of 30 matched pairs of Negroes and whites equated on the basis of social class, father's occupation, nationality, generation of entry to America, personality, and emotional climate of the home no significant differences in intelligences appeared.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

7900. Piéron, H. **Les différences individuelles et les conceptions génétiques en matière d'intelligence.** [Individual differences and genetic concepts of intelligence.] *BINOP*, 1958, 14, 71-81.—While it is easily recognized that individuals are endowed with varying probabilities of success, the basis of such differences is not well understood. The author voices his dissatisfaction with the gross opposition of "nature" versus "nurture," emphasizing the complex interplay of hereditary and environmental factors. Aptitudes may be said to be constitutional in the sense that at any given time they show the effects of experience upon the organism. Reference is made to experimental findings in genetic control of animal aptitude and investigation of development of human twins or siblings reared apart, with special attention to the work of Cyril Burt. The organism cannot be viewed as completely plastic and modifiable, yet it is the task of education to fully utilize each individual's potentiality.—*F. M. Douglass.*

7901. Seeman, Melvin. **The intellectual and the language of minorities.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 64, 25-35.—40 interviews, with social scientists and humanists in a university setting, were conducted to determine how respondents deal with their identity as intellectuals. The dominant feature of these protocols was the frequency and variety of minority-like responses. 5 specific mechanisms which are characteristic of the language of traditional minority groups are developed and illustrated. In a preliminary empirical test of adjustment to intellectual status, i.e., the use or rejection of these 5 categories of self-de-

scription is shown to be related to creativity, i.e., to the performance of the intellectual role as such.—R. M. Frumkin.

7902. Shields, James. (Maudsley Hosp., London) **Twins brought up apart.** *Eugen. Review*, 1958, 50, 115-123.—Through TV broadcasting, some 38 pairs of uniovular twins were added to the mounting group of twins reared apart and were studied in England and elsewhere. In intelligence the intra-pair correlation coefficients on 2 tests were .77 and .74, only slightly higher than Newman's .64 for Binet IQ. As to personality differences, kinds of separation mattered more than degree of separation, the more unlike the intra-pair environment, the more unlike the personality. In 9 cases the poorer home produced the more neurotic child. However the general finding appears to be that uniovular twins often show striking similarity in important aspects of personality even when separated early and reared by mothers of different character. 18 references.—G. C. Schwesinger.

7903. Steinbaum, Milton, & Kurk, M. (Northport, Long Island, N.Y.) **Relationship between the Keystone visual skills tests with reading achievement and intelligence.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, 35, 173-181.—N = 100 fifth and sixth grade children with an IQ of 90 or over. The Ss were divided into 3 IQ groups, 90-110, 111-120, over 120; 3 corresponding categories were also obtained from the Keystone tests. The IQ was obtained from the school records. Definite positive correlations were found: "There is a tendency for high IQ groups to surpass low IQ groups in visual performance."—T. Shipley.

7904. Tandon, R. K. **Reasoning tests for adult scales.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1958, 5, 25-28.—Subtests of comprehensive reasoning and drawing inferences were included in a test of general mental abilities given to 120 university students. It was found that the former subtest had a zero correlation with the other subtests while the latter had correlations above the .05 level. It is suggested that in comparison the drawing inferences subtest is a better measure of general intelligence than is the comprehensive reasoning subtest.—H. Angelino.

7905. Terman, Lewis M., & Oden, Melita H. (Stanford U.) **Genetic studies of genius. Vol. V. The gifted group at mid-life.** Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univ. Press, 1959. xiii, 187 p. \$4.50.—Data obtained in the 1950-1955 follow-up of Terman's original (1921) group of 1528 children of Binet IQ of 140 and up are presented (see 22: 2080). Two introductory chapters review briefly the initial picture presented and the story 6 years later. Subsequent chapters include data on mortality, health, and general adjustment; intellectual status at mid-life; schooling; careers; avocational and other interests; political and social attitudes; marriage, divorce, offspring; and an integrative summary, "The Fulfillment of Promise." Included in the appendix are reproductions of the forms used (except the one for developmental information on offspring and the Concept Mastery Test): the 1950 general information, supplementary biographical data, rate of reproduction, marital happiness, field worker report, and the 1955 information blank. Continued analysis and further interpretation of certain unreported data are contemplated. 45 references.—T. E. Newland.

7906. Tozer, A. H. D., & Larwood, H. J. C. (U. Liverpool) **The change in intelligence test score of students between the beginning and end of their university courses.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 120-128.—Retest scores for a group of 124 students showed a mean gain of 15 points over those made on the same group intelligence test 3 or 4 years earlier. No significant difference in gain between men and women was noted, nor did the honors group exceed the pass degree graduates. Arts students did not gain significantly more than science and mathematics students. Since the initial scores of the experimental group at 19 years of age did not vary significantly from those made by a larger control group of university graduates who took the test at 22 years of age, the observed gain was not due to continued mental development with increasing age. The increment was of about the same magnitude as that noted on a retest after an interval of a few weeks, indicating a possible practice effect. 27 references.—R. C. Strassburger.

7907. Walters, Richard H. **The intelligence test performance of Maori children: A cross cultural study.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 107-114.—Maori children and New Zealand children were given the SRA form of Thurstone's Test of Primary Mental Abilities and a special nonverbal test battery. The Maori groups did worse than the control on the nonverbal test than on the PMA. This finding raises some doubt on the effectiveness of nonverbal tests for the evaluation of mental ability of culturally handicapped groups.—A. S. Tamkin.

7908. Watts, Kathleen P. (U. Cambridge) **Intelligence test performance from 11 to 18: A study of grammar school girls.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 112-119.—Age and practice effects in intelligence test performance were demonstrated through the annual testing of groups of grammar school girls. Mean scores improved at each testing through at least 7 testings, with no indication of any group having reached the maximum possible score at the end of the experiment. Age effects were found to persist throughout the experiment, although it appeared that practice accounted for more of the improvement between testings than did age.—R. C. Strassburger.

7909. Whatley, Ruth G., & Plant, Walter T. **The stability of W.I.S.C. IQ's for selected children.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 165-167.—A child whose first aptitude test suggests retardation may be given guidance that has vast bearing on his future. It has been suggested that backward children may not have as much stability of IQ as do superior or average. In this case, 70 children suspected of having IQ on Wechsler less than 90 were retested, never less than a year later, median of 17 months intervening. Scores are shown to be as stable as with groups of other levels, 53 of the 70 remaining within 10 points.—R. W. Husband.

(See also Abstracts 7173, 7256, 7606, 7609, 7988, 8167, 8203, 8853, 8930, 8951)

PERSONALITY

7910. Adcock, C. J. **The differentiation of temperament from personality.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 103-112.—Temperament, defined in terms of physiological influences (individual differences in

drive intensity, drives of energy or lethargy, and emotional lability) can be differentiated from personality through investigation of the following: use of standard psychological and physiological stimuli, correlating measures with personality traits, comparative life periods, factorial analysis of individuals, interracial factor studies, validation of prediction of race differences, twin studies, comparative studies, genetic differential, and clinical studies. Besides a general factor of drive and vigor, other important temperament factors are: emotional lability, asthenia, and kindliness.—C. K. Bishop.

7911. Allen, Robert M., & Dallek, Jeffrey I. A normative study of the Edwards' Personal Preference Schedule. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 151-154.—This study is concerned with ascertaining the relationship between Edward's PPS standardization group mean raw and T scores and those obtained from a local group of 130 undergraduate students. The distribution of the mean raw scores for the 16 PPS variables yielded 6 need-categories in which significant differences between the 2 populations exist. However, these differences disappear when the raw scores are converted into T scores. All of the mean raw scores fall into the "average" category. The conclusions may be drawn that: the findings in the present study support Edwards' norms, and the local undergraduate student sample does not differ significantly from the standardization group.—R. W. Husband.

7912. Anderson, Darrell Edward. Personality variables and verbal conditioning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1811.—Abstract.

7913. Anzieu, Didier. L'implication de la personnalité dans le jeu du rôle. [Involvement of the personality in role-playing.] *Travail hum.*, 1958, 21, 141-146.—The author discusses 2 cases of failure of role-playing: one with pupils in a technical school and the other with business executives. He feels, attempting to analyze causes of this failure, that the method was too directive, that a lengthy nondirective approach is necessary to achieve more positive results from role-playing than straight instructional techniques might achieve.—R. W. Husband.

7914. Balint, Michael. (Coll. of Medicine, U. Cincinnati) Thrills and regressions. New York: International Universities Press, 1959. 148 p. \$4.00.—A contribution to the typology of character is offered by this psychoanalyst. Two extreme types are isolated which are distinguished by their difference in object relationships: the philobat for whom objects are intrusions, who prefers empty spaces and wishes to be free of ties; the ocnophil who clings to objects and needs their support. Philobatism and ocnophilia, the implications of which are discussed, "are both secondary states developing . . . as reactions to the traumatic discovery of the separate existence of objects. . . . the developments of instinctual aims—oral, anal, urethral, genital . . . and of relationship to objects—primary love, ocnophilia and philobatism, narcissism, active adult love, etc.—are two separate processes though mutually influencing each other."—J. Z. Elias.

7915. Berger, Leslie. Interrelationships of autonomic and personality variables. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 566-567.—Abstract.

7916. Berman, Louis Arthur. The projective interpretation of early recollections. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2132.—Abstract.

7917. Bevan, William; Secord, Paul F., & Richards, James M. (Emory U.) Personalities in faces: V. Personal identification and the judgment of facial characteristics. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 289-291.—An experimental "study was designed to determine if the tendency to reject, emulate, or identify with an individual influences the perception of his physical appearance." Essentially negative results suggest, among other possibilities, "that the peripheral stimulation processes associated with judgment of physiognomy are of such magnitude and stability that they, under most conditions, defy modification by central dynamics" or "that modes of perceiving facial characteristics are so thoroughly developed in the adult that the needs of individual personality have no effect upon them: perceptions made by the sophisticated organism tend to be objective."—J. C. Franklin.

7918. Booth, E. G., Jr. (Grinnell Coll.) Personality traits of athletes as measured by the MMPI. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ.*, 1958, 29, 127-138.—Athletes were engaged in team, individual, or combination of both types of sports, as well as nonathletes in the freshman and upper classes at Grinnell College were given the MMPI. The athletes were also rated as to being poor or good competitors. Nonathletes were found to score significantly higher on the Mf variable; freshmen athletes, nonathletes, and upper class nonathletes scored significantly higher in the anxiety (A) variable; upper class nonathletes scored significantly higher on social responsibility (Re) than other categories. A group of 22 items out of the 550 in the MMPI differentiate good and poor competitors.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

7919. Burchinal, Lee G., Gardner, Bruce, & Hawkes, Glenn R. A suggested revision of norms for the Rogers Test of Personality Adjustment. *Child Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 135-139.—"Data derived from the administration of the Rogers Test of Personality Adjustment to a sample of 256 fifth grade children provided a basis for evaluating the norms given by Rogers in 1931. Rogers' norms appeared to be inadequate for classifying children into low, average, and high scoring categories for all the subscores of the test. The norms for the total scores are apparently still adequate." A new set of norms was proposed and discussed.—F. Costin.

7920. Cabrer, Sebastian M. Exploration of behavioral correlates of perseveration. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1444.—Abstract.

7921. Chickering, Arthur Wright. Self concept, ideal self concept, and achievement. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 164.—Abstract.

7922. Dunnette, Marvin D., Kirchner, Wayne K., & DeGidio, JoAnne. (Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul) Relations among scores on Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, California Psychological Inventory, and Strong Vocational Interest Blank for an industrial sample. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 178-181.—The significant intercorrelations among scores on the EPPS, the CPI, and the SVIB are reported for a group of 102 salaried

employees of the 3M Company. Comparison of the CPI and EPPS scales generally shows correlations in the expected directions, and correlations between occupational interests and personality variables make "good clinical sense."—*P. Ash.*

7923. Endler, Norman Solomon. **Conformity analyzed and related to personality.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1114.—Abstract.

7924. Harsh, Charles M., & Schrickel, H. G. (USN Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, Calif.) **Personality development and assessment.** New York: Ronald Press, 1959. v, 536 p. \$6.75.—There are 2 main sections in this rather comprehensive overview (see 24: 5116). In the first, personality development is considered as a sequence extending throughout life, and several chapters are devoted to the traditional periods or phases, such as adolescence and adulthood. In the second section the more important trends in personality theory are considered, and an attempt is made to integrate the various theories and measurement techniques in the light of the data presented earlier in the book. 25 pages references.—*P. Shinkman.*

7925. Hartmann, Heinz. **Ego psychology and the problem of adaptation.** New York: International Universities Press, 1958. xi, 121 p. \$3.00.—This classic essay is directly translated by David Rapaport from the original German, first published in 1939 (see 13: 5159). Adaptation, the on-going process rooted in the biological structure, concerned with conflict situations and also with the conflict-free ego sphere, is an important problem in psychoanalytic ego psychology. The undifferentiated phase, conflict-free ego development, primary and secondary autonomy are concepts introduced. The role of endowment and inborn ego apparatuses and their adaptive nature are discussed, as well as integrative functions of the ego. A number of footnotes added to the English translation by the author refer to developments of the subjects dealt with subsequent to the original publication. 110-item bibliography.—*W. B. Hall.*

7926. Jackson, Douglas N., & Messick, Samuel. **Content and style in personality assessment.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 243-252.—"It has been suggested that stylistic determinants, such as acquiescence, overgeneralization, and a tendency to respond in a socially undesirable manner, as distinct from specific content, account for a large proportion of response variance on some personality scales, particularly the California F scale, the MMPI, and the California Psychological Inventory. Research involving response style may contribute to a more systematic measurement in personality and may pay off handsomely in helping to further the common ground between personality theory and personality assessment." 60 references.—*W. J. Meyer.*

7927. Kanwar, Usha. **Social structure in authoritarian and non-authoritarian personality.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1958, 5, 15-23.—2 studies are compared as to the accuracies and inaccuracies in social perception between authoritarian and nonauthoritarian individuals. The Delhi nonauthoritarians were even less accurate than their Ohio state counterparts in social perception. Not a single nonauthoritarian in the Delhi study showed up as either completely accurate or completely inaccurate in social

perception. Rather all fell between the accurate-inaccurate limits.—*H. Angelino.*

7928. Karson, Samuel. (U. New Hampshire) **Second-order personality factors and the MMPI.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 313-315.—The author lists the 16 PF factors which correlate with MMPI scales and vice versa. He hoped to show "that through the technique of factor analysis newer and perhaps more fruitful hypotheses concerning what the MMPI scales are measuring can be generated. The major conclusion reached was that the K, F and ? scales of the MMPI all appear to be measuring the second-order questionnaire factor of Anxiety-vs.-Dynamic Integration."—*L. B. Heathers.*

7929. Katz, Irving Stanley. **A study of the stability of the self-concept and its relationship to sociometric status and sociometric perception.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 877-878.—Abstract.

7930. Kenny, Douglas T., & Ginsberg, Rose. **Authoritarian submission attitudes, intolerance of ambiguity, and aggression.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 121-126.—A series of measures were obtained of authoritarian submission (AS), intolerance of ambiguity (IA), expressed aggression (EA), and aggression against nonconforming individuals (AN). 4 hypotheses, derived from the repressed hostility aspect of the authoritarian personality theory, were tested. Prediction of a positive relationship between AN and AS was confirmed. EA was not inversely related to either AS or to IA, nor was a positive relationship between AN and IA demonstrated for most of the measures. The findings indicate a need for reformulation of authoritarian personality theory.—*R. Davidson.*

7931. Kinnane, John Francis. **The relationship of personal adjustment to realism of expressed vocational preference.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 172.—Abstract.

7932. London, Ivan D. **The young East German and Soviet defector: A report on similarities.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 103-109.—The personality characteristics of East German youths who defected to the West are described. He has more strongly colored political notions, social status is relatively unimportant, he still continues to judge the West by Soviet standards, he misses some features of his former regime such as the youth being more glorified (although less than 20% return), he has a tendency to speak as he thinks others will expect him to rather than what he really thinks, he develops after escape strong inferiority feelings. So he fails to find all he expects from Western life.—*R. W. Husband.*

7933. McBrearty, John Francis. **The effect of self-ideal discrepancy on simple and disjunctive reaction-time.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1446.—Abstract.

7934. Melvin, Georgia-Lee Virginia. **Personality and group status in adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1134.—Abstract.

7935. Mullen, Esther. **An investigation of some aspects of depression and its effect on the perception of the self and others in a non-psychiatric population.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2390.—Abstract.

7936. Murray, John B. **Personality study of priests and seminarians.** *Homil. pastoral Rev.*, 1958, 49, 443-447.—Report of investigations of personality and interests patterns of seminarians and priests, diocesan and religious. Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey, a modified version of MMPI, and the Strong Vocational Blank for Men were administered to 200 college students, 200 seminarians, and 100 priests. Results are summarized on the basis of significant differences between college groups and clerical groups.—J. B. Murray.
7937. Oates, Wayne E. **Religious dimensions of personality.** New York: Association Press, 1957. xiii, 320 p. \$4.50.—Personality is interpreted from a religious point of view and perspective. Personality is considered an integral part and function of the God-man relationship. The author offers a comprehensive review of personality theories. Personality is approached and "set forth [as] a christian statement, examining scientific materials from this [the religious] perspective with no apologies." 12-page bibliography.—J. Suter.
7938. Ostlund, L. A. (Kent State U.) **Current European "type" theories.** *Psychol. Newsltr., NYU*, 1958, 9, 81-84.—A brief account of various type theories of personality prevalent in European countries today is presented. 17 references.—M. S. Mayzner.
7939. Overton, Richard K. (Fort Hays Kansas State Coll.) **Experimental studies of organ inferiority.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 62-63.—Several studies are mentioned briefly in indirect support of the organ inferiority concept; 2 additional studies are cited in direct support of the concept.—A. R. Howard.
7940. Ray, Oakley Stern. **Personality factors in motor learning and reminiscence.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1446-1447.—Abstract.
7941. Rosenzweig, Saul. (Washington U.) **The place of the individual and of idiodynamics in psychology: A dialogue.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 3-21.—This is a running account of some of the author's views of personality. "Idiodynamics is the name for the orientation which takes the dynamics of the individual as a fundamental ground of systematization in psychology—the science of the idioverse" (the individual's universe of events). Some postulates of idiodynamics are presented. Some comparisons are drawn with the work of others. 31 references.—A. R. Howard.
7942. Schatz, Louis. **An evaluation of the Eysenck R and T scales and their relation to personality.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 589.—Abstract.
7943. Schuman, Elliott Paul. **Self-acceptance as a determinant of the mode of interpretation of problem situations.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 366.—Abstract.
7944. Sheppard, Edith, & Saul, Leon J. (U. Pennsylvania) **An approach to a systematic study of ego function.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1958, 27, 237-245.—An ego rating system is presented in which 10 categories of ego functions in dreams are differentiated. In each category, 4 subgroups list differing degrees of ego awareness in the dream of impulses welling into it. Use of the ego rating system for quantification and preliminary testing of the quantitative use of the system are discussed.—L. N. Solomon.
7945. Silver, Albert Wolf. **The self concept: Its relationship to parental and peer acceptance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 166-167.—Abstract.
7946. Smith, Aaron. **Discrepancy in the meaning of self in a multilevel personality system and emotional disturbance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1120.—Abstract.
7947. Smith, Louis M. (Washington U.) **The concurrent validity of six personality and adjustment tests for children.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, 72(4) (Whole No. 457), 30 p.—This study is concerned with "the validity of six personality and adjustment tests for children." Utilizing sixth grade, male, public school children in St. Paul, Minnesota, all of whom were selected for this study by teachers' nominations of high or low adjustment status. The nominations were combined with pupil nomination of class males in terms of "best friends" or classmates "with whom they did not get along." Using these 2 selective procedures and eliminating those children whose reading achievement was below 4th grade, the investigator administered 6 personality or adjustment tests to 25 poorly adjusted, 82 average adjusted, and 100 well adjusted pupils. The California Test of Personality, the "How I Feel About Things" Test, the Rogers Personality Adjustment, and the Group Conformity Ratings of the Rosenzweig P-F all showed statistically significant differences between the adjustment group. 57 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.
7948. Strunk, Orlo, Jr. (West Virginia Wesleyan Coll.) **Attitudes toward one's name and one's self.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 64-67.—120 undergraduate students in an introductory psychology course indicated their degree of liking for each of their names. Reasons for dislike of a name were recorded also. 3 days later the group was administered a modification of the Brownfain Self-Rating Inventory. A tendency is noted "for individuals who dislike their first name to have less affirmative attitudes toward themselves than do those who like their first name." 15 references.—A. R. Howard.
7949. Sweney, Arthur Barclay. **The semiprojective use of emotionally loaded words in measuring personality variables in children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2139.—Abstract.
7950. Tarnopol, Lester. (City Coll. San Francisco) **Personality differences between leaders and non-leaders.** *Personnel J.*, 1958, 37, 57-60.—No significant differences were found on any of the regular pathology scales of the MMPI between 25 leaders and 25 nonleaders in a California public utility. However, 40 items did differentiate between the 2 groups. The leaders were characterized by taking responsibility, lack of defensiveness and hostility, tactfulness, adjustment, and nonauthoritarianism. The nonleaders showed a lack of responsibility, defensiveness, hostility, tactlessness, religiosity, neuroticism, attachment to the mother figure, and authoritarianism.—M. B. Mitchell.
7951. Thomas, Edwin Russell. **The relationship between the Strong Vocational Interest Blank and the Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory among**

salesmen. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2139-2140.—Abstract.

7952. Tupes, Ernest C., & Christal, Raymond C. (Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio) **Stability of personality trait rating factors obtained under diverse conditions.** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958, No. 58-61. 16 p.—Peer ratings by officer candidates on specific personality traits have been shown to be predictive of later officer performance. This report studied 5 personality factors to determine their factorial structure. The factors were identified as surgency, agreeableness, dependability, emotional stability, and culture. The authors concluded that the factor structure of personality trait ratings is sufficiently invariant that such trait ratings may be regarded as adequate criteria for the study of personality differences and for test development purposes.—R. V. Hamilton.

7953. Vroom, Victor Harold. **Some personality determinants of the effects of participation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1439-1440.—Abstract.

7954. Weil, Edmund. **The origin and vicissitudes of the self-image.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1958, 6, 3-19.—The self-image is a structure within the ego. The boundary of the self-image determines whether or not a particular ego function is accompanied by a feeling of "really me" or "faked." In optimal development the self-image and the ego coincide rather closely. The devalued conscious self-image can play a role in the defense against the anxiety produced by the unconscious id wish to be eaten. "The kernel of the primal self-image is derived from the perception by the infant of its value to mother as read off in face, gesture, and general behavior." When the primal self-image is excluded by the ego boundary there is a defective autobiographical awareness, an absence of knowledge of the effect on others of our behavior, and a lack of awareness of our position in the culture of our social role.—D. Prager.

7955. Winston, Carl M. **An investigation of the relationship among transference, ego strength and age in elementary school boys.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2159-2160.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 7255, 7261, 7293, 7304, 7444, 7461, 7464, 7470, 7667, 7680, 7758, 7790, 7850, 7902, 7972, 7987, 7999, 8017, 8030, 8066, 8069, 8083, 8092, 8095, 8098, 8102, 8130, 8185, 8200, 8232, 8252, 8330, 8334, 8355, 8381, 8632, 8727, 8785, 8844, 8852, 8934, 8952, 8976)

AESTHETICS

7956. Bader, A. **Art moderne et Schizophrénie.** [Modern art and schizophrenia.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 17, 48-54.—Discussing modern art from a psychological point of view, the author compares modern paintings with the productions of schizophrenics along the lines of certain characteristics, such as, spontaneity, signs of regression, and simplification. The concept of psychopathological art is criticized and rejected. English and German summaries.—J. W. House.

7957. Carlisky, Mario. **The Oedipus legend and "Oedipus Rex."** *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 91-95.—Sophocles presents the story of Oedipus' life in a sequence different from that of the legend. The 3 main episodes of the legend—Oedipus' calling upon

Apollo, his encounter with Laius, and his contest with the Sphinx—"represent the development of childhood if taken in the reverse order."—W. A. Varvel.

7958. Costa, Angiola Massucco. **Remarks on the psychology of art.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 1-11.—The author presents some demonstrations of the deforming and constructive nature of the artistic figurative process and of the knowledge about this process held by artists and laymen; also the effects in works of art of different framings destined to accentuate dynamic values and to produce the formal coherence desired by artists.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7959. Hoffing, Charles K. **Notes on Raychaudhuri's "Jesus Christ and Sree Krisna."** *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 213-226.—Raychaudhuri's paper "Jesus Christ and Sree Krisna" exemplifies the major difficulties encountered by those who attempt to interpret cultural data from the standpoint of depth psychology. The clinician can check his formulation against his patient's subsequent behavior; the investigator of a cultural phenomenon can move only to further speculation. In treating the life, personality, and myth of Jesus, Raychaudhuri has failed to check his "facts" against the available historical evidence. The clinical picture presented of Jesus contains a number of statements which directly contradict one another.—W. A. Varvel.

7960. Lundin, Robert W. **What next in the psychology of musical measurement.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 1-6.—The literature is reviewed on reliability, validity, and criteria of "three most widely used measures of musical aptitude—the Seashore Measures of Musical Talents, the Kwalwasser-Dykema Music Tests, and the Drake Tests of Musical Aptitude." The paucity of test evidence on musical taste is pointed out, and research problems appropriate to the three major tests are proposed. 21 references.—S. C. Ratner.

7961. McPeck, James A. S. **Richard and his shadow world.** *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 195-212.—Shakespeare's Richard II is a strongly narcissistic character dominated by his fantasy world, a sun-king and the representative of Christ on earth. He is "incapable of really conceiving his guilt or suffering remorse for his sins." His intuitive sensing of the motives of others is "counterbalanced by his complete insensibility to the serious obligations of kingship and a consequent inability to devise any plan of action to oppose the enemy." One of Shakespeare's earliest studies of a diseased mentality, he suggests the pattern of an ambulatory schizophrenic.—W. A. Varvel.

7962. Marchal, G. **Contribution à l'étude du sentiment esthétique.** [A contribution to the study of esthetic sentiment.] *BINOP*, 1958, 14, 82-93.—A summary is given of 2 investigations of the development of esthetic attitude or sentiment. Ss were asked to choose from among 16 reproductions of paintings or drawings, the 2 most pleasing, the 2 least pleasing, and to briefly explain their preferences. By means of factor analysis, the role of color, representation, and composition were evaluated. Considerable stereotypy of response was noted. Choice of the beautiful was partially a function of age. Up to age 14 emphasis is given to drawing as a means of communication, while in adults the work of art is a source of pleasure. The second study used the same reproductions but was

directed to investigating the relationship of intelligence to esthetic understanding. From intercorrelations of choices made by 3 groups of inferior, average, and superior levels of IQ it was concluded that the quantitative difference in IQ produced little or no effect on liking or disliking works of art.—*F. M. Douglass.*

7963. Mull, Helen K. The effect of repetition upon the enjoyment of modern music. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 155-162.—16 college women (music students) served as Ss for 2 one-hour periods and indicated their feelings toward music by Schoenberg and Hindemith. Familiarity with this serious modern music increases enjoyment of it, even causing dislike to turn into liking. Ss showed some consistency in preferred areas. The author suggests a composer would do well to include some classical forms in any composition.—*R. W. Husband.*

7964. Munden, Kenneth J. A contribution to the psychological understanding of the origin of the cowboy and his myth. *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 103-148.—"Histories of the cowboy and of a cowboy patient are presented in a case-history approach and form to determine . . . the psychological origin of the cowboy and his myth. A selection of psychodynamically significant data . . . [sheds] light on the latent content of the myth. . . . In its form of manifest denial of the female or mother figure, [the myth] represents the intense childhood desires for her and the fears attending these desires, namely that gratifying these wishes carries with it the implication that she is weak . . . in the face of father, in a culture with matriarchal tendencies stemming from a freedom-loving son who has fled from patriarchal dominance and tyranny." Psychoanalytic knowledge is applicable to a modern myth and suggests the more thorough study of our own myths. 22 references.—*W. A. Varvel.*

7965. Palm, Rose. On the symbolic significance of the Star of David. *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 227-231.—The Star of David connotes the principle of bisexuality. "The thought of omnipotence . . . is inherently linked to unconscious bisexuality and serves as a defense against castration."—*W. A. Varvel.*

7966. Reiser, Martin. A note on the analysis of the "Elvis Presley" phenomenon. *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 97-100.—The notion, "Elvis Presley," forms a halfway station in psychosexual development. "His image allows for satisfaction of suppressed infantile impulses and is also the body reality through which object love is found."—*W. A. Varvel.*

7967. Veszy-Wagner, L. Serf Balázs: A "boy without the dike"; a stage before the solution of the Oedipal conflict. *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 181-194.—In a Hungarian variation of the Dutch story of the boy and the dike, the serf Balázs uses his thumb to keep the wheel of the king's coach from running off the axle. As a reward, he asks that the serfs of his native village be elevated to nobility. The symbols of the sleeping king, the chariot wheel, the axle-pin which has fallen out of place, the crushed finger of the self-sacrificing peasant—these represent a stage just before the final solution of the Oedipal conflict. The dreadful father-figure of the Oedipus myth is here a benevolent and sleeping king.—*W. A. Varvel.*

7968. Vinken, P. J. Some observations on the symbolism of the broken pot in art and literature. *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 149-174.—The breaking of a pitcher may represent defecation as in the myth of Amyone, in the medieval and renaissance texts, and in the evolution of the Greuze theme, and often occurs in a complex of other symbols: fetching water, a well, a fountain, a lion or a dog. It may also represent menstruation, abortion or confinement, as in the Indian fable from the Pancatantra in which a filled pot is broken in the course of an expansive series of phantasies. The broken pitcher also appears as a male symbol or as a symbol of decay, of impotence, or of castration.—*W. A. Varvel.*

(See also Abstracts 7638, 7650, 8242, 8690)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

7969. Becker, A. M. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen des Vergleichens von menschlichem und tierischem Verhalten. [The possibilities and limits of comparisons between human and animal behavior.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 170-198.—Examination of apparent analogies between human and animal behavior makes it apparent that the extent of analogy decreases the higher the developmental level on which the comparisons are made. Analogies are most evident at the level of impulsive behavior, less so at the level of purposive behavior, and not at all on the level of moral behavior. 46 references.—*E. W. Eng.*

7970. Brookshire, Kenneth Harold. An experimental analysis of the effects of infantile shock-trauma. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 180.—Abstract.

7971. Fontes, V. Facteur du temps ("Zeitfaktor") et maturation. [The time factor and maturation.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 9-13.—The time factor Tramer stressed 25 years ago. Its concrete form is the process of growth, and prognosis is in terms of development. This can be affected in 3 ways: delayed, accelerated, or rendered indivert.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7972. Graham, Leo R. (2680 Saturn Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.) The maturational factor in humor. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 326-328.—"This study tested the hypothesis that a relationship exists between the perception of humor and the level of growth and development of the personality. Sixty pupils . . . were examined using 44 cartoons arranged in 11 sets of four. Each subject indicated which cartoon in each set he considered to be the funniest. The computation of chi squares from four-fold contingency tables reveals significant differences among the choices of the children in the three grades."—*L. B. Heathers.*

7973. Greene, William A., Jr. (U. Rochester School Medicine) Early object relations, somatic, affective, and personal. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 225-253.—The thesis is developed that there is a prenatally experienced object perception related to the mother's repetitive physiologic activities and that this situation continues postnatally provided by the mother by much the same mechanisms until the infant's own breathing and sucking responses constitute a continuing medium for his response to this object world of perceptions.—*N. H. Pronko.*

7974. Hurlock, Elizabeth B. (U. Pennsylvania) **Developmental psychology.** (2nd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959. ix, 645 p. \$6.75.—The 2 main concepts presented are: (a) childhood is the foundation age of life; and (b) physical and psychological foundations are determined by heredity endowment, but how these foundations are developed are strongly influenced by the social and cultural patterns of the groups the individual identifies with at different developmental stages. Based on the findings of recent experimental studies, possible causes of deviations from "normal developmental patterns" are suggested. Great emphasis is placed on cultural and social-class influences. 2 new chapters on "middle age" are included (see 28: 5704). 1342-item bibliography.—*J. T. Suter.*

7975. Main, T. F. **Perception and ego function.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 1-8.—Perception is to be understood developmentally. The very unformed, uncompleted state of the human baby insures "that maturation is quite conditional upon and inseparable from nurture." A critical factor in the development of perceptual ego skills is that level of such skills present in the mothering one, because it is this which is internalized.—*C. L. Winder.*

7976. Thomae, Hans. **Entwicklungspsychologie.** [Developmental Psychology.] Göttingen, Germany: Verlag für Psychologie, Dr. C. J. Hogrefe, 1959. xvi, 622 p. DM 48.00.—This is Vol. III of a handbook of psychology planned in 12 volumes. (Vols. I and II are to appear soon.) The emphasis throughout is on theory rather than on facts although there are extensive lists of references with the majority dated after 1950. Thomae discusses concepts and models, research methods, the relation between development and learning, and development of drives. Höhn reviews the history of developmental psychology and proposes development as a process of active self-realization. Bergius relates the concepts of stage, phase, and sequences to biological and psychoanalytic theories. Lehr discusses periodicity and Duhm differentiation. Undeutsch summarizes findings on growth of cognition and personality and relations between physical and mental maturation. Schenk-Danzinger reviews the development of the highly gifted and the subnormal while Metzger gives a more theoretical review of the development of cognitive processes. Salber discusses theories and findings concerning the development of speech, Russell reviews play and work, and Scharman social factors in human development. Koch considers the essential differences between human and animal development and the "meaning" of development, basing this meaning on personal success or failure and on the personal experience of time and change.—*S. G. Vandenberg.*

7977. Wesley, Frank. **The number concept: A phylogenetic review and two experiments testing its formation in the rat.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1456.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 7310, 7588)

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

7978. Ackley, George E., Jr. **Attitudes in child rearing practices of white adoptive parents before and after placement of a child in the home.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 163.—Abstract.

7979. Adams, Abby Bonime. **The relationship between prenatal choice of infant feeding technique (breast or bottle) and maternal personality.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 168.—Abstract.

7980. Angrilli, Albert. **A study of the psychosexual identification of pre-school boys.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 874-875.—Abstract.

7981. Auersperg, Alfred Prinz. (U. Concepcion, Chile) **Vom Werden der Angst.** [On the development of anxiety.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 193-201.—This treatise is based on the "evaluative observations" by Käthe Wolf at the Child Study Center, Yale University. The author attempts to detect the common principle of the individual development in 10 children from birth to age 2. He differentiates "Fundamental," "Existential," and "Reality-Anxiety" in this order of evolution. He concludes with an "excursion into psychopathology" in which he correlates certain "anthropological" concepts of stages in infantile and early childhood psychological development with 6 categories of basic delusional attitudes of schizophrenics. 45 references.—*M. Kaelbling.*

7982. Bayley, Nancy. (National Institute of Mental Health) **Value and limitations of infant testing.** *Children*, 1958, 5, 129-133.—After reviewing briefly the history of the psychological testing of infants, the author discusses growth studies of normal infants, the Berkeley growth studies, hereditary determinants of mental development, the effects of environment on intellectual development, and the uses of tests both for persons concerned and persons tested.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7983. Bird, Brian. **A study of the bisexual meaning of the foreskin.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 287-304.—When circumcised and uncircumcised male genitals are compared by children, the difference between the male organs may seem so great that a bisexual group appears to have been added. If the difference between a circumcised and an uncircumcised penis appears to a child greater than the difference between the uncircumcised penis and the female genital, then the penis with a foreskin will be assumed to be feminine. Where a real genital anomaly exists, the child's doubts about his own sex may lead to neurotic symptoms or character distortions to solve an otherwise unsolvable paradox.—*D. Prager.*

7984. Bornemann, Ernst. **Jugendprobleme unserer Zeit.** [Problems of youth in our time.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, 9, 77-104.—The marked change in the structure of society as a result of progressive industrialization has a severe effect upon the problems youth has to face nowadays. Attitudes toward family, school, work and spare time, the other sex, and law are discussed based upon social-psychological studies. The task of psychology and its contributions in overcoming the difficulties are emphasized. 98-item bibliography.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

7985. Brody, Sylvia. (Lenox Hill Hosp., NYC) **Signs of disturbance in the first year of life.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 363-367.—There are a great number of small and early problems in infants that occur, go untreated, and grow worse as they get enmeshed with subsequent developmental conflicts. A scale of maternal response was devised that yielded 3 criteria of behavior having to do with how

sensitively, how frequently, and how consistently a mother responds to the observable needs of her infant. The author proposes further that the ways in which a mother answers to the child's most intense instinctual needs at each phase of his libidinal development will reveal the quality of her total relationship to him during that phase and provide an understanding of how well the infant is fortified against psychological arrest at each developmental period.—*R. E. Perl.*

7986. Buhler, Charlotte. **Earliest trends in goal-setting.** *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 13-23.—There is direction and purpose from the beginning of life and a general basic denominator of all organismic directiveness (termed homeostasis), a developmental aspect of goal setting and the individual difference of the child. The initial approach to life shows one of 2 patterns: mastery-adaptation, activity-passivity. The author suggests 4 basic human tendencies: creative expansion, adaptive self limitation, discharge and upholding of order, predominant tendencies in which would represent a major differential for personality grouping. Infants reveal an interest either in object manipulation or in social contact. The conflicts of adjustment arising from opposed tendency conflicts must be considered endogenous.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7987. Carlson, Betty Rae. **Parent-child relationships and the self-concept of children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1436.—Abstract.

7988. Carter, Thomas M. (Albion Coll.) **The play problems of gifted children.** *Sch. Soc.*, 1958, 86, 224-225.—Gifted children were more resourceful in play activities and more vigorously interested than other children. They recover from the effects of quarreling and fighting more quickly, and hold fewer grudges. Acceleration is suggested if it can serve the child academically.—*E. M. Bower.*

7989. Cohen, David. **The relation of independence of work experience to general adolescent independence and certain indices of vocational maturity.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 164-165.—Abstract.

7990. Cohen, Dorothy H., & Stern, Virginia. **Observing and recording the behavior of young children.** New York: Teachers Coll., Bureau of Publications, Columbia Univer., 1958. vi, 86 p. \$1.00.—After discussing reasons for the keeping of records of preschool and kindergarten children, different types of records based on specific purposes are described. Children's behavior is broken down into a variety of situations which lend themselves to record keeping. Included are: on-the-spot running record, behavior during routines, recording the child's use of materials, language behavior, interpersonal peer behavior, interaction with adults, and behavior during teacher-directed activities. Many illustrations from the daily activities of the children in these different situations are given, together with indications as to the way these activities can be used in promoting the teacher's understanding of the child. Suggestions are given for summarizing and interpreting the accumulated records. 12-item bibliography.—*J. L. Yager.*

7991. Collier, Mary J., & Gaier, Eugene. **Adult reactions to preferred childhood stories.** *Child Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 97-103.—"... 264 college students were asked to recall and summarize their favorite

childhood stories and to answer questions about past and present impressions of them . . . women chose stories stemming from the Oedipal period, involving evil mother figures, benign but active males, and persecuted, passive young women. Their stories were shared more with loved persons, covered a restricted number of themes, and had happy, often magical endings. Men preferred stories encountered independently during the latency period with themes of adventure, problem solution, and self-assertion. [Their] story endings and evaluations of the stories were more obviously reality-oriented . . . ; women figures, through rare, were almost exclusively kind and maternal."—*F. Costin.*

7992. Crump, E. Perry; Gore, Pearl M., & Horton, Carrell, P. (Meharry Medical Coll.) **The sucking behavior in premature infants.** *Hum. Biol.*, 1958, 30, 128-141.—A study was made of the maximal sucking rate of 52 Negro female premature infants and 32 normal newborn Negro infants. Compared with the normal newborn during the first week of life, the sucking rate of the premature infant averaged less than 50% of that of the full-term baby. "As postulated, the sucking efficiency of the premature infant appears to follow a regular course of development with advance in postnatal age, the smallest infants generally achieving a maximal rate significantly later than larger babies."—*P. Swartz.*

7993. Danziger, K. (U. Natal) **Children's earliest conceptions of economic relationships (Australia).** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 231-240.—"A sample of 41 Australian school children between the ages of five and eight were asked a series of 10 standard questions dealing with various economic processes, supplemented by further questioning to throw light on their replies. Several distinct types of reply were obtained to each of the main questions and these are identified with certain developmental stages. In all, four such stages are distinguished and the question of their generality is raised."—*J. C. Franklin.*

7994. Davitz, Joel R. **Contributions of research with children to a theory of maladjustment.** *Child Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 3-7.—Major theories of maladjustment which have been formulated usually refer only casually to research with children. This article presents a theory based on observations of maladjusted children which relates a child's early experiences with important figures in his environment to his subsequent personality development. The application of reinforcement theory is emphasized.—*F. Costin.*

7995. de Moragas, J. **Conséquences psychiques chez l'enfant repoussé.** [Psychic sequelae in the rejected child.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 49-52.—The rejected child appears often in luxurious homes. The first result of rejection is a retardation of the formation of body-image and a failure of the self-concept and relations with others. The rejected child hates the person who hates him. The boy who should have been a girl shows signs of effeminacy, and the reverse is true of girls. Fathers may also be rejecting, even though they successfully dissimulate.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7996. Dührssen, Annemarie. **Heimkinder und Pflegekinder in Ihrer Entwicklung.** [The development of institutional and fosterhome children.] Göttingen, Germany: Verlag für Medizinische Psycholo-

gie, 1958. 161 p. DM 12.80.—A comparative study of 150 children, aged 6-7½ yr., explores the consequences of early life experiences in institutions, foster-homes, and own families. Intelligence tests, observations in play groups, interviews, and social histories were gathered. Children from institutions showed marked deficits in intelligence, ability to abstract, school readiness, and interpersonal relations. Severity of deficit was less for foster children and least for those reared in their own families. All groups displayed neurotic symptoms, but the incidence was greatest among children from institutions. 9-page bibliography.—A. O. Ross.

7997. Fielitz, Hans. *Natürliches und Wider-natürliches im Geschlechtsleben der Grosstadt-jugend.* [Natural and unnatural sex-life of city-youth.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, 9, 113-127.—There is no reason to regard youth today as specially perverted. Youth matures earlier than 50 years ago and temptations are more widely spread in the city than in the country; therefore perversions may be observed in earlier youth but it is wrong to state that today's youth is perverted to a terrifying extent.—W. J. Koppitz.

7998. Fischer, Liselotte K. (Johns Hopkins U.) *The significance of atypical postural and grasping behavior during the first year of life.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 368-375.—Some emotional "signs" are described which may occur during the first year of life because of emotional factors. There is great need for more study of the problem of distinction between organic and psychogenically triggered behavior abnormalities in early gross and fine motor behavior. 17 references.—R. E. Perl.

7999. Frankel, Judith Topelberg. *The security status of young children whose mothers are employed.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 354.—Abstract.

8000. Geber, Marcelle. (Mulago Hosp., Kampala, Uganda, Africa) *The psycho-motor development of African children in the first year, and the influence of maternal behavior.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 185-195.—Various possible explanations for the psychomotor precocity of African infants as compared with Western infants are sought in African and Western differences, in maternal prenatal and postnatal attitudes and behavior.—J. C. Franklin.

8001. Gellert, Elizabeth. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) *Reducing the emotional stresses of hospitalization for children.* *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1958, 12(3), 125-129, 155.—A discussion of some of the emotional stresses attendant upon the hospitalization of children. These stresses may be due to such factors as "separation from parents and home environments," "inadequate support from parents," "spatial and psychological isolation," "physical constraint," "enforced dependency," "shame and embarrassment," and "inappropriate attitudes and inadequate skill in working with children." The reduction or prevention of these stresses are dependent upon the establishment of a hospital environment that will minimize fear and help create a comforting, relaxing, and appealing situation for carrying out the treatment program. A warm, accepting personal approach to the child, flexible enough to permit parental contacts with the child sufficient in amount to provide security

and with a program encouraging the child to return to normal living, appears to be effective in overcoming many of the emotional stresses.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

8002. Gerwitz, Jacob L., Baer, Donald M., & Roth, Chaya H. *A note on the similar effects of low social availability of an adult and brief social deprivation on young children's behavior.* *Child Developm.*, 1958, 29, 149-152.—2 studies indicated that: (a) low availability of the adult and social deprivation both effected similar increases in children's behavior, in that both resulted in the seeking of social reinforcers from adults. (b) Similar cross-sex patterns of behavior for a social reinforcer were observed. A rationale for the findings is discussed.—F. Costin.

8003. Glanz, Josef. (Ed.) *Avodat histaklut bapsikhologia.* [Psychological observation: The child's emotional development.] Tel Aviv, Israel: Author, 1957. 43 p.—Observations gathered systematically by 2nd-year students at the Teacher Training College, "Talpiot," Tel Aviv, of fear, anger, envy, and love in young children (by students of kindergarten classes) and in later childhood (by students of teacher classes). The work was carried out in small groups. Because of didactic purposes, the methodological approach is more important than the scientific one.—H. Ormian.

8004. Gleason, Gerald T., & Klausmeier, Herbert J. (U. Wisconsin) *The relationship between variability in physical growth and academic achievement among third and fifth-grade children.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 521-527.—Physical growth was measured by height, weight, strength of grip, and carpal development. The hypothesis that variability in physical growth would be accompanied by variability in academic achievement was confirmed for girls, but not for boys. Variability in physical growth was negatively correlated with achievement for girls in both grades and for boys in the third grade.—M. Murphy.

8005. Goldstein, Kurt. *The smiling of the infant and the problem of understanding the "other."* *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 175-191.—This is a review of the author's and others' views of smiling on the part of the infant. He points out that smiling, apart from the pleasure it gives the mother, is of importance in development in that it represents what is likely the first externalization on the part of the infant, a feeling of well-being and adequacy, and a relation between himself and other persons. Some speculations as to "inner" significance are given, as well as Gestalt implications.—R. W. Husband.

8006. Havenga, C. F. B. *Die sedelike oordeel van die agt- tot twaalfjarige kind.* [The moral judgment of children between the ages of eight and twelve years.] Pretoria, South Africa: Universiteit van Pretoria, 1958. 63 p.—By questionnaires, given to 725 Transvaal school children between 8 and 12, the development of moral judgment was assessed. Judgment of vices was more astute than that of virtues. Younger children judge more in terms of action and concrete consequences, whereas the older children begin to consider the motives of acts. Along with this, judgment passes from outer to inner conditions. 22-item bibliography.—P. W. Pruyser.

8007. Illingworth, Ronald S. (U. Sheffield) **The normal child: Some problems of the first five years and their treatment.** (2nd ed.) Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown, 1957. xii, 356 p.—This revision of the author's earlier work is devoted to a non-pathological consideration of the problems of the child's first 5 years. Intended mainly for the pediatrician, a familiarity with physiology, embryology, nutrition, and general medicine is assumed. 7 chapters are devoted to feeding problems (e.g., breast feeding, artificial feeding, milk insufficiency), 7 others are concerned with physical problems (e.g., assessment, teeth, skin, sexual, prevention of infection), and 5 to developmental problems (heavily Gesellian). The 12 chapters on behavior problems reflect the fundamental assumptions that "all normal children have behavior problems" and "it is wrong to term a child 'maladjusted'." It is the parents who are maladjusted to the child's emotional needs." 468 references, plus some 30 additional recommended readings.—T. E. Newland.
8008. Jahoda, Gustav. (U. Glasgow) **Child animism: I. A critical survey of cross-cultural research.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 197-212.—Notwithstanding the diversity of results, analysis of research findings supports the "central tenets of Piaget's theory," and shows that 2 predictions are universally valid: "some of the responses of younger children should be marked by animism, and the proportion of such responses should decline with increasing age." 30 references.—J. C. Franklin.
8009. Jahoda, Gustav. (U. Glasgow) **Child animism: II. A study in West Africa.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 213-222.—A study among African school children requiring them to give explanations of how a phonograph works and interpretations of a story involving whether a cutlass can "know" something showed an overall low incidence of animism together with declining animism with increasing age. West African languages have a peculiarity which may be a pitfall for students of animism in that culture.—J. C. Franklin.
8010. Kahn, Samuel. **A manual of child psychology for parents, grandparents, and teachers. Vol. II.** Ossining, N. Y.: Dynamic Psychological Society Press, 1957. Pp. 111-207.—This second of 5 volumes covers, by the question-and-answer technique, the following topics: security, leisure activities, emotions, day dreaming, character and personality, eating and clothing.—H. Angelino.
8011. Kallen, David Johnson. **Character structure, social structure, and decision behavior.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 588.—Abstract.
8012. Leichty, Mary M. **The absence of the father during early childhood and its effect upon the Oedipal situation as reflected in young adults.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1821.—Abstract.
8013. Löwnau, Heinz Walter. **Neurotische Fehlhaltung und seelische Reifung im Kindesalter.** [Neurotic misdevelopment and psychological maturation in childhood.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, 9, 170-191.—The maturation process beginning with the suddenly appearing functional maturity leads through a stage of learning and adaptation to the level of maturity corresponding to the age of the child. Driving forces in the development are "Funktionslust" and curiosity and have a biological basis. In cases of neurotic misdevelopment the healthy expansiveness of the child is strangled by fear and inhibition. The foremost task of therapy, therefore, must be the re-animation of the natural intentions of the child. Children's drawings taken from case histories serve as examples.—W. J. Koppitz.
8014. Maccoby, Eleanor E. (Harvard U.) **Children and working mothers.** *Children*, 1958, 5, 83-89.—This study discusses the relationship between children and working mothers in regard to effects upon children: (a) repercussions in the children's emotional intellectual, or moral development; (b) relationship between maternal employment and the incidents of juvenile delinquency or school-adjustment problems; and (c) does the mother's working stimulate the child to greater interest in job achievement? The author considers the mother's work but one of the factors that bear upon the child's development. Other problems of adjustment are discussed. Behavior training by parents and others especially in day care centers are analyzed and the findings of the study reported.—S. M. Amatora.
8015. Miller, Daniel R., & Swanson, Guy E. **The changing American parent: A study in the Detroit area.** New York: Wiley, 1958. xiv, 302 p. \$6.50.—A psychosocial study of child-rearing practices in a representative sample of parents living in the Detroit area. Old and new practices in child rearing are examined and interpreted in terms of entrepreneurial and bureaucratic families. The data suggest considerable differences in child-rearing techniques. The authors conclude that giving a child freedom to solve particular problems may eventually free him from excessive restraints and pressures. Appendices contain detailed tables, a discussion of statistical techniques, and an appraisal of religion and bureaucracy.—B. H. Light.
8016. Monkman, John Alexander. **The relationship between children's adjustment and parental acceptance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1117-1118.—Abstract.
8017. Moser, Ulrich. (Freiestr. 17, Zürich) **Ichkrisen der Nachpubertät; Probleme der Berufs- und Partnerwahl.** [Ego crises in the postpubertal period: Problems of vocational and marital choice.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, 17, 81-97.—The postpubertal period is the proper time of ego maturation and ego crises. The problems and functions of this phase of development are described and their influence is investigated on the choice of career and the choice of love partner. Particular attention is paid to disturbances in these choice processes. The choices of occupation and partner are explained with their dynamic interdependence and illustrated by a typical example. The postpubertal period is an intermediate social phase for the youth to liquidate his childhood conflicts and to come to terms with the socio-cultural role playing of the adult age. English and French summaries.—J. W. House.
8018. Mussen, Paul Henry, & Jones, Mary Cover. **The behavior inferred motivations of late- and early-maturing boys.** *Child Developm.*, 1958, 29, 61-67.—34 adolescent boys were rated independently by 3 judges on each of 9 drives selected from Murray's list of needs: autonomy, social acceptance achieve-

ment, recognition, abasement, aggressiveness, suc-
corance, control, and escape. High drives for social
acceptance and for aggression were found to be more
characteristic of the 18 late-maturing boys than of
the 16 early-maturing boys. The meaning of these
differences is discussed. In general, the findings of
this investigation support earlier studies which showed
that physical retardation in boys may have negative
effects on personality adjustment, while physical ac-
celeration may contribute to better social and psy-
chological adjustment.—*F. Costin.*

8019. Ohira, Katsuma. (Kanazawa U.) **A study, by the twin method, of heredity as a factor determining differences in environment.** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 269-272.—2 factors in the environment of 57 pairs of twins (closeness and separation from each other, and relations with families and friends) were investigated by means of interviews and questionnaires. Differences were greater between fraternal than between identical twins and between opposite-sex than like-sex twins. The author concludes that hereditary influences, as suggested by these results, need to be taken into account in studies of twins.—*J. Lyons.*

8020. Pease, Damaris, & Gardner, D. Bruce. **Research on the effects of non-continuous mothering.** *Child Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 141-148.—Describes a research project, currently in progress, which attempts "to determine what, if any, relationship might exist between the growth of the child and the continuity of the mothering experience in early infancy." The infants being studied are brought into home management units at Iowa State College, and since they are part of a training program for students they are subjected to noncontinuous mothering experiences, with as many as 16 different mother figures over a period of approximately 3 months. These infants will be compared to infants in foster home care and those subjected to "normal" mothering in the homes of their natural parents.—*F. Costin.*

8021. Rathbun, Constance; Di Virgilio, Letitia, & Waldfogel, Samuel. (Boston Children's Service Ass.) **The restitutive process in children following radical separation from family and culture.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 408-415.—38 children brought to America for adoption by the Inter-Country Adoption Program were observed for effects of early deprivation and the beginnings of the restitutive process. The degree of recovery observed in most cases was far beyond that expected from earlier studies. The strength of the children, the pliability of the adoptive parents, and the support of the social worker probably all contributed to the genuine restitution that took place.—*R. E. Perl.*

8022. Schmideberg, Melitta. **Sincerity.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 297-299.—Occasional lies gratify the child's sense of adventure and wish to be independent. Complete sincerity is possible only on a basis of complete inhibition. Suggestions for parent-child relations regarding lying are offered.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8023. Siegel, Alberta Engvall. **The influence of violence in the mass media upon children's role expectations.** *Child Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 35-56.—The hypothesis was tested that the aggression and violence which children include in their role expecta-

tions of persons of various statuses is influenced by the aggression and violence attributed to these persons in the mass media. To test the hypothesis, a series of radio dramas were presented to second graders in 2 classrooms. Following this, the children's expectations of the role held by the central character in the series were assessed with a "newspaper test." In general, the data reported support the hypothesis. Other questions are raised requiring study of the influence of violence in mass media on children's reality expectations.—*F. Costin.*

8024. Small, Edna Ruth. **Age and sex differences in the semantic structure of children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 872-873.—Abstract.

8025. Spitz, René A. **La première année de la vie de l'enfant.** [The infant's first year in life.] Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1958. vi, 150 p. Fr. 800.—This paper-bound monograph written directly in French by Spitz presents a detailed summary of his work on the role of affective stimulation in the development of the infant's personality. The importance of the findings for psychoanalytic theory in general is discussed. 95-item bibliography.—*S. G. Vandenberg.*

8026. Stewart, Betty Rhea. **Developmental differences in the stability of object preferences and conflict behavior.** *Child Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 9-18.—Examines "the effects of increasing age upon stability of object preferences and behavior in conflict situations of an approach type, chronological age being the independent variable." Conclusions: as compared with grade school children, nursery school children are: (a) less consistent in their choices; (b) differ more from each other in their preferences; (c) choose more rapidly when given a whole array of toys, but less rapidly when they must choose one of 2 toys; (d) show more indecisive behavior in a choice situation. While the choice behavior of the younger children was not influenced by the valence of the objects (as they ranked them), older children found it more difficult to make choices between objects they disliked.—*F. Costin.*

8027. Templin, Mildred C. **General information of kindergarten children: A comparison with the Probst study after 26 years.** *Child Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 87-96.—A quantitative comparison of general information revealed by kindergarten children in 1928 and 1954-55 shows that on the same questions children in the earlier period scored significantly higher. Differences in the range of information between boys and girls decreased to a greater extent than those between upper and lower socioeconomic groups. A qualitative comparison of responses of the 2 periods reveals essential similarities in thinking processes. Differences in the responses shown by the 2 groups may be explained as follows: (a) The questions were better suited to the experiences of the 1928 children. (b) 1954-55 children lived in an environment of greater stimulation. An important problem inadequately met by both of the studies is how to describe or analyze the environment in which the study is carried on.—*F. Costin.*

8028. Tynni, Hellin. **Is the animistic thinking of children transmitted by adults?** *Rep. Dept. Psychol. Inst. Pedagog., Jyväskylä*, 1958, No. 14. 21-28.—Animistic thinking has been assumed to be a general

characteristic of children's thinking at a certain developmental level. In the present study an attempt is made to compare parent's differential preferences for animistic and magical vs. physical and matter-of-fact explanations with the extent of animistic thinking in their children. A comparison is also made between the strength of the preference for moralistic explanations in parents and the frequency of such explanations given by their children. In both cases zero correlations are found.—*F. Goldsmith.*

8029. van der Leeuw, P. J. Zur präöedipalen Phase des Mannes. [On the male pre-Oedipal period.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 81-87.—Frustration of wishes to match the productive achievements of the mother often play an important part in the psychic development of the male. The accompanying rage, jealousy, rivalry, and above all the feelings of impotence, helplessness, and destructive aggression toward the mother image need to be analyzed in order to recover the wishes at the roots of such pre-Oedipal conflicts underlying their Oedipal successors. 15 references.—*E. W. Eng.*

8030. Watson, Goodwin. Some personality differences in children related to strict or permissive parental discipline. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 227-249.—Parental discipline has not been actually tested, that is, to see whether indulgence spoiled children or gave them a feeling of security in facing the problems of life, or whether strictness created inner hostilities or self-rejection. Questionnaires about home discipline, with 35 items dealing with common situations as eating, sleeping, toilet, etc. were completed by fathers and mothers independently. Follow ups were made on those parents with extreme scores, i.e., 44 strict and 34 permissive. No significant differences were found in self-control, inner security, or happiness. Factors making for anxiety, emotional disorganization, and unhappiness were found equally often under either type of home discipline. Greater freedom was clearly associated with more initiative and independence, socialization and cooperation, less inner hostility and more friendliness, and higher level of spontaneity and originality. 15 references.—*R. W. Husband.*

8031. Watson, Robert I. (Northwestern U.) *Psychology of the child: Personal, social, and disturbed child development.* New York: Wiley, 1959. ix, 662 p. \$6.95.—The author "wanted to find out the extent to which learning theory and psychoanalysis could be integrated with one another in the setting of child psychology." The first quarter of the book discusses the history of child study, the methods and techniques of child study, and theories of behavior and personality development. Psychological and psychosocial development in infancy, early childhood and later childhood are traced. There are many detailed references to major studies with discussion of theoretical implications. The final section of the book considers psychological disturbances in early and later childhood.—*E. L. Robinson.*

8032. Young, Harben Boutourline. (Harvard U.) *European research in child psychology.* *Children*, 1958, 5, 101-104.—The author points out the various types of research in child psychology currently in progress at various universities and child centers in Europe. There is considerable research in language development in children and in the mecha-

nism of memory. The most productive recent research is in problem solving and concept formation. Considerable interest is evidenced in the interpretation of children's drawings. Other centers are studying perception and intelligence, personality development, school age children, and behavior and psychosis.—*S. M. Amatora.*

(See also Abstracts 7198, 7222, 7498, 7500, 7654, 7678, 8102, 8141, 8146, 8158, 8211, 8215, 8248, 8319, 8359, 8391, 8691, 8798, 8850, 8859)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

8033. Birren, James E. (National Inst. of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) *Why study aging?* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 292-296.—"Research on aging is still in an undeveloped stage." 3 major problem areas for older persons are indicated: health, economics, and loneliness. Older persons in our society don't have much to do. "The loneliness and idleness of aging is a special problem stemming from the fact that work substitutes or acceptable time filling activities are often hard to develop or arrange for oneself." Main topics discussed are: Science and Aging, Aging and Predictability of Behavior, Occupation and Aging, The Search for a Mature Point of View toward Human Aging, Aging and the Organization of Behavior, Training and Research Institutions. Psychology should maintain close ties with other sciences working on aging. Several reasons for studying aging are indicated.—*S. J. Lachman.*

8034. Drake, Joseph T. (Davidson Coll.) *The aged in American society.* New York: Ronald Press, 1958. ix, 431 p. \$5.50.—Using a sociological frame of reference, a text for gerontology and geriatrics evolved. Gerontological contributions from psychology and other disciplines are included in its general, comprehensive coverage of aging. Pertinent aspects of aging are organized around the following topics: sociocultural attitudes, employment potentials of the aged, sources of income for retired workers, the physiomatic and psychosocial characteristics of the aged, and society's efforts "to add life to their years rather than only years to their lives." 13-page bibliography.—*H. E. Wright.*

8035. Goldfarb, Alvin I. (Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, NYC) *The dynamics of diagnosis in emotional problems of older people.* *J. Jewish communal Serv.*, 1958, 34, 396-405.—Diagnosis is a complicated problem in aged people with emotional disturbances. Mere diagnosis of a psychosis often-times fails to resolve the problem of what to do for the patient. Hospitalization is not always a satisfactory solution for the aged any more so than it is in a younger person. The author suggests that it is best to "enter at once into the specific material of each case in some detail in the hope that from it we may discover indications for therapeutic action rather than to prematurely generalize from the behavioral reaction and then attempt to support action on the basis of classification in the face of family and community opportunities or problems which offer or present special ways of resolution."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8036. Grossman, Ben L. (Chm.) Linden, Maurice E., Posner, William, & Weil, Helen K. (Dept. Health, Philadelphia, Pa.) *Changing concepts in*

the care of the aged: Workshop, 1957. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 322-342.—Some sociopsychological implications in aging are discussed by Linden. He demonstrates that the aged are social irritants mainly by default and that correction of a variety of social factors and ministering to psychological needs can bring about remarkable improvement. William Posner entitles his contribution "Case-work with the aged: challenge or retreat." Social-work as a whole has lagged in the development of a program for the aged. Caseworkers, possibly because of their own fear of aging, have shied away from the challenge of the aged. Psychiatric orientation in a home for the aged is considered by Helen Weil. She indicates ways in which an orthopsychiatric approach may penetrate into the program of homes for the aged and find potential areas for prophylactic and therapeutic work. Montefiore Home, Cleveland Heights, Ohio is used as an example.—R. E. Perl.

8037. Harvald, B. (Bispebjerg Hosp., Copenhagen, Denmark) **EEG in old age.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, 193-196.—EEGs were done in 299 patients over 60 years of age belonging to 12 different neurological diagnostic categories. In 2 tables the results are classified as normal, diffusely abnormal (slight and severe), focal abnormalities, and "alpha less than 8/sec." The author finds an "amazingly high" number of EEG abnormalities. Focal abnormalities are "rather frequent, also in patients with no history of apoplectic insults." The characteristic EEG-finding in cerebral arteriosclerosis is an admixture of irregular slow activity predominating first in one region then in another. Patients with senile psychosis or neurotic symptoms mostly have a normal EEG.—R. Kaelbling.

8038. Heron, Alastair. (U. Liverpool) **Psychology, occupation, and age.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1958, 32, 21-25.—A fresh approach to the employment potentialities of older people should study the process throughout its development rather than the end product. It should also be noted that "the natural history phase" seems to have been omitted from most psychological work in the field of ageing.—G. S. Speer.

8039. Hirt, Michael Leonard. **Use of the General Aptitude Test Battery to determine aptitude changes with age and to predict job performance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1436-1437.—Abstract.

8040. Inglis, James. **Psychological investigations of cognitive deficit in elderly psychiatric patients.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 197-214.—"An attempt has been made to review the experimental literature to date on intellectual and learning impairment in elderly psychiatric patients. Certain consistent relationships emerge from these studies indicative of possible links between learning ability and that differential cognitive impairment which is to be found in at least the early stages of senile deterioration. The neuropsychological theory propounded by Hebb seems to provide a convenient conceptual framework for the relations so far established." 83-item bibliography.—W. J. Meyer.

8041. Kleemeier, Robert W. **Somatopsychologic effects of illness in the aged person.** *Geriatrics*, 1958, 13, 441-449.—The hypothesis is formulated that emotional well-being is a condition favorable to health

and resistant to aging and that emotional distress is a condition favorable to illness and the acceleration of the aging process. Using Barker's conceptual framework of somatopsychological relationship, the author applies it to the aging process. Key psychological variables of the process are formulated and described.—D. T. Herman.

8042. Mitchell, Joyce. **Speech and language impairment in the older patient: Some problems in management.** *Geriatrics*, 1958, 13, 467-476.—During a 4-year period 55 patients with speech and language impairment were referred to a speech therapist in a geriatric unit. Problems of re-education are discussed. The contribution of the speech therapist is assessed in relation to that of other workers in management of the elderly.—D. T. Herman.

8043. Sagal, Zachary. **Insomnia in the aged.** *Geriatrics*, 1958, 13, 463-466.—The question of the amount of sleep necessary for well-being of the aged is discussed. Recent research appears to indicate that sleep has a restorative function beyond that of a general nature. 15 references.—D. T. Herman.

8044. Shrut, Samuel D. **Attitudes toward old age and death.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 259-266.—Concern with death has often been associated with the aging process. This study attempts to evaluate this on 2 groups, equated as to age, marital status, sex, and race, in which the variable factor is whether Ss live in an apartment residence (which approximates the normal opportunity for personal independence) or in an institutional residence (with more rigid authoritarian control). The battery of tests used includes the TAT and Sentence-Completion Test which proved the most effective in bringing to light attitudes toward death in the Ss. It appears that the more permissive environment yielded greater social alertness, greater productivity, greater realism in their estimates of health, and less fear or preoccupation with death.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

8045. Smith, Mark Weldon. **Relations between age and efficiency in various types of work.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1850-1853.—Abstract.

8046. Swenson, Wendell Monson. **A study of death attitudes in the gerontic population and their relationship to certain measurable physical and social characteristics.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 177.—Abstract.

8047. Thorp, F. T. (Middlewood Hosp., Sheffield, England) **An evaluation of prefrontal leucotomy in the affective disorders of old age: A follow-up study.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 403-410.—5 to 9 year follow-up showed that all patients but 2 of a series of 50 were rated improved. 15 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

8048. Wendt, Carl-Friedrich. (U.-Klinik Heidelberg, Germany) **Psychotherapeutische Probleme des höheren Alters.** [Psychotherapeutic problems of old age.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 241-244.—In this lecture the author differentiates between those developmentally meaningful neuroses originating as a defense against recognition of failure to live up to one's possibilities as contrasted to 3 groups of neuroses where such dynamic understanding of misdirected development seems to fail. The latter comprise cases of crisis without any possibility of meaningful solution, inappropriate reactivation of sexual urges, and home-

sickness followed by disillusionment when the person does return to the objects of his longing. For the problem thus described the author ventures neither therapeutic suggestions nor analytical interpretations.—*M. Kaelbling.*

8049. Wenger, P. A comparative study of the aging process in groups of schizophrenics and mentally well veterans. *Geriatrics*, 1958, 13, 367-370.—A group of 25 schizophrenics and 25 mentally well were compared for differential effects of a specific institutional environment with its relative lack of stimulation. Psychiatric and psychological evaluations were made and are reported.—*D. T. Herman.*

8050. Williams, John Clifton. A study of factors related to attitudes toward aging. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 358.—Abstract.

8051. Zivan, Morton. The effect of work on the chronically ill and aged: A study of the effect of sheltered workshop employment on the personal adjustment of a hospitalized group of chronically ill and aged people. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 178-179.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 8285, 8414, 8434, 8514, 8555, 8861)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

8052. Barker, Edwin Noel. Authoritarianism of the political right, center, and left. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 374-375.—Abstract.

8053. Bogardus, Emory S. Social aspects of automation. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 358-363.—This article outlines the sociological problems of automation. The author places special emphasis on education as a factor in adjustment.—*M. Muth.*

8054. Bonney, Merl E., & Nicholson, Ertie Lou. Comparative social adjustments of elementary school pupils with and without preschool training. *Child Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 125-133.—Findings are reported from 3 studies. One showed that "pupils who had attended nursery school had a reliable advantage over . . . non-nursery school pupils in receiving positive choices from their classmates, but they showed a reliable advantage in only one out of 5 traits from the standpoint of teacher ratings on the Winnetka Scale." The other 2 studies found no evidence that children who had attended nursery school showed significant differences in social adjustment from children in the same class who had not previously attended nursery school.—*F. Costin.*

8055. Brown, Marion Rhodes. The emergence of group members' concepts of each other. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 375.—Abstract.

8056. Carruth, Bruce Chandler. An exploratory study of phenomenological interpersonal relations. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1113.—Abstract.

8057. Caudill, William. (Harvard U.) Effects of social and cultural systems in reactions to stress. *Soc. Sci. Res. Coun. Bull.*, 1958, No. 14, 34 p.—This is one of a number of memoranda solicited by the committee on preventive medicine and social science research for the purpose of defining areas of research of mutual interest to social scientists and public health experts. It is concerned with the linkage between internal and external systems involved

in stress reactions. Injury and illness and attitudes towards them are considered in their relationships to family life, acculturation, and institutionalized relations in society at large and in the hospital setting. It is felt that the social scientist may expect to make important contributions to his own discipline by pursuing certain suggested lines of research in the broad area of medicine. 51 references.—*R. F. Creegan.*

8058. Coleman, Janet Fagan; Blake, Robert R., & Mouton Jane Srygley. Task difficulty and conformity pressures. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 120-122.—This study using 60 Ss showed that conformity pressures are more easily exerted when the person is poorly informed with respect to questions of general information. When certain of the correct answers, the person is more easily able to resist pressures, but when uncertain he is more prone to use supplemental external information as the basis for making responses.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

8059. Converse, Philip Ernest. Group influence in voting behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1459.—Abstract.

8060. Cross, Kathryn Patricia. A field study of individual conformity to group opinion. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1133-1134.—Abstract.

8061. Dean, Alfred; Aurbach, Herbert A., & Marsh, C. Paul. (U. North Carolina) Some factors related to rationality in decision making among farm operators. *Rural Sociol.*, 1958, 23, 121-135.—A rationality index was constructed with the thought that this factor of judiciousness or appropriateness might help explain adoption or nonadoption of recommended farm practices. "A number of variables that have been found to be associated with the adoption of recommended farm practices were found to be associated in the same manner with a rationality index. This rationality index was also found to be associated with adoption of recommended practices, and suggests that the degree of rationality of the farm operator may operate as an important intervening variable between these socioeconomic variables and adoption of practices."—*H. K. Moore.*

8062. Denmark, Florence L. The effect of authoritarian and nonauthoritarian experience upon conformity of authoritarian and nonauthoritarian predisposed subjects. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 897.—Abstract.

8063. Faunce, William A., & Fulton, Robert L. (Wayne State U.) The sociology of death: A neglected area of research. *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 205-209.—An attempt is made to stimulate interest in studying some aspects of death. Preliminary findings of the authors' research into attitudes toward death are presented also.—*A. R. Howard.*

8064. Fitzhugh, Loren Charles. The perceptual, abstracting and planning performances of selected adolescent groups. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1114-1115.—Abstract.

8065. Furuya, Taeko. (U. Tokyo) An experimental study of resistance to the change of attitudes. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 260-268.—The hypothesis was tested that resistance to change in a group-anchored norm will be greater if more pressure is used to introduce the norm experimentally. The results, with 931 high school students, are interpreted as supporting a more complex hypothesis than origi-

nally proposed, viz., that pressure in a group situation changes but also stabilizes existing attitudes which are then resistant to later change.—*J. Lyons.*

8066. Garfinkle, Max. **The relationship between general self concept, role self concept and role behavior in high school.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 897-898.—Abstract.

8067. Gouldner, Alvin W. (U. Illinois) **Cosmopolitans and locals: Toward an analysis of latent social roles. Part II.** *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1958, 2, 444-480.—In an earlier article the author had distinguished between cosmopolitans and locals in terms of 3 variables: loyalty to the organization, commitment to professional skills and values, and reference group orientations. Cosmopolitans and locals were found to differ in influence, participation, acceptance of organizational rules, and informal relations. In the present paper factor analysis was employed to refine these concepts. "Types of locals and types of cosmopolitans are differentiated, and it is suggested that these two identities may reflect the tension between the organization's simultaneous need for both loyalty and expertise."—*V. M. Staudt.*

8068. Gross, Edward. (State Coll. Washington) **Work and society.** New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1958. xvi, 652 p. \$6.75.—This volume draws together research findings from several disciplines relevant to the conclusions one can draw about man from the work he does. 16 chapters are divided into 4 parts. Part 1 describes the world of work. Clues to a framework by which work was examined were derived from the description of work in 2 less complex cultures. Part 2 deals with occupations in our culture. The chapter headings are: "The Occupational Institutional System," "The Occupational Status and Authority System," and "The Career." In Part 3, the work organizations on the farm, in restaurants, and in factories, were selected for presentation. The work structure, economic complex, status, career, and the work group, were the topics discussed under each work organization. Part 4 was entitled "Two Major Problems: Unions and Races at Work." 1017 references.—*H. Roemmich.*

8069. Hayden, Robert G. **An experimental study regarding the effects of social marginality and authoritarianism on self-esteem.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 898.—Abstract.

8070. Hedberg, Raymond D. **A study of leadership as a function of communication channels.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 884.—Abstract.

8071. Hobart, Charles W. **Some effects of romanticism during courtship on marriage role opinions.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 336-343.—4 hypotheses dealing with romantic distortions in young people of marriage role opinions were investigated. These hypotheses were: (a) the marital role opinions differ at different stages of courtship, (b) the marital role opinions of adolescents at pre-marital level tend to be unrealistic, (c) the opinions of adolescents at the beginning and end of courtship tend to be similar, (d) the closer adolescents are to "going steady" status the more similar are opinions of males and females. The sample consisted of $\frac{3}{4}$ of undergraduate student body together with their partners. Hypotheses a and b were substantiated; c and d partially so. Negative results were: the greatest difference in female opinion

of marital roles was found at the engaged stage rather than at the "going steady" stage; male and female opinions tend to be more similar at the engaged stage than at the "going steady" stage.—*M. Muth.*

8072. Hoffer, Charles R., & Stangland, Dale. (U. Michigan) **Farmers' attitudes and values in relation to adoption of approved practices in corn growing.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1958, 23, 112-120.—93 Michigan farmers were interviewed as to their adoption or nonadoption of recommended practices in growing corn. "In general if a farmer is efficient, has initiative, and is progressive, he is likely to adopt approved practices. On the other hand, if he is conservative and values security highly, he is likely to postpone adoption of a practice or may never adopt it."—*H. K. Moore.*

8073. Hollander, E. P. **Conformity, status, and idiosyncrasy credit.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 117-127.—"Beginning with the consideration that social behavior depends upon attributes of the individual, conditions of the situation, and inputs to a dynamic system arising from their interaction, a theoretical conception relating conformity and status is presented. The major mediating construct introduced is 'idiosyncrasy credit,' taken to be an index of status, in the operational sense of permitting deviations from common 'expectancies' of the group. Credits are postulated to increase or decrease as a function of the group's perception of the individual's task performance and generalized characteristics, and of his 'idiosyncratic behavior.' Though increases in credit are seen to permit greater latitude for idiosyncratic behavior, motivational and perceptual states of the individual, and group-level phenomena, are also considered." 23 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

8074. Hunt, David Ellis. **Reinforcement value as a function of expectancy for subsequent social reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1817-1819.—Abstract.

8075. Inghe, Gunnar. **Mental and physical illness among paupers in Stockholm.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, Suppl. 121. 316 p.—The extraordinary wealth of material compiled in this monograph is introduced by a discussion of the problems of sickness surveys and of connections between illness and various social conditions. 500 permanent relief recipients were drawn at random from social welfare records and were compared with "social twins" as controls. The examination included somatic anamnesis, physical examination, psychological anamnesis, observation of behavior, psychological tests (Rorschach and intelligence point scale), social interview, home visits, analysis of various documents, and information from many different sources. Mental and especially physical disabilities were far more prevalent among the paupers than among their controls, and male paupers were more seriously disabled than female paupers. Extensive summaries in French and Russian. 15 pages references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

8076. Jackson, Jay M., & Saltzstein, Herbert D. **The effect of person-group relationships on conformity processes.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 17-24.—"An experiment was designed to test hypotheses derived from assuming distinctive processes called social reality and group locomotion, each of which generates forces to conform under specified

conditions. Four types of person-group relations were created by experimentally varying subject's attraction to the group and acceptance as a member. A modification of Asch's line problem and experimental situation was used to test the conformity behavior of subjects. The results are in accord with hypotheses advanced about the conformity behavior of highly accepted persons, thus supplying evidence in favor of the assumptions about social reality and group locomotion processes.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

8077. Jones, Richard M. **The return of the un-repressed.** *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 175-180.—Herbert Marcuse in his *Eros and Civilization: A Philosophical Inquiry into Freud* (see 30: 2666) considers the relationships of the "reality principle" and "surplus repression" to newer economic conditions of psychological plenty.—*W. A. Farrel.*

8078. Keyes, Fenton. **The correlation of social phenomena with community size.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 311-315.—3890 communities with populations of 2000 or more in 1930 were examined. A positive relationship is noted between community size and the extent of the social phenomena studied: retail establishments, social welfare, education, municipal administration, transportation and communication, recreation.—*A. R. Howard.*

8079. Khanna, Prabha. **Application of Rotter's social learning theory to substitution.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2146.—Abstract.

8080. Kimbrough, Emory, Jr. (U. North Carolina) **The role of the banker in a small city.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 316-322.—This is primarily a discussion of the role of one bank in a small city. 2 senior officers, a junior officer, and a nonofficer being groomed for officership are studied.—*A. R. Howard.*

8081. Lerner, Daniel. **The passing of traditional society: Modernizing the Middle East.** Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1958. xiii, 466 p. \$7.50.—Modernization is the unifying principle in this study of the changing Middle East. The characterological transformation that accompanies modernization is psychic mobility, and its mechanism is empathy—the ability of an individual to see himself in the other fellow's situation. A major hypothesis of the study is that high empathic capacity is the predominant style only in modern society, which is distinctively industrial, urban, literate, and participant. The secular evolution of a participant society appears to involve a regular sequence of three phases: urbanization, literacy, and media participation, all of which lead to increased political participation. The degree of modernization present in a society can be measured by indices of these phases. The extent to which these are evolving is determined by the existence of individuals with high empathy. Such transitionals are largely defined in terms of what they want to become; their passage from what they were to what they are to what they are becoming is the passing of traditional society in the Middle East.—*R. D. Campbell.*

8082. Lersch, Philipp. (Psychologisches Institut der Universität, München 22) **Probleme und Ergebnisse der Sozialpsychologie.** [Problems and findings of social psychology.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, 17, 1-21.—Human group living is determined by 3 factors: group milieu, group structure,

and the individuals. The group milieu is characterized by the kinds of behavior, values, and thoughts, which make up the style of the social group. This style influences each of its members in the same direction and to approximately the same degree. The social environment thus determined may be designated as cultural field. Within this wide field, human interaction is influenced by the group structure, i.e., by the partial functions, which make up the structural whole of the group. The field given thereby may be called the structural field. Human interaction there unfolds as an interplay of different roles. These roles relate the individual not only to the entire social structure, its task and its purpose, but they also bring their enactors into relationships with each other and constitute thereby an interpersonal field. The social events taking place therein are determined by pre-conceived roles in the social structure, influenced by the style of the cultural field, and by impulses and attitudes of individual persons.—*J. W. House.*

8083. Levy, Leo. **A study of some personality attributes of independents and conformers.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1823.—Abstract.

8084. Lipetz, Milton Edward. **The effects of information on the assessment of attitudes by authoritarians and nonauthoritarians.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 376-377.—Abstract.

8085. Loomis, James L. **Communication and the development of trust.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 377-378.—Abstract.

8086. McCarthy, Raymond G. (Ed.) **Drinking and intoxication: Selected readings in social attitudes and controls.** Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1959. xix, 455 p. \$7.50.—5 principal sections of this book of readings include physiological and psychological effects of alcohol; ancient and modern drinking practices; drinking in the United States, including high school and college practices; cultural, ethical, and religious factors in drinking; and the use of various controls in Scandinavia and the United States and control influences not under state laws.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8087. Maccoby, Eleanor E., Newcomb, Theodore M., & Hartley, Eugene L. (Eds.) **Readings in social psychology.** (3rd ed.) New York: Henry Holt, 1958. xi, 674 p. \$6.75.—This is the third edition of this volume (see 27: 4160) written under the aegis of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues and is intended for use by teachers of undergraduate social psychology. The selection of the 62 articles contained in this book was based on 4 criteria: to provide illustrative examples of research from the entire field of social psychology; to satisfy the need for reports of sound empirical research which may serve as a foundation for theoretical thinking; to keep the technical level of the articles within the purview of undergraduate students of psychology and sociology; to show, as far as possible, the historical continuity of the work by including the pioneering articles and the studies which grew out of them. While certain of the "classic" articles printed in the earlier editions are reprinted in this book, a goodly number of researches carried out since the appearance of the 1952 edition are included, particularly in certain "new" areas of study, e.g., perception of persons.—*R. G. Holroyd.*

8088. McGuigan, F. J. (Hollins Coll.) **A crash research program for peace.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 224-228.—A letter raising questions and requesting information about encouraging nonphysical sciences (social and biological) to solve the problems of "our very survival," about the position of the government represented on a huge research program of a "crash" nature sponsored by the United Nations at a cost of several billions of dollars "for the purpose of scientifically investigating the phenomenon of war," and an indication of reasons that would favor an affirmative vote on the research proposal was sent to head representatives of each of the 81 nations in the United Nations. 26 replies were received. Replies were classified as negative (6), favorably inclined (2), favorable (3), "can not evaluate" (5), and "being considered" (10). Statements excerpted from the replies are presented. A major reason for not supporting the proposed program was "a skepticism concerning the value of its outcome." Results are briefly discussed.—S. J. Lachman.

8089. Mann, David. **A theoretical and experimental inquiry into the nature of competition as a motive.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 363-364.—Abstract.

8090. Markley, Elaine Ruth. **Social class differences in mothers' attitudes toward child rearing.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 355-356.—Abstract.

8091. Miller, Robert Wilbur. **Attitudes associated with local union leadership.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2401.—Abstract.

8092. Mills, Judson Ridgway, Jr. **Temptation and changes in moral attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 378.—Abstract.

8093. Moore, Harry Estill. (U. Texas) **Some emotional concomitants of disaster.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 45-50.—The impact of exposure to 2 destructive tornadoes during a period of just over a year was less overtly and more covertly expressed by the sample of citizens of a Texas community who were studied after each of these disasters. Evidence is presented to indicate an increased interest in religious activity, greater fear of potential storms, increased desire to leave the community, and changing attitudes toward agencies who offered help during and after the disaster periods. The number of individuals seeking direct psychological help following their disaster experiences was very small.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

8094. Murphy, Gardner. **Human potentialities.** New York: Basic Books, 1958. x, 340 p. \$6.00.—A social psychological approach to the discovery, emancipation, and utilization of the potential of human beings. Potentialities are seen as more than incompletenesses, but rather as representing radical new kinds of human nature, part of which we may now recognize and part of which will be recognized in the future. 3 human natures are postulated. The first, which is basically biological, is treated developmentally in terms of physics and chemistry. The second involves culture. The necessity of culture, its rigidity, and its detrimental effects are discussed. Creativeness and intelligence are seen as contributing to the thrust for understanding, which represents the third human nature. If the 3 human natures, which at present are in conflict, can achieve an integration,

the result will be a new emergent whole—the release of the dammed-up potential of individuals. 54-item bibliography.—D. L. Stresing.

8095. Mussen, Paul Henry, & Kagan, Jerome. **Group conformity and perceptions of parents.** *Child Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 57-60.—Twenty-seven male college students wrote stories in response to eight TAT cards and then were individually observed in the Asch conformity situation. A significantly greater proportion of extreme conformists than of independents perceived their parents as harsh, punitive, restrictive, and rejecting. These data, like those from previous studies, suggest that conformity tendencies are manifestations of basic personality structure and are influenced by early parent-child relations. The data may also be consistent with the interpretation that extreme conformity in the experimental situation represents a generalization from early-learned conformity behavior.—F. Costin.

8096. Nett, Emily M. (U. Pittsburgh) **An evaluation of the national character concept in sociological theory.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 297-303.—Existing studies of national character remain primarily inadequately verified hypotheses about the requirements for the organization of the nation-society. 2 aspects of national character have received little attention: "the interaction between the institutional requirements and the behavior of the elites, and the role that degrees of conformity-deviation in the social structure plays as an active ingredient in the dynamics of change."—A. R. Howard.

8097. Nordlie, Peter Gerhard. **A longitudinal study of interpersonal attraction in a natural group setting.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1461.—Abstract.

8098. Pepinsky, Pauline N., Hemphill, John K., Shevitz, Reuben N. **Attempts to lead, group productivity, and morale under conditions of acceptance and rejection.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 47-54.—The hypothesis being tested by this experiment was that under conditions such that to attempt to lead is to invite rejection, group members with a relatively high need achievement and a relatively low need affiliation would make more frequent attempts to lead than would other members having relatively high affiliation and low achievement needs. 24 four-man groups were set up under controlled laboratory conditions. Although the major hypothesis was not confirmed, it was shown that differences in attempts to lead may be attributed to differences in the experimental conditions to which the groups were subjected, rather than to the major needs specified. 20 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

8099. Perrine, Mervyn William. **Some influences of verbal reinforcement upon reference scale formation and discrimination.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2172-2173.—Abstract.

8100. Phelps, Harold R., & Horrocks, John E. **Factors influencing informal groups of adolescents.** *Child Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 69-86.—An investigation of adolescents' reports of activities and standards of social acceptability of small informal groups with which they frequently associated. Ss were 800 students in grades 7-12 of Ohio public and parochial schools. Data were gathered by means of

a questionnaire. In addition, intelligence quotients and socioeconomic ratings were obtained. Data were analyzed by means of multiple factor analysis. 10 factors emerged, 9 of which were tentatively identified.—*F. Costin.*

8101. Powell, Reed M., & LaFave, Lawrence. **Some determinants of role-taking accuracy.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 319-326.—The conflicting results of several investigations of social perception, role taking, empathy, sociometric perception are analyzed and discussed. The authors conclude that these investigations have been influenced by other factors than role taking ability itself. These studies have actually measured the phenomenon of role taking accuracy as related to specific social situations, such as type and circumstances of interaction, motivational relevance for different subjects, acting ability of others, and attitudinal consistency.—*M. Muth.*

8102. Proctor, David Edward. **An investigation of some factors in parent-child similarity in social attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2401-2402.—Abstract.

8103. Raven, B. H., & French, J. R. P., Jr. **Legitimate power, coercive power, and observability in social influence.** *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 83-97.—The effects of legitimate power as compared to coercive power were studied in 2 group work situations using 113 volunteer female college students. In one condition the supervisor was represented as having group support, through election; in the other the supervisor took over her job without group support. Coercion was introduced in half of the groups under each condition through the levying of a monetary fine for nonconformity. As predicted, group support resulted in greater acceptance of legitimacy of office, greater justification of supervisor behavior, greater personal attraction of worker to supervisor, and greater private acceptance of supervisor influence. Predictions of greater public conformity under group support and lesser legitimacy under coercion were not supported.—*H. P. Shelley.*

8104. Robinson, James A. (Northwestern U.) **Decision making in the House Rules Committee.** *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1958, 3, 73-86.—The process by which an important congressional committee, the United States House of Representatives' Rules Committee makes its decisions is analyzed in terms of a series of propositions containing the following three major variables: spheres of competence, communication and information, and motivation. The making of decisions in a legislative committee appears to resemble decision making in other organized political situations.—*V. M. Staudt.*

8105. Rogers, Everett M. (Ohio State U.) **A conceptual variable analysis of cultural change.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1958, 23, 136-145.—Adoption of recommended farm practices is used as an example of technological change. This was related to 6 variables via multiple correlation. 3 were found to be significantly greater than zero, viz., change, orientation, communication competence, and status achievement. 3 not found to be related to technological change were cohesion with locality group, family integration, and cohesion with kinship group. Ss were 148 Iowa farmers.—*H. K. Moore.*

8106. Slater, Philip E. **Contrasting correlates of group size.** *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 129-139.—24 groups of from 2 to 7 men (paid male undergraduates of little or no prior acquaintance) each met 4 times to discuss one of 4 human relations problems and to arrive at a group decision. The interaction was categorized using interaction process analysis, and Ss responded to a sociometric questionnaire and a 60-item check list. The findings include: 5 member groups are clearly thought to be the most efficient for this type of task from S's point of view. The disadvantages of larger groups includes aggressiveness, competitiveness, centralized group structure. The disadvantages of small groups are not verbalized but can be inferred from interaction. Fear of alienating one another results in inhibition of free expression of ideas. The question of optimal size is briefly discussed.—*H. P. Shelley.*

8107. Social Science Research Council of Australia, Inc. **Bibliography of research in the social sciences in Australia, 1954-1957.** Canberra, Australia: Author, 1958. 52 p. \$1.00.—This monograph contains 589 items, the majority annotated, covering research activities in the social sciences for 1954-1957.—*H. Angelino.*

8108. Stephenson, Richard M. **Stratification, education, and occupational orientation: A parallel study and review.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 9, 42-52.—"Although the United States has for some time maintained a free educational system at the primary and secondary level, it has failed to eliminate class differences in type and amount of education. The more recent extension of education in Great Britain shows evidence of presenting the same problem. Both cases suggest that universal, free education is no panacea to the problem of unequal opportunity and utilization of manpower to maximum efficiency."—*R. M. Frumkin.*

8109. Stewart, Charles Ashley. **A study of opinions regarding mental illnesses and facilities for their care as related to social class membership.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2173.—Abstract.

8110. Stogdill, Ralph M. **Individual behavior and group achievement: A theory; the experimental evidence.** New York: Oxford Univer. Press, 1959. xi, 352 p. \$5.00.—Using an input-output model, whose variables interact through a set of mediating variables, the author builds a theory that is appropriate for describing both the structure and the achievements of groups. The input variables are constructs on the personality level of abstraction (expectations, interactions, and performances), while the mediating and output variables are group constructs. The progression of chapters follows the logical development of the variables and their interrelations in the basic model. Research findings are cited in the explication of the theory and each chapter concludes with a summary of the pertinent literature. 794 references.—*J. Schopler.*

8111. Tuckman, Jacob. (Dept. Public Health, Philadelphia) **Rigidity of social status ranking of occupations.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1958, 36, 534-537.—15 occupations were ranked for social status by 3 groups, each using a different form of questionnaire: one with job title only, one with job title and description, and one with job description only. It is

concluded that significant shifts in mean rankings for social status do occur in a number of occupations, but that the overall rank order from professional to unskilled occupations remains the same.—G. S. Speer.

8112. Turner, Mary Alice. News-reading behavior and social adjustment. *Journalism Quart.*, 1958, 35, 199-204.—"In a study seeking to discover possible relationships between an individual's tension and adjustment in social roles and his newspaper reading," 34 Ss who had previously been interviewed in a readership study of a morning newspaper were interviewed a year later concerning conversations in which they had participated between dinner time the previous day and the time of the interview. The themes related in these conversations gave a rough measurement of the respondents' roles and tensions. 6 distinct reading types were found.—D. E. Meister.

8113. Wallace, Wallace H. The effects of status superiority and intentionality on interpersonal attraction. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 900-901.—Abstract.

8114. Wiesenhütter, Eckart. Die Bedeutung individueller Konflikte für die politische Meinungsbildung. [The significance of individual conflicts for the formation of political opinion.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 233-240.—The projection of unconscious conflicts onto the images of political parties and their leaders can be extremely dangerous when large social groups are involved. Illustration of such projection from the psychoanalyses of 5 students.—E. W. Eng.

8115. Wilkening, Eugene A. (U. Wisconsin) An introductory vote on the social aspects of practice adoption. *Rural Sociol.*, 1958, 23, 97-102.—Studies in this issue and elsewhere on the adoption of recommended practices by farmers are briefly reviewed and commented upon. "It is hoped that the current interest in the social aspects of technological change will lead toward an understanding of the process of change in other areas of rural society. Many of the adjustments required in one society result from the rapid advance of technological change. But present research leaves almost untouched the problems of change in government, intergroup relations and interpersonal relations."—H. K. Moore.

8116. Williams, James H. (Vanderbilt U.) Close friendship relations of housewives residing in an urban community. *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 358-362.—Interview data derived from 411 married women in both a low and a high status area in Columbia, South Carolina indicate: (1) Higher status women have more close friends than lower status women. (2) Housewives who belong to more clubs or organizations have more close friends. (3) Younger and older wives have more close friends than those in the intermediate group. These three relationships appear to be independent. (4) Lower status women met a greater proportion of their close friends in the neighborhood than higher status women. Conversely, higher status housewives first met a greater percentage of their close friends at clubs or organizations, husbands' work, and school, respectively, than lower status housewives.—A. R. Howard.

(See also Abstracts 7463, 7670, 7793, 7839, 7878, 7888, 7932, 7934, 7953, 8254, 8315, 8660, 8941, 8985, 8998, 9000, 9071, 9160, 9194)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

8117. Aschal, Ayodhya P. Relative value of poll-end and open-end questions in search for reasons of a problem. *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1958, 5, 55-60.—30 students were administered both types of questionnaires to determine their usefulness in problem research. Results confirm assumptions of Kretch and Crutchfield that bias in respondent's choices can be expected from fixed lists. It is suggested that education and age may decrease bias provided "vested interests" do not intervene.—H. Angelino.

8118. Bartlett, Claude Jackson. The relationship between self-ratings and peer ratings on a leadership behavior scale. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 867.—Abstract.

8119. Biesheuvel, S. (National Inst. Personnel Research, Box 10319, Johannesburg, South Africa) Methodology in the study of attitudes of Africans. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 169-184.—The use of techniques of directed interview, group discussion, TAT, incomplete sentences, and attitudes inventory are discussed in terms of experience using them in African communities in various stages of transition from tribal to Western culture. Unusual problems of validity and rapport are encountered and "there is difficulty of ensuring that the verbalized attitudes . . . reflect actual beliefs, ideas, and feelings. This is as much a matter of correct choice of method and its skillful manipulation as of the establishment of proper rapport." A new inventory "to measure attitudes towards Western customs, ethical and legal concepts, and administration of justice" is described.—J. C. Franklin.

8120. Copp, James H. (Pennsylvania State U.) Toward generalization in farm practice research. *Rural Sociol.*, 1958, 23, 103-111.—When similar concepts, measures, and statistical techniques are used to explain reasons for adoption of recommended farm practices by a group of cattlemen in Kansas and of dairymen in Wisconsin, the same variables tended to appear. This is in contrast to studies using one geographical group. The importance to the adoption of recommended changes, of economic productivity and personality variables was brought out by multiple correlation analyses.—H. K. Moore.

8121. Gerard, Harold B. Some effects of involvement upon evaluation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 118-120.—"4-person discussion groups were created in a classroom in which 3 members were active participants and 1 member functioned in the peripheral role of recorder. . . . After the discussion, each S was asked to rank order the membership of his group concerning a number of aspects of group process and to guess the rankings made by each of the others in his group. The data revealed that the recorder-discussant difference in accuracy of prediction occurred only under high personal relevance."—A. S. Tamkin.

8122. Getzels, J. W., & Walsh, J. J. (U. Chicago) The method of paired direct and projective questionnaires in the study of attitude structure and socialization. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, 72(1) (Whole No. 454), 30 p.—In an effort to bridge the gap between what an individual produces as an "expressed reaction" and the "personal hypothesis" Getzels and Walsh have developed an instrument, "Paired Direct

and Projective Questionnaire" (PDPQ), which provides opportunity to complete incomplete sentences that refer to the behavior of another person and at another time complete identical sentences but as they relate specifically to him as an individual. This allows for the establishment of an "Index of Differentiation" which "measures the magnitude of the discrepancy between personal hypothesis and the expressed reaction, and in a sense represents the extent of socialization." The results support the view that this is a useful technique for systematically studying this aspect of behavior.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8123. Gold, Raymond L. (Montana State U.) **Roles in sociological field observation.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 217-223.—Extensions of Buford Junker's thinking concerning the 4 theoretically possible roles for sociologists conducting field work are presented. The demands that each role places on an observer as a person and as a sociologist are discussed. "... a field worker selects and plays a role so that he, being who he is, can best study those aspects of society in which he is interested."—*A. R. Hovard.*

8124. Graham, Thomas F. (Massillon State Hosp., Ohio) **Stereotypes of nationalities by student nurses.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 324-326.—The author illustrates an innocuous technique for eliciting stereotypes. Student nurses were asked to select an English, French, Italian, or German nurse to care for a financee and to state the reason for their choice.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8125. Green, T. L. (U. Ceylon) **A comparison of status on two tests of social acceptability.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 493-503.—Results of the administration of a sociometric test and a modified guess who test to secondary school pupils in Ceylon showed substantial correlation (.58 for boys; .52 for girls.) Ss tended to be more severe in their rejections than in their acceptances. Differences between findings of studies using these techniques in Ceylon and in the United States are discussed.—*M. Murphy.*

8126. Guskin, Samuel Louis. **The measurement of social stereotypes.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1460.—Abstract.

8127. Jarrett, R. F., & Sherriffs, A. C. **Forced-choice versus permissive techniques in obtaining responses to attitude questionnaires.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 203-206.—"172 men and 344 women students in a second semester psychology course for non-majors were required to say for each of 110 behavior characteristics whether it most aptly characterized men or women. Approximately half of the Ss were instructed to answer every item and the remainder were in the instructions explicitly permitted to omit an item if . . . there was, in their opinion, 'clearly no difference . . . on the average between men and women.' Analysis of the results reveals that approximately the chance-expected number of items differentiate significantly between the forced-choice and permissive groups for both men and women Ss. We conclude that insofar as group differences are concerned the data does not support the hypothesis that the two methods yield different results."—*C. K. Bishop.*

8128. Jourard, Sidney M. **A study of self-disclosure.** *Scient. Amer.*, 1958, 198(5), 77-82.—In-

vestigations by questionnaire techniques of the extent to which individuals (Negro and white, male and female, married and unmarried) report they reveal themselves (attitudes, tastes, work, money, personality and body characteristics) to others (parents, friends, and spouses). Differences were found by topics, sex, race, and marital status of S, and for the different targets of the information.—*I. S. Wolf.*

8129. Kish, Leslie, & Hess, Irene. (U. Michigan) **On noncoverage of sample dwellings.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, 53, 509-524.—"We present an investigation of the extent of noncoverage that can occur in area sample surveys of dwelling units in the United States, and of some relevant factors associated with noncoverage. We describe changes in field procedures which resulted in drastic improvements in dwelling unit coverage. . . . The potential bias is shown to be a function of the type of estimation used: Large for simple expansions, less for means and usually even less for comparisons of subclass means. The amount of noncoverage is a function of the essential operating conditions used by a specific organization; however, the usefulness of the methods and results—and the nature of the problem—are quite general to surveys."—*C. V. Riche.*

8130. Larson, James Robert. **An analysis of the relationship between accuracy of and stability of self-concept and sociometric status.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1846-1847.—Abstract.

8131. Meltzer, Leo. **Consequences of the joint consideration of individual and aggregate data in correlational social research.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1460-1461.—Abstract.

8132. Nasrat, Mohamed Mohiey Eldin. **Conceptual variable analysis of rural migration in Iowa.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 564-565.—Abstract.

8133. Noble, Clyde E. **Psychology and the logic of similarity.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 23-43.—A methodological analysis of similarity with rational definitions is offered. "Formal similarity was described as a dyadic, many-many relation exhibiting the properties of nontransitivity, symmetry, irreflexivity, and nonconnexity." Similarity is nonmeasurable—it can not be scaled. "This may clarify certain problems in generalization, transfer of training, thinking, and linguistic research." Measuring stimulus and response variables is not measuring similarity since one does not scale relations—they are the by-products of measurement. Suggestions are made "regarding the explanation of empirical judgments of similarity, qualitative and quantitative difference, and identity." 59 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

8134. Oshry, Barry Irving. **An experimental model for the study of conformity to overt group norms.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1837-1838.—Abstract.

8135. Riland, Lane Hesser. **Intensity, involvement and perceptual structure as related to community attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 166.—Abstract.

8136. Roby, Thornton B., & Lanzetta, John T. **Considerations in the analysis of group tasks.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 88-101.—The transition of research in the area of small-group behavior from survey techniques to the more precise laboratory in-

vestigations has resulted in a shift in emphasis to group processes and a relative disinterest in analyzing the tasks which govern behavior. "The major purpose of the present report is to propose a paradigm that may be useful in preliminary attempts to isolate and define important group-task characteristics."—*W. J. Meyer.*

8137. Ronning, Royce Russell. **An analysis of small groups by the use of transpose factor analysis.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2388.—Abstract.

8138. Rush, Carl Harrison, Jr. **Group dimensions of aircrews.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1847-1850.—Abstract.

8139. Stewart, Roger G. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Can psychologists measure driving attitudes?** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 63-73.—Major problems in driving attitude research include: (a) the difficulty in measuring attitudes in relation to behavior, (b) the criterion problem in defining "good" or "safe" driving and categorizing drivers for research studies, (c) development of effective methods for changing driver behavior as well as attitudes. Studies in the area are briefly reviewed, and Stewart suggests 2 possible future trends in driving attitude research. The first is "that future research will become more comprehensive and systematic in relation to the total personality of the driver and the traffic situation with which he interacts while he drives." Secondly, "research in driving attitudes may be expected to turn toward use of indirect and projective techniques, should the usual types of attitude scales fail to produce useful findings." 25 references.—*W. Coleman.*

8140. Verhaegen, P., & Laroche, J. L. (Centre de Psychologie de l'Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo) **Some methodological considerations concerning the study of aptitudes and the elaboration of psychological tests for African natives.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 249-256.—3 approaches to studying intellectual capacity are discussed: inventory of the activities which are valued within original African cultures, genetic study of intellectual development, and, psychometrics. These involve particular advantages and disadvantages in studying children of school age, adults without schooling, and adults with schooling. Overall, "the efficient utilization of psychometrics in Africa is conditioned by the educational and cultural level of the populations to which the tests are to be applied."—*J. C. Franklin.*

(See also Abstracts 7667, 8994, 9003)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

8141. Alt, Herschel. (Jewish Board of Guardians, NYC) **Basic principles of child rearing in the Soviet Union: Firsthand impressions of an American observer.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 223-240.—A 3-week visit to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1956 included interviews with over 60 professional workers from Cabinet ministers to teachers, nurses, and policemen. Impressions are discussed in the areas of the social scene, the child in the family, basic principles of education and child rearing, social determinants of individual and group behavior, applications of psychological principles, dissent and non-conformity. There is a sense of striking difference

between our concept of personality, our respect for individual feeling of privacy in interpersonal relations, our tolerance of difference and our more flexible social structure compared to the Russians. The author arrives at a critical and disapproving estimate of child-rearing values and methods in the Soviet Union, and believes that these methods would produce a personality lacking in spontaneity, creativity, and spiritual aspirations.—*R. E. Perl.*

8142. Asthana, Hari Shanker. (U. Lucknow) **Some aspects of personality structuring in Indian (Hindu) social organization.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 155-163.—"The findings of a Rorschach experiment on a group of 24 students from India are interpreted in terms of childhood experiences, family discipline, and social pressures." The "ambiequal pattern toward introversion . . . is found to be the product of early permissiveness, subsequent rigidity of behavior code, and later status role." The study of "personality-culture phenomena" it is suggested "may be profitably conducted by analyzing the defense system that a culture tends to evolve in its members." 26 references.—*J. C. Franklin.*

8143. Baumgarten, F. **Zur Psychologie der Flüchtlinge.** [The psychology of refugees.] *Mensch Arbeit*, 1958, 10(3), 1-3.—Refugees fall into two categories: those who are unable to detach themselves from their past and to adjust to a new situation, and those who are able to meet the challenge of their new environment with initiative and to make the best of it. Both can be helped with recognition and acceptance of their respective needs.—*E. Schwerin.*

8144. Berger, Peter L. **Sectarianism and religious sociation.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 64, 41-44.—In a study of Protestant parishes in southwestern Germany the author analyzed the sectarian character of the lay leadership. The pietist Gemeinschaften of this region, despite their sectarian character, play a crucial role in church affairs. It is suggested that sectarianism be understood as a type of religious sociation not necessarily leading to the sect as a social structure distinct from the church.—*R. M. Franklin.*

8145. Bernard, Viola W. **School desegregation: Some psychiatric implications.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 149-158.—Since the Supreme Court decision against school segregation May 1954, 377,286 Negro students and 1,952,761 white students have experienced or become eligible for interracial schooling for the first time. Some of the psychological problems entailed for all concerned in the course of this large-scale readjustment are discussed.—*C. T. Bever.*

8146. Blumental, H. E. **Psychological problems of the adolescent immigrant in Israel of today.** Jerusalem, Israel: Ministry of Labour, Department for Vocational Education, 1958, x, 154 p.—"The main purpose of the study was to gain an understanding of the problems that beset the adjustment of immigrant youth in Israel." Their transition from one environment to another produces "a state of psychic and social crisis." The data are arranged in 4 sections: adjustment problems of new immigrants in Israel, the socio-educational aspect, the general educational aspect, vocational problems of immigrant youth. Glossary of Hebrew terms, 18 tables.—*H. Ormian.*

8147. Brown, Daniel G. Sex-role development in a changing culture. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 232-242.—As early as the second year of life youngsters make distinctions between masculine and feminine behavior. Generally the research literature indicates that from kindergarten through the fourth grade boys have a stronger preference for the masculine role than girls have for the feminine role. In fact between 60 and 70% of the girls in the first 4 grades express a preference for the masculine role. The implications of these research findings as they fit into Freudian theory, Adlerian theory, or a social-psychological type theory are discussed. There is a need for more research on sex-role development in such cultures as Japan and Germany where the feminine sex role is changing so rapidly. 35 references.—*W. J. Meyer.*
8148. Brown, Donald R., & Bystry, Denise. (Bryn Mawr Coll.) College environment, personality, and social ideology of three ethnic groups. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 279-288.—"A total of 293 white women college students attending three different types of colleges and coming from Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic backgrounds were tested on a composite authoritarian scale, the California Psychological Inventory, and the Gough Adjective Check List. Comparisons of the schools attended, the ethnic backgrounds, and the years in college were made on two personality instruments with authoritarian scores. The challenge to existing authoritarianism was found to be greatest for minority group members attending the small non-denominational liberal arts college."—*J. C. Franklin.*
8149. Campbell, Ernest Q. (Harvard U.) Some social psychological correlates of direction in attitude change. *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 335-340.—Questionnaire responses of 746 seventh, ninth, and eleventh grade students in one southern city, both prior to and following school desegregation, are examined. Findings include nonsupport for the view that Caucasians who have many classes with Negroes reflect attitudinal changes "in the direction of greater tolerance more frequently than do those who have a small number of classes with Negroes"; "the relationship between parental position and direction of change seems more certain than that of either classmates or good friends to direction of attitude change."—*A. R. Howard.*
8150. Charlton, Huey E. Stability of the Negro family in a southern community. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1809-1810.—Abstract.
8151. Claye, Clifton Maurice. A study of the relationship between self-concepts and attitudes toward the Negro among secondary school pupils in three schools of Arkansas. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 587.—Abstract.
8152. Commission on Race and Housing. Report of the Commission on Race and Housing. Where shall we live? Berkeley, Calif.: Univer. California Press, 1958. ix, 77 p. \$1.50.—The conclusions resulting from a 3-year study of racial discrimination in housing. The following topics are evaluated: house building, finance, real estate, property values, law and government, social and economic consequences, the changing status of minorities, implications for the future, and the recommendations of the commission.—*C. K. Bishop.*
8153. Cooper, Joseph B., & Singer, David N. (San Jose State Coll.) The role of emotion in prejudice. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 241-247.—With "level of emotionality . . . described as the psychogalvanometric reading multiplied by duration" students were tested for "degree of emotionality which accompanied the use of strong negative, strong positive, and middle-area attitudes." Findings indicate that "very strong attitudes . . . seem to be accompanied by relatively great emotional support. Strong negative and positive attitudes do not seem to be equally opposite. Emotion seems to play a supportive role in attitude dynamics. Attitude strength and level of emotional support seem to be positively correlated. The results of this study, therefore, favor the contention that prejudices are 'emotional attitudes.'"—*J. C. Franklin.*
8154. Cumper, G. E. The Jamaican family: Village and estate. *Soc. econ. Stud.*, 1958, 7, 76-108.—A study of family life in 2 contrasting Jamaican areas: Porter's Mountain, a village, and Caymanas, a sugar estate. Statistical data such as the age, sex, composition of families, occupations of family members, etc. are also presented.—*R. M. Frumkin.*
8155. Danziger, K. (U. Natal) Self-interpretations of group differences in values (Natal, South Africa). *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 317-325.—Through the use of autobiographical essays and stated aspirations "it was found that white students were mainly oriented towards private satisfactions while the non-white students showed more evidence of orientation to community goals." In self-interpretation of this finding "non-white students more frequently based themselves on a group-conflict theory while the white students . . . chose explanations that did not involve conflict."—*J. C. Franklin.*
8156. de Wilmars, Ch. Mertens. Vers une étude plus systématique des variables psychologiques de l'acculturation. [Toward a more systematic study of psychological variables in acculturation.] *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958, 8, 1-23.—In accounting for the instability of test results among young African students, it was found necessary to study the impact of acculturation on motivation, perception, and attitudes toward behavior. Education must take into account native ways of thinking and presenting facts so as not to produce a nonadaptive acculturation. The use of prognostic instruments, even so-called "culture-free" tests, is hazardous, if not superfluous. Rather than make value judgments of the conduct of members of another culture, it is wise to try to understand the reason for their behavior and to base work on those reasons. Supplements give correlations among tests. 40 references.—*W. W. Wattenberg.*
8157. Driscoll, Willis Carpenter. A study of judgment of time intervals in mixed-racial groups. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1107.—Abstract.
8158. Earle, Margaret Jane. Rakau children. *Victoria U. Wellington Publ. Psychol.*, 1958, No. 11. 108 p.—Analysis of data obtained from observation, both participant and unobserved, from directed and nondirected interviews of children and of their parents, from testing of children with the Stewart Emotional Response Test and the Children's Apperception Test, and from sociometric study of children's play groups suggests that the roots of the personality char-

acteristics of Maori children in Rakau lie in the early years of childhood and that the middle years from 6 to 13 fit into a continuous pattern from birth to maturity.—S. E. Newman.

8159. Fanshel, David. **A study in Negro adoption.** New York: Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 1957. 108 p. \$2.50.—"This research is a beginning effort to look at the problems faced by those who are attempting to promote the adoption of Negro children. It is based upon an examination of accessible social and personal data as found in case records." The report is organized as follows: (a) the nature of the study population, (b) social background factors in adoption, (c) orientation of applicants to adoption agencies, (d) withdrawal of applications, (e) rejection of adoptive applicants, (f) completed adoptions, (g) summary of findings. 5 appendices include the instruments used in gathering the data.—L. B. Costin.

8160. Fontaine, William T. **The means end relation and its significance for cross-cultural ethical agreement.** *Phil. Sci.*, 1958, 25, 157-162.—"Radical ethical relativism" as presented by Ruth Benedict is rejected in favor of a "modified relativism" based on means-ends relationships. Cross-cultural agreement can be obtained with respect to beliefs concerning means. By virtue of the principle of habituation (combining Allport's "functional autonomy" and Wundt's "law of the heterogeneity of ends") these means may become ends. Thus, cultures holding different ends may agree as to a common means to obtain these ends; in time the means themselves become ends thereby creating grounds for cross-cultural ethical agreement.—M. B. Turner.

8161. Frumkin, Robert M. **The Jewish intellectual and his Jewishness: A social psychological analysis.** *Ethos*, 1958, 3, 7-9.—Presents the thesis that the adequate adjustment to marginality and its accompanying inauthenticity actually decreases an individual's chances for developing intellectual perspective, and decreases his chances for creativity. Reviewing the works of marginal Jewish behavioral scientists, the writer finds that their interests seem to center predominantly in the descriptive analysis of symptomatic social and psychological pathology, an interest suggesting loss, in part, of intellectual perspective. 13 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

8162. Golden, Joseph. **Social control of Negro-white intermarriage.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 267-269.—Among the social controls briefly mentioned are: our culture's segregated social structure; attitudes, beliefs, and myths; laws; impediments erected by institutional functionaries and by families.—A. R. Howard.

8163. Handlin, Oscar. (Harvard U.) **Changing patterns in group life in America and their implications for the American Jewish community.** *J. Jewish communal Serv.*, 1958, 34, 347-353.—Tracing the development of American Jewish communal organization from its beginnings Handlin points out that they were first religious (up to 1880); thereafter this was of lesser importance and while identification continued to be Jewish emphasis on religion per se diminished. Between 1880 and 1910 organized philanthropy became the focus of Jewish interest. Since 1910 more and more attention has been directed to-

ward problems centered on anti-Semitism and the security of the Jewish community both within and without our continental borders. With the decline in organized anti-Semitic movements there has been a subsidence in the feeling of need for such security measures. Currently the author recognizes a "return to religion" but it is a different attitude from that of earlier times in that it is "almost entirely socially oriented." The dangers and complications of this are discussed.—M. A. Scidenfeld.

8164. Hanfmann, Eugenia, & Beir, Helen. (Brandeis U.) **The mental health of a group of Russian displaced persons.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 241-255.—50 Russian displaced persons were interviewed in Germany 4 years after the end of the war and studied by various projective techniques. They were divided into displaced persons proper who were brought to Germany as prisoners or slave laborers, and so-called recent defectors most of whom had escaped from the Russian army of occupation. The main characteristics of the whole Russian group were a great need for intensive interaction with others, a high degree of emotional aliveness, a relative lack of well-stabilized complex defenses which modify dangerous feelings automatically. Authoritarian personality structure and pervasive guilt feelings have been hypothesized as part of the Russian character but were not found to be prominent. Of the 10 conspicuously maladjusted men, all but one were recent defectors.—R. E. Perl.

8165. Hill, Reuben; Styco, J. Mayone, & Back, Kurt W. **The family and population control: A Puerto Rican experiment in social change.** Chapel Hill, N. C.: Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1959. xxvi, 481 p. \$8.00.—The book reports on a study which has encompassed exploration, quantitative verification, and experimental validation of the fertility aspects of population growth in Puerto Rico. 900 childbearing families were interviewed in the survey. Facile explanations for the island's high birth rate, such as the desire for large families, religion, ignorance of contraceptive methods, or unavailability of material, are shown to be inapplicable. The last section of the study discusses the implications of the findings for the larger society and proposes a program through which Puerto Rico can control its population. According to the authors, the key to the understanding of fertility is "seen to lie in the decisions of husbands and wives and the methods by which they recognize and solve their problems." 6 pages references.—V. Sanua.

8166. Hirabayashi, Gordon K., & Ishaq, May. **Social change in Jordan: A quantitative approach in a non-census area.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 64, 36-40.—This is a quantitative study of 100 women in Amman, Jordan. The findings indicate a noticeable change in the status of these women, e.g., greater opportunity for education, greater participation in new occupations and social activities.—R. M. Frumkin.

8167. Howell, Robert J., Evans, Lavon, & Downing, Lester N. (Brigham Young U.) **A comparison of test scores for the 16-17 year age group of Navaho Indians with standardized norms for the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (Arizona and New Mexico).** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 355-

359.—Comparative results are presented with a summary concluding with the statement that "valid comparisons of intellectual ability can be made only within a culture, and not between cultures."—*J. C. Franklin.*

8168. Janowitz, Morris. **Social stratification and mobility in West Germany.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 64, 6-24.—By means of a nationwide sample survey, the social stratification and patterns of social mobility of West Germany were investigated as well as the consequences of social mobility on selected aspects of social and political behavior. These data underlie the continuity of the present social structure with that of the prewar period but also record the extensive upward and downward personal social mobility of individual Germans. West Germany has a social structure similar to that of other industrial countries but as compared with the United States, its unique circumstances has produced distinctive features. The consequences of social mobility in West Germany seem to be at least temporarily contributing to greater social consequences.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

8169. Kennedy, Joseph Calvin. **A study of ethnic stereotypes of Negro college students.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 376.—Abstract.

8170. Kéri, Hedvig. **Ancient games and popular games: Psychological essay.** *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 41-89.—Ancient and popular group-games played in different countries are described and analyzed. There is a connection between the associated instincts of clinging and seeking and the pattern of ancient games. Children relive the experiences of giving up an object, the dangerous situation brought about by breaking away, the unpleasantness of discovery, and the shame of being carried off. In group games, the feeling of interconnectedness is heightened.—*W. A. Larvel.*

8171. Killian, Lewis M., & Haer, John L. **Variables related to attitudes regarding school desegregation among white southerners.** *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 159-164.—A representative sample (536) of the white adult population of Tallahassee, Florida was asked the degree to which they accepted or rejected the Supreme Court's decision of May, 1954. "Acceptors, in contrast to Resisters, tend to exhibit the following characteristics: They are young, have a college or postgraduate education, hold professional or managerial positions, and have lived less than half their lives in the South; they evidence generalized respect for law; they do not ascribe the personal or cultural inferiority of a Negro to inherent, racial characteristics; they are willing to accept equal status contacts with Negroes in a variety of situations . . . ; and they are accurately informed as to the legal sanctions that could be applied by federal judges if their orders were defied."—*H. P. Shelley.*

8172. Klineberg, Otto. (Columbia U.) **Growing up for cooperation or conflict.** *World ment. Hlth.*, 1958, 10, 61-75.—Problems in human relations within and between countries are increasingly being studied with social science techniques. More international contact and cooperation, developing information about inter-group relations, and more frequent reference by policy makers to social science materials all further the objectives of the mental health movement. Another reason for "optimism is the fact that in all recent studies of attitudes towards minority

groups and towards other nations, there seems to be less prejudice among the educated than among older groups and the less well educated."—*J. C. Franklin.*

8173. Leblanc, Maria. (Centre de Psychologie de l'Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo) **Acculturation of attitude and personality among Katangese women.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 257-264.—Results of a sentence completion test administered to Bantus in 2 towns in different stages of acculturation showed that "attitude towards women and the female personality vary according to degree of acculturation," and that "with acculturation, women change their view on the traditional role of women more rapidly than men." The doubtful result obtained from the TAT used indicates that "in the projective field where symbolism specific to each culture plays such an important role, comparisons between black and white attitudes or personalities appear to be untimely at the present stage of research."—*J. C. Franklin.*

8174. Lee, S. G. (U. London) **Social influences in Zulu dreaming.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 265-283.—Extensive and intensive study of Zulu dreams discloses that they are "very limited in content, and stereotyped in terms of central imagery," permitting quantitative comparisons. The "dream content of women was largely circumscribed by prohibitions from the indigenous system of social sanctions of the last century" while "local interpretations of symbols were found to coincide with orthodox psychoanalytic interpretations." 21 references.—*J. C. Franklin.*

8175. Lord, Edith. (U. S. Embassy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) **The impact of education on non-scientific beliefs in Ethiopia.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 339-353.—This study of nonscientific beliefs as related to level of education shows that "education can have, and in some measure is having, an impact on the non-scientific beliefs which motivate attitudes and daily behavior of Ethiopians." Nevertheless, "more than half of the superstitions herein considered have proved impervious to modern educational procedures in Ethiopia."—*J. C. Franklin.*

8176. Mann, Jonn H. **The influence of racial prejudice on sociometric choices and perceptions.** *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 150-158.—78 Negro and white graduate students in a course were assigned randomly to groups of 6 meeting in a leaderless group discussion 4 times a week for 3 weeks. Ss made friendship choices and predicted the choices of the other group members. Among the conclusions: (a) preference for own race as friends; (b) "Whites are more aware of the preferences of members of their own race than Negroes"; (c) "Older Negroes are more aware of the social preferences of whites than older whites are of the preference of older Negroes"; (d) "Older whites prefer whites as friends more than older Negroes prefer Negroes."—*H. P. Shelley.*

8177. Meeland, Tor, & Berkun, Mitchell. **Sociometric effects of race and combat performance.** *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 145-149.—Immediately after combat in Korea 309 infantrymen were formed into 20 groups of 15-18 men having no prior knowledge of one another. The men lived together in groups behind the lines for one week of psychological testing. All responded to a sociometric questionnaire specifying 4 criteria for choosing (and rejecting):

combat with you, leader in combat, share a bunker, and rest and recreation. The findings include: (a) Sociometric preferences show the effects of race and of characteristics associated with quality of combat performance. (b) Persons who were actually ineffective infantry fighters were rejected by effective and ineffective fighters. (c) "Reactions to an outgroup by both ingroup and outgroup are shown to be stronger when in terms of rejection of outgroup than when in terms of preference for ingroup."—H. P. Shelley.

8178. Ombredane, André; Bertelson, Paul, & Beniest-Noirot, Eliane. (U. Brussels) Speed and accuracy of performance of an African native population and of Belgian children on a paper-and-pencil perceptual task. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 327-337.—Comparing scores at the same accuracy levels of performance confirms the hypothesis of a "general slowness on the part of the Africans" which is more "easily explained by a general lack of interest in speed performance than by a slower operation of mental functions."—J. C. Franklin.

8179. Rath, R. (Ravenshaw Coll.) A comparison of attitude scores of some politico-economic issues between two samples of college students in Orissa, India, after an interval of four years. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 361-371.—Attitudes on 16 issues arranged on 5 point scales are covered in the study. Among other results showing changes, it was found that "there has been a shift of opinion in favour of Russia" together with "a corresponding change against the United States of America."—J. C. Franklin.

8180. Rath, R., & Das, J. P. (Ravenshaw Coll.) Study in stereotypes of college freshmen and service holders in Orissa, India, towards themselves and four other foreign nationalities. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 373-385.—No significant differences were found between traits assigned by college freshmen and educated adults. The 5 most frequently ascribed traits were: to Indians—religious, peace loving, hospitable, idealistic, and artistic; to Americans—aspitant, diplomatic, industrious, war mongering, and idealistic; to Russians—aspitant, industrious, dutiful, idealistic, and diplomatic; to the British—diplomatic, aspirant, industrious, dutiful, and smart; and, to the Chinese—hospitable, artistic, dutiful, cultured, and religious.—J. C. Franklin.

8181. Roucek, Joseph S. Age as a prestige factor. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 349-352.—This study compares attitudes toward age and tradition as it appears in different cultures, with special attention to American culture.—M. Muth.

8182. Sherwood, Rae. (National Inst. Personnel Research, Box 10319, Johannesburg, South Africa) The Bantu clerk: A study of role expectations. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 285-316.—The "sources of agreement and disagreement between role expectations held by white supervisors and those held by Bantu clerks" are presented and discussed in relation to job efficiency. Questions of ability and skill aside, "the Bantu clerk needs to be nurturant and kind while avoiding deep emotional involvement with his clients, while his relations with authority figures should be based on clearly defined roles of dominance and sub-

mission and he should be able to accept authority as absolute." 22 references.—J. C. Franklin.

8183. Simons, H. J. (U. Cape Town) Mental disease in Africans: Racial determinism. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 377-388.—A school of anthropological opinion about East Africans has grown up which is repeating some fallacies about race which had been previously shown to be invalid in studies on Europeans and others. The social anthropology is insufficiently documented and the data collected, especially by Carothers, imprecise. Field work with Africans by trained psychiatrists is needed before broad generalizations about the relation of race to incidence of mental disorders are made. 22 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

8184. Smythe, Hugh H. Inter-marriage in West Africa. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 353-357.—This is a report on a growing social problem with suggestions for future research.—M. Muth.

8185. Spilka, B. (U. Denver) Some personality correlates of interiorized and institutionalized religious belief. *Psychol. Newsltr.*, NYU, 1958, 9, 103-107.—"Religious ethnocentric and religious non-ethnocentric groups were constructed and compared on the various personal characteristics measured. The religious-ethnocentric group scored as possessing significantly more manifest anxiety, rigidity, and self-concept instability than the religious non-ethnocentric group." 19 references.—M. S. Mayzner.

8186. Taft, Ronald. (U. Western Australia) Is the tolerant personality type the opposite of the intolerant? *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 397-405.—A "study was made of 100 subjects made up of persons judged to be tolerant, intolerant, or intermediate on a social distance scale. A comparison of the Rosenzweig and Bernreuter test results suggests that the intolerant resembles the tolerant group in most respects by contrast with the intermediate group . . . and that there are at least three different personality patterns associated with the ethnic tolerance-intolerance continuum." 17 references.—J. C. Franklin.

8187. Takala, Martti, & Määttä, Matti. A comparison of Dutch and Finnish subjects on the Four Picture Test. *Rep. Dept. Psychol. Inst. Pedagog.*, Jyväskylä, 1958, No. 19, 73-89.—The starting point of the study was the view that while both Holland and Finland share the same Western cultural pattern, subcultures with characteristics of their own have emerged. The scores of Dutch and Finnish experimental groups were compared on 14 variables of the Four Picture Test of van Lennep. In 10 variables a significant difference of average scores was found in some age groups. The Finnish Ss reacted in a more controlled and less emotional way; they appeared more cautious and inhibited. The Dutch Ss emerged as more personal, emotional, and sensitive. 15 references.—F. Goldsmith.

8188. Tumin, Melvin M. (Princeton U.) Readiness and resistance to desegregation: A social portrait of the hard core. *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 256-263.—Interviews with 300 white, male adults in North Carolina reveal various similarities and differences between the "hard core" (those who indicate willingness to use force if required to prevent desegregation) and persons holding other views. "The most forceful impression is that of a significant difference

... on the basic equipment for improving life chances in this society: education, income, and occupation. In these regards, they ['hard core'] seem to be at the bottom of the southern heap."—*A. R. Howard*.

8189. Williams, Thomas Rhys. (Sacramento State Coll.) **The structure of the socialization process in Papago Indian society.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 251-256.—The major structural features of the socialization process in Papago society are the patterns of reward and punishment, social deference, joint sharing of family work, supernatural sanctions as controls of disruptive and physically dangerous behavior, similarity of expected social behavior for adults and children, treatment of the child as a person. These features are briefly discussed.—*A. R. Howard*.

8190. Woods, Frances Jerome. **Cultural conditioning in mental health.** *Soc. Casewk.*, 1958, 39, 327-333.—This analysis on the relationship between culture and mental illness concentrates on a review of sociological literature dealing with the Negro and the Latin American. Among the tentative conclusions which a search of this literature offers are: emotional disorders and mental illness are affected by cultural conditions; in helping the client who belongs to a different ethnic group, an awareness of the cultural implications of communication is important; religious and family values tend to play important roles in mental illness.—*L. B. Costin*.

8191. Yap, P. M. (Hong Kong U.) **Suicide in Hong Kong.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 266-301.—Trends in time, sex, age, and certain sociological variables are reviewed. Social and economic disturbance in China so close by seem to affect motivation. Psychological factors arising from the subordinate status of women are considered relevant to higher rates for females, suicidal attempts in the young, and to a rising rate among the elderly. Dis-solution and modernization of a traditionally patriarchal culture are related to changes in rate. 49 references.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

8192. Zaidi, S. M., & Ahmed, Mesbahuddin. (U. Dacca) **National stereotypes of university students in East Pakistan.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 387-395.—97 Pakistani Muslim university students—using the adjective checklist approach—"characterized nine nationality groups both singly and in comparison with each other. Stereotypes about Americans, British, and Russians are compared with those of a study conducted in Lahore (West Pakistan)."—*J. C. Franklin*.

(See also Abstracts 7592, 7640, 7899, 7907, 8000, 8236, 8403, 8994)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

8193. Beers, Howard W. (U. Kentucky) **Social components of community development.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1958, 23, 13-24.—Suggestions from a Pakistani study group for adapting procedures and ideas from the United States to Pakistan are listed and discussed. These include demonstrating the dignity of labor by work with one's own hands, use of the Mosques for educational purposes, volunteer leadership, use of village businessmen for developmental work, planning the family, kitchen improvement, division of land through inheritance, health education,

and farm supply cooperative. The factors limiting use of these suggestions include the social components of end, norm, status-role, power, rank, sanction, facility, and territoriality.—*H. K. Moore*.

8194. Bender, Irving E. **Changes in religious interest: A retest after 15 years.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 41-46.—84 men who had been tested with the Allport-Vernon Study of Values in 1939-40 at Dartmouth College were retested in 1955-56. A significant increase in the religious value scores was found after the 15-year interval. Item analysis showed that the theological items increased more than the philosophical ones.—*A. S. Tamkin*.

8195. Bendix, Reinhard, & Howton, Frank W. **Social mobility and the American business elite. Part II.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 9, 1-14.—The American business elite is disproportionately derived from Protestant, Anglo-Saxon, native-born, well-to-do families. However, trends point continuously to the increasing, if continuously small proportion of business leaders who come from well-to-do families outside the privileged minority. Persons who come from well-to-do families but suffer social discrimination can overcome these obstacles more readily than can persons who come from lower-class families, even if these are Protestant, Anglo-Saxon, and native born. Thus, it appears legitimate to conclude that upward mobility into the top echelons of the business elite typically involves a successful fight against social discrimination rather than a rags to riches story.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

8196. Blood, Robert O., Jr., & Hamblin, Robert L. (U. Michigan) **The effect of the wife's employment on the family power structure.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 347-352.—Employment results in a more equalitarian ideology for the wife, but her greater control over economic resources is not used as a source of bargaining power with her spouse. "Important decisions [are made] on a give and take basis." Division of labor in the home is arranged "on the basis of the relative availability of the two partners to perform the necessary household tasks."—*A. R. Howard*.

8197. Cadbury, Paul S., MacGregor, Murdoch, & Wright, Catherine. **Problem families.** *Eugen. Rev.*, 1958, 50, 31-39.—3 contributions to a symposium discuss problem families, their characteristics and retraining services, as offered by medical and social workers in England. Low intelligence, instability, and early reproductivity insure a constant supply of cases which are treated as family units wherever possible. In a follow-up study of defective parents, the children of defective fathers are found to be less likely to come into care than the children of defective mothers, whereas the children of single female defectives almost consistently need care and foster homes.—*G. C. Schwesinger*.

8198. Connor, Ruth; Greene, Helen Finch, & Walters, James. (Florida State U.) **Agreement of family member conceptions of "good" parent and child roles.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 353-358.—"The study reported herein provides empirical support for what has been observed in clinical experience, namely: (a) that members of the same family have different conceptions of what constitutes 'good mother,' 'good father,' and 'good child' roles, (b) that

greater agreement exists between the conceptions of husbands and wives than between fathers and their children, and (c) that greater agreement exists between the conceptions of mothers and their children than between fathers and their children."—*A. R. Howard.*

8199. **El Senoussi, Ahmed E., Comrey, Andrew L., Coleman, D. Richard, & Druckman, Jacob S.** Factors in marital discord. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 193-222.—A 216-item questionnaire based upon clinical complaints of marital discord and of related premarital experiences and attitudes was administered to 50 Ss, of whom 40 were psychiatric patients of one of the authors and 10 were nonpatient volunteers. Agreement on questionnaire items by Ss with high loadings on a factor provided the principal basis for factor interpretation of items indicating attitudes and impressions that might interfere with or prevent marital accord. The factors obtained were named Low Self-opinion, Adolescence Hangover, Early Conditioning Against Marriage, Cumulative Ego-Strain, Homosexual Tendency or Male Passivity, Sex Dissatisfaction and Projection, Revolt Against Femininity, and Flight Into Rejection.—*R. W. Husband.*

8200. **Empey, Lamar T.** (Brigham Young U.) **Role expectations of young women regarding marriage and a career.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 152-155.—The article aims to find out how educated women feel about their traditional role of homemaker and their desire to become career women. Findings tended to support the hypothesis that the occupational attitudes and aspirations of young women still tend to favor traditional female roles and jobs traditionally held by women; still there seems to be a growing tendency for young women to view their roles as a dual one.—*M. M. Gillet.*

8201. **Galdston, Iago.** **The American family in crisis.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 229-236.—The changes in the basic psychic complexion of the American family toward what he has termed the "Matrichoid" family which, though not a true matriarchy, is "resembling but essentially different from matriarchy" are discussed. This he considers an unhealthy status, an outgrowth of the industrial revolution which has weakened and "disrupted the obligatory, symbiotic co-existence pattern of men and women and has rendered it merely facultative and optative." While the effect of this upon the child has been deleterious, Gladston is quick to point out that we cannot go back to what existed in the past but must seek new and effective ways to meet this crisis in the American family.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8202. **Gross, Leonard.** **God and Freud.** New York: David McKay, 1959. vii, 215 p. \$3.95.—A popular journalistic account is given of the extent and nature of contemporary psychiatric, psychoanalytic, and psychological influences on the various religious groups in the United States—Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish. There are brief sketches of individuals prominently involved—practitioners, clergy, and theologians—and their viewpoints; descriptions of programs of religious education, of the counseling activities and attitudes of clergy, and of psychological assessment and screening of ministerial candidates. Most attention is devoted to changes in traditional beliefs and attitudes. "Most striking . . . is the re-

examination of ethics being undertaken by a progressive element in United States Protestantism, the group most deeply affected by the age of psychology. . . . Behavior that some clergymen have historically dealt with as 'sin' they now treat as 'symptoms.' . . . More than anything else ever had, the psychiatric method dramatized the religious idea of acceptance."—*A. E. Weissman.*

8203. **Halsey, A. H.** **Genetics, social structure and intelligence.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 9, 15-28.—After construction of a genetic model of intelligence and relating this model to simple models of different types of social structures, the author is led to doubt the hypothesis of innate class differences in intelligence. It seems that observed differences between social classes in measured intelligence are more likely to be explained by environmental rather than genetic factors. The research problem is one of discovering the environmental components of social class which are relevant for intellectual development.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

8204. **Heer, David M.** (Bureau of the Census) **Dominance and the working wife.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 341-347.—Data from oral interviews with a sample of Irish Roman-Catholic families having at least one child of elementary school age indicate that both in the working and in the middle class "the working wife exerts more influence in family decision-making than the nonworking wife . . . whether they are employed or not, wives in working-class families have more say in family decision-making than wives in middle-class families . . . this correlation between the wife's work status and influence in family decision-making [cannot be] accounted for by an association between the wife's work status and a husband-wife difference in the personality trait of dominance in nonmarital roles . . . [there is] a statistically significant positive association between the number of children in the family and the influence of the husband in decision-making."—*A. R. Howard.*

8205. **Hess, Robert D., & Handel, Gerald.** **Family worlds: A psychosocial approach to family life.** Chicago, Ill.: Univer. Chicago Press, 1959. xii, 306 p. \$5.00.—"This volume attempts, by interpretive analysis of family psychological and psychosocial materials, to examine the complexities of family emotional organization and to indicate concepts that we believe may be useful for research on the internal processes of nonpathological family interaction and emotional structure." Two-thirds of the book is devoted to an extensive interpretive description of 5 "normal" families. 5 essential processes are described: the pattern of separateness and connectedness, satisfactory congruence of images, evolving modes of interaction into family themes, establishing the boundaries of the family's world of experience, dealing with the significant biosocial issues of family life. An appendix briefly describes the methodology employed.—*H. P. Shelley.*

8206. **Hill, Reuben.** **Generic features of families under stress.** *Soc. Casewk.*, 1958, 39, 139-150.—This paper summarizes the chief issues and findings in "family crisis research" as viewed by family sociologists. 5 areas are covered: (a) the conceptual framework used by family sociologists in their study of crises; (b) a catalogue of the stressful events that

have been studied, as well as those that remain unstudied; (c) findings which indicate kinds of families which thrive and those that wilt under stress; (d) generic phases and methods of adjustment to stress; (e) assessment of short-run and long-run effects of stress on families. The article concludes with a discussion of the implications of the preceding data for agency policies and practice.—*L. B. Costin.*

8207. Hobart, Charles W. (U. Redlands) **Disillusionment in marriage, and romanticism.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 156-162.—After a brief historical review of the topic in the literature which gives evidence of shattered romantic dreams and expectations, the author reports data from a 75% non-random sampling of students and their off-campus dates. Tables, statistics, and scores covering various phases of the experiences of both men and women are presented. This paper is "an exploratory study of postmarital disillusionment and its relationship to romanticism. . . . Postmarital disillusionment . . . appears to be especially characteristic of areas of personal freedom, marital roles, having children, in-law relationships, values on neatness . . . on savings and money, and attitudes towards divorce."—*M. M. Gillet.*

8208. Jacobi, John E., & Walters, S. George. (Lehigh U.) **Social status and consumer choice.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 209-214.—"Dresses are used by most women as a symbol of certain socio-economic groups, but the degree of awareness and concern with dresses as a symbol and the 'dress functions' stressed varies within each group. Such extreme variation in the degree of symbol acceptance and in the dress functions stressed has been observed in our small sample [$N = 15$] that we feel there is reason to re-examine thoroughly the social class concept as it applies to fashion."—*A. R. Howard.*

8209. Jahoda, Gustav. (U. Glasgow) **Immanent justice among West African children.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 241-248.—Interpretations of stories by Ghana school children show that in this group while "the existence of beliefs falling broadly under Piaget's heading of 'immanent justice' is established, their incidence cannot be quantitatively assessed . . . without further conceptual clarification." The author holds that "Piaget's views about immanent justice in so-called 'primitive' societies rest on doubtful assumptions" and "their alleged confirmation by Havighurst and Neugarten" is considered "questionable."—*J. C. Franklin.*

8210. Kluckhohn, Florence Rockwood. **Variations in the basic values of family systems.** *Soc. Casewk.*, 1958, 39, 63-72.—The problems of diagnosing and treating disturbances in family relations are discussed in light of the variations in basic values which are found both between cultures and within cultures. Among the value orientations discussed are: human nature, man nature, time, activity, man's relation to other men.—*L. B. Costin.*

8211. Knapen, M. Th. (U. Lovanium) **Some results of an enquiry into the influence of child-training practices on the development of personality in a Baongo society (Belgian Congo).** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 47, 223-229.—Development of personality up to 5 years of age "proceeds along dif-

ferent lines when compared . . . with Western culture" in that in this African group the search is for social rather than individual values, participation is in "real-life tasks" rather than "educational" situations, appeal is to social duty rather than personal aspiration level, belief is in "normal growth" rather than in the wish to "grow-up," and encouragement is to follow the "usual" rather than the "unique or exceptional."—*J. C. Franklin.*

8212. Melnik, Constantin, & Leites, Nathan. **The house without windows: France selects a president.** Evanston, Ill.: Row, Peterson, 1958. 358 p. \$6.25.—The election in December, 1953, of the second president of the Fourth French Republic is recounted in an hour-by-hour report. Parliament dug in for a solid week of 13 ballots to select Rene Coty. A guide to the "Rules of the Game" is appended to help the reader form an over-all view of the various trends of action, thought, and feeling which are characteristic of the French Parliament. There is also an alphabetical table of names and subjects and an index. This volume is one of a series describing research on French politics sponsored by the Rand Corp.—*R. E. Perl.*

8213. Mills, C. Wright. **The structure of power in American society.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 9, 29-41.—"If we accept the Greek definition of the idiot as an altogether private man, then we must conclude that many American citizens are now idiots." The prevalence of mass indifference is a major political fact about modern Western societies. Today a few men have access to the means by which in a few days continents can be turned into thermonuclear wastelands. In America the leading men of the high military, corporation executives, and the political directorate constitute the power elite. The middle levels are feckless, and the lowest levels are emerging into a mass society. At the top of American society there is an elite whose power exceeds that of any small group of men in world history. Since there is no manifestation of public will, democratic leadership (authority) has been and is giving way to leadership based on manipulation and coercion.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

8214. Monahan, Thomas P. (Municipal Court, Philadelphia) **The changing nature and instability of remarriages.** *Eugen. Quart.*, 1958, 5, 73-85.—Data from Iowa show the incidence of divorce among remarrying classes. The widowed who remarry do as well as the singles who first marry, while with the divorced, the marriage bond appears successively weakened with each prior divorce. Other studies need to be made on this highly complex problem.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

8215. Napier, Maureen M. **On mothers being unable to control their preschool children.** *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1958, 28, 151-156.—The mothers who reported inability to cope with their children had "stormy relationships with their parents, and a poor opinion of their own abilities as mothers and of themselves as women. They generally made poor marriages, usually with weak men, or men whose drinking or aggressive behavior they mistook for mature strength."—*G. Elias.*

8216. Rainer, Jerome, & Rainer, Julia. **Sexual pleasure in marriage.** New York: Julian Messner,

1959. 251 p. \$4.95.—More than a marriage manual, this how-to-do-it volume considers the psychosexual impact of changing social mores, "conditions in a swiftly moving society that have altered, for better or for worse, the capacity for sexual pleasure." A 50-page encyclopedia of sex guidance and information is appended.—H. P. David.

8217. Samenfink, J. Anthony. (South Dakota State Coll.) **A study of some aspects of marital behavior as related to religious control.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 163-169.—"The present study grows from the writer's observation of certain discrepancies between the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church and the behavior of some individuals who consider themselves to be 'good Roman Catholics.' . . . the values and behavior patterns which appear actually to be subscribed to and followed are those of the prevailing secular culture in the United States." This conclusion was borne out by work with young married couples in a counseling situation in Southwestern Louisiana. Among this group the consensus was that at least 50% of all young Roman Catholic couples used some means of contraception (other than the rhythm method) during the early years of marriage, and another source reports that probably 50% continue to use contraceptives throughout marriage. Statistical tables and descriptions of the investigation indicate a real departure from church-sanctioned patterns of behavior also in marital relations and the tenets regarding divorce.—M. M. Gillet.

8218. Schapiro, Michael. **A study of adoption practice.** Vol. III. **Adoption of children with special needs.** New York: Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 1957. 55 p. \$1.35.—This report (see 31: 6215) considers adoption problems presented by children falling into such categories as: older or school age, known pathology in the background, minority group and mixed racial membership, etc. Content is presented in 5 chapters: "Major Aspects of the Problems," "Facts About the Children," "Natural Parents," "Adoptive Parents," "Conclusion." 32 references.—L. B. Costin.

8219. Sherman, Sanford N., Beatman, Frances L., & Ackerman, Nathan W. **Concepts of family striving and family distress: The contribution of M. Robert Gomberg.** *Soc. Casewk.*, 1958, 39, 383-391.—As a tribute to the work of the late Robert Gomberg, this paper presents a summary of his views on family process, family stability and instability, and therapeutic intervention. Included is the substance of an address which he had completed shortly before his death.—L. B. Costin.

8220. Silber, Earle; Perry, Stewart E., & Bloch, Donald A. **Patterns of parent-child interaction in a disaster.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 159-167.—Interviews with each of 91 parents following the tornado disaster at Vicksburg, Mississippi in 1953 revealed that a child's response to an acute stress situation may be determined by forces within the family social system in addition to intrapsychic forces. Reported are primarily: the reaction of the parent to the child at the time of impact, communication between parent and child about the disaster, the parent's response to the child's behavior after the disaster. The parent's role in the child's integration of the experience is considered.—C. T. Bever.

8221. Smith, T. Lynn. (U. Florida) **The rural community with special reference to Latin America.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1958, 23, 52-67.—Latin American communities, as compared with United States communities, are much more likely to be of the village community type and to have a legal basis, to be in the neighborhood stage of rural social organization, to have fewer dismembering forces, and to be less trade centers, and more ceremonial centers. Current tendencies in the United States are away from the small rural community.—H. K. Moore.

8222. Snyder, Eloise C. (Southern Illinois U.) **The Supreme Court as a small group.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 232-238.—The court is found to contain 3 cliques representing, respectively, liberal, conservative, and middle points of view. The latter clique, termed "pivotal," aligns variously with one of the other groups to determine the victor. Clique membership derives from ideological rather than political considerations.—A. R. Howard.

8223. Steinmann, Anne G. **The concept of the feminine role in the American family: A study of the concept of the feminine role of 51 middle-class American families.** Vols. I & II. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 899-900.—Abstract.

8224. Tägert, Ilse. **Psychologische Gutachten im Ehescheidungsprozess.** [Psychological evaluations in divorce-processes.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, 9, 155-169.—The demand for psychological evaluation in divorce cases on the part of German courts is still rare. Techniques and methods used in evaluation are discussed and case histories given for illustration.—W. J. Koppitz.

8225. Tashman, Harry F. **The marriage bed: An analyst's casebook.** New York: Univer. Publishers, 1959. 303 p. \$4.95.—Fifteen case histories illustrate different marital conflict situations. Some of the topics presented and discussed within a psychoanalytic framework are mixed marriages, nymphomania, latent homosexuality, and impotence. In most of the cases the males did not fulfill their masculine roles, and, as a result, the females were forced to assume unnatural masculine roles. The author draws an analogy between the marriage bed and a garden bed: each needs care, attention and devotion; ill feelings (weeds) must be dealt with; love has to be given (seeds must be sown) if love (a flower) is to be received in return.—H. D. Arbitman.

8226. von Fieandt, Kai. **Psychological effects of urban and rural domiciles.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 81-91.—3 groups of 100 men each, age 19-25, of urban, rural, and rural-to-urban residence were compared. Somatic types were determined according to Sheldon's system. The rural-to-urban group indicated more signs of maladjustment than the urban group; the rural group took an intermediate position. In tempo this group was slowest, the urban group fastest. Cortical inhibitions were slightest in the rural group. In intelligence the urban group was ahead. Among those with only elementary education the 3 groups showed little difference. The Wechsler-Bellevue scale is much more sensitive to differences in school education than to differences in geographical environment and "living-space" characteristics.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

8227. Willmott, Peter. **Kinship and social legislation.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 9, 126-142.—There is a stereotype among sociologists which still is not dead in spite of research to the contrary. That stereotype is that the family is in modern industrial societies an isolated, rootless association confined to parents and dependent children. The purpose of this paper was to see how far that stereotype is upheld in social legislation, namely, legislation relative to the functioning of national insurance, war pensions, legal aid, income tax, and intestacy with reference to kinship in families in Britain. The author concludes, contrary to sociological and popular opinion, that kinship relationships outside the immediate family play a significant role in social legislation and that the state recognizes, and encourages, financial responsibilities undertaken for relatives and even surrogate relatives. However, there is much inconsistency and confusion in the definitions of kinship eligibility for social and fiscal benefits meted out by various civic agencies. To straighten out this problem the author suggests continued research on kinship and family relationships in Britain.—R. M. Frumkin.

(See also Abstracts 7225, 7937, 8008, 8009, 8049, 8144, 8159, 8165, 8166, 8168, 8256, 8257, 8260, 8262, 8634, 8640, 9060)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

8228. Carnap, Rudolf. **Introduction to symbolic logic and its applications.** New York: Dover, 1958. xiv, 241 p. \$1.85.—In this paperback revised translation from the German concepts and rules of logical and symbolic languages and extended metalanguages are considered in detail. Symbolic logic is applied to clarify and axiomatize complex languages in mathematics, physics, and biology. Problems, examples, and exercises are included. There is also a bibliography and a general guide to the literature. Subject and name indexes are presented together with a list of symbols of the symbolic language and of the metalanguage.—L. L'Abate.

8229. Carroll, John B. (Harvard U.) **Communication theory, linguistics, and psycholinguistics.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 79-88.—"Communication is a word that crops up with increasing frequency in educational literature, almost as if it were a magic key to wisdom." This review is presented in 3 sections: communication theory that, as the more comprehensive discipline, received consideration before; linguistics; and psycholinguistics. The term "psycholinguistics" has come to be used as an acceptable substitute for the phrase "psychology of language." 59-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

8230. Crawford, C. DeLisle. **Critical thinking and personal values in a listening situation: An exploratory investigation into the relationships of three theoretical variables in human communication, as indicated by the relation between measurements on the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values and the Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal, and similar measurements of responses to a recorded radio news commentary.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1845.—Abstract.

8231. Fairbanks, G. **Test of phonemic differentiation: The Rhyme Test.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 596-600.—"Materials are presented for a

test of word identification in which the cues for response are confined to the initial consonants and consonant-vowel transitions. Some preliminary results are discussed."—I. Pollack.

8232. Feldman, Sander S. **Mannerisms of speech and gestures in everyday life.** New York: International Universities Press, 1959. xi, 301. \$5.00.—"Analysis of certain characteristic habits often reveals deepest motives of the normal and neurotic personality"; such analysis is an integral part of the therapeutic process. From this view point the author has systematically investigated the mannerisms of speech, gestures, and other nonverbal expressions observable in everyday life, using as Ss both his patients and nonpatient persons. 121 specific quotes and situations, e.g., "By the way," "Er-er-er," insincere accusations, and false scoldings, and 47 nonverbal expressions, e.g., grimaces, giggling, shaking hands, and expressive movements of the head, are given meaning through psychoanalytic analysis. 189-item bibliography.—R. Schaefer.

8233. George, Alexander L. **Propaganda analysis: A study of inferences made from Nazi propaganda in World War II.** Evanston, Ill.: Row, Peterson, 1959. xxii, 287 p. \$6.00.—This work was prepared as a Rand Corporation research study. The author provides a comprehensive treatment of the procedures used by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and the Federal Communications Commission in World War II to determine the choice of political and propaganda actions and to interpret the propagandist's intended meanings. The inferences drawn, the reasoning behind the inferences, and the validity of the inferences are analyzed. The author covers such topics as propaganda analysis and the study of communication, methodology, and applications of propaganda analysis and inference validation. 49-item bibliography.—J. Suter.

8234. Hackl, K. **Die deutsche Rechtschreibung.** [German spelling.] *Mensch Arbeit*, 1958, 10, 17-27.—A detailed critical discussion of proposed changes in spelling in the German language is presented.—E. Schwerin.

8235. Harbold, George J. **Pitch ratings of voiced and whispered vowels.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 600-601.—Listener judgments of voiced and whispered vowels were investigated in an effort to compare relative pitch of voiced and whispered speech. The results indicate that tonality may not be the sole determinant of listeners' pitch judgments.—I. Pollack.

8236. Kao, Yung-huo Liu. **A comparison of semantic structure in Chinese and English.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1437-1438.—Abstract.

8237. Klemmer, E. T., & Loftus, J. P. **Numerals, nonsense forms, and information.** *USAF ARDC Cambridge Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-2. iii, 22 p.—"The arabic numerals were reported only slightly better than nonsense figures. . . . Continuous patterns were seen better than broken patterns. Patterns containing a closed loop of line segments were seen better than unsymmetrical patterns. . . . the average S transmitted [an estimated] 9.6 bits when the complete response was required, but perceived [an estimated] 17.0 bits."—R. Glaser.

8238. Lewis, Thomas R. (Florida State U.) **Listening.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 89-95.—This article is limited to those studies clearly indicating an inquiry into the nature of the listening process and the application of technics in listening instruction. The studies in appreciative listening to nonlanguage sounds are excluded. Although significant studies are produced, some aspects of the area are practically untapped and offer a wide range of research possibilities. 41-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.
8239. Mickel, Joseph. **Human communication and general semantics.** New York: New Voices Publishing Co., 1958. 102 p.—11 chapters on various aspects of general semantics including such topics as: maturity, group dynamics, semantic maps, systematized beliefs, Aristotle's system, abstracting, religion, scientific method, psychosexual development. 200-item bibliography. 33 references.—F. Elliott.
8240. Miller, George A. **Speech and communication.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 397-398.—The author organized the unsolved problems in the area of speech and communication about the development of an idealized speech typewriter.—I. Pollack.
8241. Miller, Robert E. **An analysis of certain psychogrammatical categories in expository verbal situations.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2136-2137.—Abstract.
8242. Morin, Edgar. **Der Mensch und das Kino; Eine anthropologische Untersuchung.** [Man and the cinema: An anthropological investigation.] Stuttgart, Germany: Ernst Klett Verlag, 1958. 247 p. DM 14.50.—The function of the cinema in modern society and the psychological reactions in experiencing a film are studied with the methods of genetic anthropology. The cinema reveals the atavistic tendencies towards magic and primitive attitudes of modern man. Product of a technological era, this seventh art presents the archaic, partially imaginary reality found in dreams and myths. Translated from: *Le cinéma ou l'homme imaginaire*; les éditions des Minuit, Paris 1956, by Kurt Leonhard. The bibliography of the French edition is reduced, but supplemented by additional German references. 3-page bibliography.—C. T. Bever.
8243. Peterson, Gordon E., & Paper, Herbert H. (U. Michigan) **The current status of language automation.** *Behav. Sci.*, 1958, 3, 262-268.—A brief review of the work in machine translation of languages, with the conclusion that much more research needs to be done and that it does not appear that human beings will ever be relieved of the necessity of learning languages.—J. Arbit.
8244. Pollack, Irwin; Decker, Louis R., & Rubenstein, Herbert. **Intelligibility of selected message-sets.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 643.—"Four message-sets were constructed on the basis of phonemic confusion patterns with the aim of modifying the role of frequency-of-occurrence in the determination of speech intelligibility in noise. Deliberate selection of words may reinforce, nullify, or negate word-frequency effects for known message-sets."—I. Pollack.
8245. Reiss, Samuel. **Language and psychology.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1959. 299 p. \$3.75.—It is the intention of the author to bring out the essential sameness of the psychological activity by which the native vocabulary of any language comes into existence. The problem of the origin of the human language is to be regarded as a psychological one. The words of any language have a natural origin: they are simple, spontaneously uttered, striking word-noises, psychologically integrated with the meaning they are intended to convey. Connected by the dynamism of idea association, words are "phoneto-semantic variants" of the original word. By way of the imaginative association the same action is singled out as the essential descriptive feature. The "word-to-meaning linkage" is an emotive or feeling quality possessed in common by any of the different actions or objects that the word may denote. The "sound-to-meaning linkage" is psychological and for the most part unconscious in character. Meaning is not something that is detached and impersonal; the fixation of any particular meaning is a product of convention. The author illustrates his theory by 46 English and 15 Japanese word lists. Linguistics thus can be seen as a branch of psychological study, and the essence of thought is the perception of relationships between ideas. The author contrasts his theory with the prevailing positivist philosophy of our time and especially with the so-called information theory.—M. Haas.
8246. Ricks, James H., Jr. **Age and vocabulary test performance: A qualitative analysis of the responses of adults.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 182.—Abstract.
8247. Ruesch, Jurgen. **Disturbed communication: The clinical assessment of normal and pathological communicative behavior.** New York: Norton, 1957. viii, 337 p. \$6.00.—Disturbances of communication are viewed either as quantitative alterations of ordinary functioning or as forms of exchange which do not fit the social situation. The volume contains a large comprehensive section on clinical observation of communicative behavior. However, the book is problem oriented rather than patient oriented since, in the author's words "an individual deals not with the total personality of the other person but with certain salient features in self and in alter which are relevant to that situation at that instant." 266 references.—J. Suter.
8248. Sargent, Leslie William. **Some projective measurements of the effect of television on the value structure of the elementary school child.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1128.—Abstract.
8249. Sumby, William H., Chambliss, Davis, & Pollack, Irwin. **Information transmission with elementary auditory displays.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 425-429.—"A procedure for transmitting the letters of the alphabet by tone-coded signals was examined in quiet and against a noise background. The procedure employed successive selections, each from among a small number of alternatives, in order to transmit a target vocabulary of 25 letters. Reception of tone-coded signals in noise was nearly equivalent to that in the quiet, when the tonal signals were about 3 db above masked threshold."—I. Pollack.
8250. Taube, Mortimer, & Wooster, Harold. (Eds.) **Information storage and retrieval: Theory, systems, and devices.** New York: Columbia University Press, 1958. xi, 228 p. \$6.00.—This account of a symposium, sponsored by the Air Force Office of

Scientific Research, deals with theory, systems, and devices. The introduction contains definitions of terms. Part I consists of 6 working papers, written by the first author. Part II reports, for a session on each of 7 topics, the statements by one person and the general discussion by the participants. These latter topics are: "The Relation of Storage to Retrieval"; "The Relation of Physical to Symbolic Systems"; "The Logic of Retrieval Devices"; "Digital Coding for Information Retrieval"; "The Grouping and Arrangement of Terms, Items, and Their Codes"; "The Environment and the Requirements of a System"; and "Indexing, Language, and Meaning."—*B. T. Jensen*.

8251. Wertheimer, Michael. (U. Colorado) **The relation between the sound of a word and its meaning.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 71, 412-415.—2 predictions were made and confirmed, the second tentatively only: that "fitting" words, those whose sound seems appropriate to their meaning, compared with "non-fitting" words, would: (a) "... have clearer 'emergent qualities' ... as measured by extremeness of ratings of the words on the scales of Osgood's semantic differential." (b) "... take longer ... to 'lose their meaning' when attention is continuously fixed on them."—*R. H. Waters*.

8252. Yadoff, Bernard. **An attempt to change word meaning and a personality test score through semantic generalization.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2161.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 7311, 7428, 7472, 7566, 7637, 7901, 8024, 8085, 8276, 8338, 8575, 8680, 8958, 8959, 8963, 8969, 9142)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE & COUNSELING

8253. Anderson, Robert P. (Texas Technological Coll.) **The rehabilitation counselor as a counselor.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1958, 24, 4-5, 18.—The question raised within this article is, "Can the rehabilitation counselor do counseling?" The answer appears to be dependent upon such factors as the nature of the agency for which he is working, the amount of time available for counseling, his own orientation and training. Factually, it appears necessary for the rehabilitation counselor to "recognize and accept the reality that he cannot do counseling of the sort defined by leaders in the field." When, however, the rehabilitation counselor accepts the limitations in his specific role, he can render much in the way of help especially in the application of his skills in evaluating the relative degree of psychological health or illness in his client and referring him when necessary to a suitable treatment source. The creation of a suitable "therapeutic climate" helps to create a rapport which in itself may prove beneficial to the client even though client-counselor relationships are of necessity short-lived.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

8254. Biddle, Bruce Jesse. **An application of social expectation theory to the initial interview.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 186.—Abstract.

8255. Brower, Daniel, & Abt, Lawrence E. (Eds.) **Progress in clinical psychology. Vol. III.** New York: Grune & Stratton, 1958. vi, 249 p. \$7.75.

—This is the third volume in a series (see 30: 7139) and, like its predecessors, attempts a "Systematic and critical look at the contemporary scene in clinical psychology, particularly during the past two years." Part I is introductory and concerned with "Movements of Thought in Clinical Psychology" (L. E. Abt) and "The Development of Clinical Psychology as an Independent Profession" (E. K. Schwartz). Part II provides an extensive symposium on "The Psychodiagnostic Test Battery" (D. Brower, A. C. Carr, A. J. Bachrach, M. L. Hutt, F. Brown, Z. A. Piotrowski, M. S. Gurvitz). Part III discusses "Changing Conceptions in Psychotherapy" (J. M. Butler, H. Joseph, B. F. Riess, B. Wolstein, A. L. Kadis, A. G. Woltmann, L. Diller, L. I. Kaplan, E. L. Phillips). Part IV is concerned with trends abroad and provides a summary of "Clinical Psychology in Other Lands" (H. P. David).—*C. M. Franks*.

8256. Crist, John R. (Denison U.) **Marriage counseling involving a passive husband and an aggressive wife.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 121-127.—A detailed description of "how one professional marriage counselor was of assistance to a couple in achieving more adequate marital relationships."—*M. M. Gillet*.

8257. Deutsch, Martin. (Scientific Motivation and Scientific Attitudes Consultants, NYC) **A research approach to family diagnosis and treatment.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 140-145.—"The present paper is an attempt to outline in general terms a program of research which could be appropriately undertaken by a large family casework or counseling agency. ... Research ... concerned primarily with the development of objective systems for the description of family behavior and the use of these systems prognostically and therapeutically in the treatment of disturbed family relationships ... a classification based on family atmosphere and systematically standardized on a large population would be of real value in the establishment of treatment goals."—*M. M. Gillet*.

8258. Dodds, Dicy. **Counseling uprooted persons.** *Soc. Casewk.*, 1957, 38, 539-543.—The writer discusses "the essential role of the counselor in helping a refugee whose capacity for self-determination is not seriously impaired to reach a decision about plans for the future." In doing so, it is emphasized that the counseling principles discussed are applicable to all counseling and that these same principles are equally pertinent to all human relationships.—*L. B. Costin*.

8259. Exekutivausschusses der Weltföderation für Seelische Gesundheit. **Mitteilung: Der Aspekt der seelischen Gesundheit bei der friedlichen Anwendung der Atomenergie.** [Communication: The mental health aspect of peaceful uses of atomic energy.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 159-160.—Translation of a memorandum of the executive committee of the World Federation for Mental Health meeting in London in 1957. Programs for the peaceful use of atomic energy need to employ experienced consultants in depth psychology to advise on the handling of individual and group anxieties. The phobic and realistic fears alike associated with atomic energy make the psychologically-informed conduct of atomic

energy programs a matter of public interest, simply for the mental health aspect alone.—*E. W. Eng.*

8260. Folsom, Joseph K. (Vassar Coll.) **Communication in marriage and marriage counseling.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 113-120.—"The patterns of marital and sexual behavior cannot be adequately described, classified, or ethically evaluated until we put their communication aspects into the picture. Many behavior issues boil down to issues of honesty."—*M. M. Gillet.*

8261. Hackney, Ida Mary. **Client and counselor variables related to outcome of counseling.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 569.—Abstract.

8262. Harper, Robert A. (Washington, D. C.) **Communication problems in marriage and marriage counseling.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 107-112.—The discussion is restricted to "emotional problems in the husband-wife and counselor-client relationships . . . the most significant processes and problems in marriage and marriage counseling relate to communication of feelings." And not only do "intellectual concepts provoke emotions, but they elicit quite different emotions from different groups and individuals." Words are designed to deal with descriptions of things and ideas not emotions. Moreover Americans suppress emotional expression, "yet human behavior of any kind springs from emotion." The paper shows that "problems of communication . . . are tremendous. . . . For love and companionship to develop and flourish in marriage, communications of all types must be based on self-respect and respect for the mate."—*M. M. Gillet.*

8263. Hastings, Donald W. (U. Minnesota) **Follow-up results in psychiatric illness.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 114, 1057-1066.—A follow-up study was made of the social adaptability of a group of 1261 psychiatric patients hospitalized between 1938 and 1944, and discharged after an average stay of 45 days without any sort of "organic" therapy. The differential results for the various diagnostic categories are presented and considered in relation to recovery rates resulting from the more recent types of therapy. 18 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8264. Hollister, William G. **Five years' experience with lay discussion leaders in mental health education.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 106-117.—The establishment of small group discussions under lay leadership designed in such a fashion as to create increased opportunity for independent thinking and self-discovery with minimal dependence upon the "experts" is developed from the author's experience. "The continued task of such mental health education programs is to refine the selection, training and performance of discussion leaders and to reach a greater number of homes with the positive mental health potential of the learner-centered type of discussion group experience."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8265. Hora, Thomas. (NYC) **Group psychotherapy, human values and mental health.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 154-160.—Martin Buber's philosophical concept of dialogic existence coincides with a concept of mental health defined as "a condition of human existence which finds expression and meaning in a capacity of the individual to fulfill his inherent creative potentialities through genuine reciprocal interaction and affirmation of his fellow man."

Evidence is suggested from the process of group psychotherapy to indicate that positive principles of ethics and morality underlie the conditions of mental health. The group psychotherapist influences a group not only through what he does but also through what he is as a person.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

8266. Hummel, Raymond Charles. **Interviewee responsiveness as a function of interviewer method.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1846.—Abstract.

8267. Kirk, Barbara A. (U. California, Berkeley) **Classifying the literature in counseling psychology.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 89-97.—The literature classification system which was established at the counseling center of the University of California in Berkeley is described. Topics and sub-topics are indicated. A bibliographic service at the yearly cost of \$25.00 is available to all members of the profession. Ways in which it can be used are discussed.—*M. M. Reece.*

8268. Kirk, Barbara A. (U. California, Berkeley) **Interval between first and second interview.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1958, 36, 529-533.—A study of 60 students who had had no contact with the counseling center for a period of at least 6 weeks after the initial interview indicated that the interruption of the counseling process was influenced by at least a few observable factors: The counsellee's need to make an imminent decision, and his readiness to face self-evaluation, and the counselor's experience in reducing his insecurity or nonconfidence.—*G. S. Speer.*

8269. Levinson, Harry. **Social action for mental health.** *Menninger Quart.*, 1958, 12(2), 9-18.—The layman's role in social action for mental health is summarized under the headings of explanation, investigation, mobilization, legislation, and sustentation. Specific examples are drawn from the reformation of the Kansas state hospital system.—*W. A. Varvel.*

8270. Levitt, Eugene E. **On locating closed clinic cases for follow-up studies.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 89-93.—A method is described for the prediction of locatability of closed cases for follow-up studies. Tables are included to assist in arriving at the predictions.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8271. Margolis, Vera S. **Treatment of dependency needs in marital counseling with women.** *Soc. Casework.*, 1958, 39, 214-222.—Describes in detail the successful casework treatment of 3 women who expressed a common kind of marital problem. All 3 of these women were "dominating," "aggressive," and "compulsive," and were married to "ineffectual," "passive," and "unsuccessful" men.—*L. B. Costin.*

8272. Meyer, Henry J., & Borgata, Edgar F. **An experiment in mental patient rehabilitation: Evaluating a social agency program.** New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1959. 114 p. \$2.50.—Are rehabilitation services, such as of Altro Health and Rehabilitation Services, better than no services in promoting the "community competence" of post-hospitalized mental patients? Other subsidiary questions were also asked. Because only an unexpected and disappointingly small number of cases could be obtained in 2 years of effort, neither the major nor subsidiary questions could be answered with scientific confidence. However, the data obtained are analyzed for indications of what the answers might have been.

The authors failed to answer their initial questions but offer as valuable to other researchers a discussion of the design, the problems in implementing the design, and the analysis of the data for suggestions to further questions.—*M. J. Vargas.*

8273. **Milbank Memorial Fund. Planning evaluations of mental health programs: Report of the second meeting of the Advisory Council on mental health demonstrations.** New York: Author, 1958. 98 p. \$1.00.—Methods of dealing with mental health problems in the community and the evaluation of the effectiveness of these methods are discussed. The first section focuses on what can be done to prevent, arrest, terminate, and/or reduce disability accompanying mental disorder. A model project, designed to prevent mental disorders in an aged population, is presented and discussed in the second section. The model project is divided into a comprehensive medical-social service program and an evaluation of the achievements of this program.—*H. M. Cohen.*

8274. **National Conference on Social Welfare. The social welfare forum, 1958.** New York: Author, 1958. xiv, 309 p.—The volume includes the contributions of 19 specialists to the 85th annual forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare, Chicago, Ill., May 11-16, 1958. Social welfare aspects of foreign relations, community development, federal and state responsibilities, family life, dependent children, neomaterial problems, etc., are presented.—*S. Kacruk.*

8275. **Sanford, Fillmore H. (Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health) Psychology and the mental health movement.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 80-85.—The following points are elaborated: "1. Among many other things, mental health is a vast social movement which, for better or for worse, will carry us all along with it. 2. Psychologists, for a number of reasons, have not been enthusiastic participants in this social movement. 3. Psychologists have a great deal to contribute to the mental health movement, and they can contribute mightily without loss of identity." Mental health as a social movement seems due to three factors: (a) The tendency to conceive human behavior in naturalistic terms. (b) The American belief in the almost infinite improbability of almost anything. (c) The rising level of aspiration for health and well-being. The scientific humility of the psychologist "can become maladaptive diffidence, and diffidence sometimes becomes irresponsibility." 6 suggestions for dealing with diffidence are indicated. The psychologists' perceptions of mental health, the orientation of the movement toward the "pathological," and the focus on the clinical may have discouraged the interests of psychologists in mental health. The unique contribution of the psychologist to mental health is discussed.—*S. J. Lachman.*

8276. **Scott, Thomas Robert. Social reinforcement of aggressive sentences.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1825-1826.—Abstract.

8277. **Slate, Hymen. Handling the hospital patient's ultimatum.** *Soc. Casework*, 1958, 39, 222-228.—Describes a problem frequently encountered in tuberculosis sanatoriums: a negative transference reaction which the author calls "the hospital patient's ultimatum." Just as the demanding child may threaten to hurt himself if his parents do not give in to him, so the adult patient may react to the doctor or

social worker and similarly test him. The author believes that this reaction is a factor in provoking irregular discharges from sanatoriums, and describes how the social worker in handling the patient's "ultimatum" can help reduce this source of discharge.—*L. B. Costin.*

8278. **Swartz, Jacob; Posin, Herbert I., & Kaye, Abraham. (Boston U.) Psychiatric problems in an urban university.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 224-228.—The vast majority (78%) of the students in a large urban university who sought psychiatric help during 1952-56 were faced with emotional problems of long duration, full-blown neuroses, or character disorders. While emphasis was of necessity placed on supportive psychotherapy designed to help the individual cope with immediate problems, many were referred elsewhere for more intensive and extensive treatment. Because of the urban location, such references to other community services and to private practitioners were possible.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8279. **Williamson, Edmund G. (U. Minnesota) Value orientation in counseling.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1958, 36, 520-528.—Counseling cannot be independent of values and, especially in an educational institution is value oriented. The counselor should accept the teaching of values as one of his functions, but must also be aware of the risk of imposing a set of values upon a student. The counselor should help teach the counsellee how to understand more clearly his own value orientation, and how to guide his behavior in terms of the standards he has chosen.—*G. S. Speer.*

8280. **Wrenn, C. Gilbert. (U. Minnesota) The self concept in counseling.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 104-109.—The self concept theory, instruments for appraising the concept, and a portion of the latter in regard to this concept are discussed. An increasing value and use of the self concept is indicated.—*M. M. Reece.*

(See also Abstracts 7338, 7363, 7375, 8197, 8210, 8909, 9018, 9077, 9193)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

8281. **Aldridge, Gordon J. (Michigan State U.) The influence of Freud on social work.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 284-288.—Freud's influence on social casework is discussed. Among the outstanding contributions in this area are: (a) "a dynamic approach to the development of personality" with especial emphasis on infancy and early childhood; (b) stress upon the importance of "self-scrutiny on the part of the helping person"; (c) "understanding of the concepts of transference and resistance," and the "concept of unconscious motivation."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8282. **Ballard, Robert G., & Mudd, Emily H. Some theoretical and practical problems in evaluating effectiveness of counseling.** *Soc. Casework*, 1957, 38, 533-538.—"Judgments of the amount and direction of adjustive change occurring during marital counseling were obtained from existing case records by the conference judgment method. Similar ratings were obtained from the corresponding clients after an intensive follow-up interview five to ten years after termination of counseling. . . . There was a statistically significant relationship between case reviewer

and client estimates of change. . . . Reviewer ratings did not differ significantly from client ratings of movement. . . . Reviewer ratings of movement were not adequately predictive of client ratings at the level of the individual case."—*L. B. Costin.*

8283. Ballard, Robert G., & Mudd, Emily H. **Some sources of difference between client and agency evaluation of effectiveness of counseling.** *Soc. Casework.*, 1958, 39, 30-35.—Described in this paper are some of the possible reasons for discrepancies between the way the client evaluates the effectiveness of his counseling and how an agency review of the case record evaluates it: (a) Semantic differences between the way the client and agency define a problem. As problems were made more specific, client and agency agreed more on the nature of the problem. (b) Agency records can differ enough from one counselor to another so that extent of agreement between reviewer and client may be significantly reduced. (c) Client movement scores may be more sensitive to differences in the absolute level of adjustment than reviewer movement scores are. (d) The use of the movement scores to measure change does not appear to be an accurate way of predicting individual client change in the setting described in this study.—*L. B. Costin.*

8284. Bingham, Walter Van Dyke, & Moore, Bruce Victor. **How to interview.** (4th rev. ed.) New York: Harper, 1959. vii, 277 p. \$3.75.—This revision of the book originally published in 1931 (see 16: 304) emphasizes the results of research on interviewing. It includes new developments in self concept, personality, information theory, and results of research in industry and the armed forces. Chapters are structured as follows: I. "General Principles of the Interview"; II. "The Interview for Selection and Placement"; III. "Interviewing for Facts and Opinions"; IV. "The Counseling Interview"; V. "Conclusions."—*S. Karruck.*

8285. Bloch, Helen I. **Casework services in a geriatric clinic.** *Soc. Casework.*, 1958, 39, 228-235.—Describes in detail the wide variety of casework services provided for the patients of the geriatric clinic of Beth Israel Hospital in New York City. This clinic gives comprehensive medical care on an outpatient basis to persons 65 years and older. The author emphasizes how closely related the casework services are to the comprehensive method of providing medical care.—*L. B. Costin.*

8286. Bloom, Leonard, & Herman, Cherie. **A problem of relationship in supervision.** *Soc. Casework.*, 1958, 39, 402-406.—Over the last 25 years, social casework has moved more and more in the direction of psychotherapy. Because of this change in emphasis, the caseworker must face new kinds of problems arising out of his relationship to his client. This in turn means that the supervisor must become more aware of her functions: providing certain emotional supports for the worker, perceiving the worker's difficulties, understanding the worker's self-image.—*L. B. Costin.*

8287. Bouvet, M. **Les variations de la technique.** [Variations in technique.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1958, 22, 145-195.—The systematic study of object relations as related to variations in technique reveals: variations and modifications are difficult to

distinguish; the analytic character of a variation can only be seen in terms of the general movement of the analysis; to speak of movement is to speak of time, allowing a better comprehension of dynamic meaning and to foresee its effects. Variations at the beginning allow the S to establish distance with the analyst; each phase of analysis is marked by an irregular alternation of approach and recoil.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8288. Brigante, Thomas R. (VA Hosp., Brockton, Mass.) **Fromm's marketing orientation and the values of the counselor.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 83-88.—Fromm's theoretical position of the "Marketing Orientation" is related to counseling attitudes and aspects of the counselor-patient relationship. Conflicting sets of value orientation are described and their influence noted.—*M. M. Reece.*

8289. Dean, Sanford James. **Sources of variance in individual statements of expectancy.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1813-1815.—Abstract.

8290. De Pichon-Rivière, Arminda Aberastury. **L'inclusion des parents dans le cadre de la situation analytique et la conduite de cette situation à travers l'interprétation.** [The inclusion of parents in the frame of the analytic situation and the conduct of this situation as regards interpretation.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1958, 22, 243-250.—Even small children understand the analytic interpretation and react to it. Should one interpret when the parents are present, particularly when interpretation is traumatic? The answer is yes, particularly when the parent-child is considered as one patient. A case is related to prove that parents' presence favored the relationship among them.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8291. Farber, Laura. **Casework treatment of ambulatory schizophrenics.** *Soc. Casework.*, 1958, 39, 9-17.—A "directive" approach to casework treatment of the ambulatory schizophrenic is described. After describing characteristic schizophrenic symptoms, the author discusses the goal of casework with such a patient: re-orienting him to his present social reality rather than resolving internal psychological conflicts. The casework process is described in terms of these topics: patient-worker relationship, exploring the patient's problems, encouraging verbalization, holding the patient to reality, dealing with anger and paranoid ideas.—*L. B. Costin.*

8292. Farmer, Anthony X., & Penney, Millard F. **Family indifference and interference in rehabilitation casework with the mentally ill.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1958, 24, 7, 21.—The necessity for counseling with family as well as the client is forcefully brought to our attention when analysis is made of the cases in which there is family indifference to or interference with a rehabilitation program for clients who have been hospitalized for mental illness. Illustrative cases are presented.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8293. Feldman, Raymond; Lorr, Maurice, & Russell, Stanley B. (VA, Washington, D. C.) **A mental hygiene clinic case survey.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 245-250.—This is a report on a 1956 survey of 63 VA outpatient NP clinics. In general number of treatment interviews increased, length of interview decreased with size of clinic. Most cases, both open and closed, were rated as only slightly or moderately improved; schizophrenics and personality disorders were rated as least improved. Only about

8% of the cases were carried by nonstaff personnel. Social workers tended to carry more schizophrenic and psychologists more neurotic patients.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8294. **Freeman, Thomas.** Aspects of perception in psychoanalysis and experimental psychology. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 9-13.—"The recognition by psychoanalysts that the perceptual apparatus has an autonomous development within the ego permits a rapprochement with psychological theories which lay stress upon the formal aspects of perception. This development has given ample recognition to Schilder's (1924) assertion that the percept is the end product of processes, physiological in nature and unconscious in the organic sense. Nevertheless, psychoanalysis can make a further contribution to perceptual theory by directing attention to the influence of the primary process upon the perceptual apparatus."—*C. L. Winder.*

8295. **Gottschalk, Louis A., & Kaplan, Stanley.** A quantitative method of estimating variations in intensity of a psychological conflict or state. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 688-696.—An adult female patient hospitalized in the psychosomatic unit of Cincinnati General Hospital was required each day for 20 days to provide a throat culture for streptococcus bacterial count and immediately thereafter to talk for 5 minutes "about any dramatic or personal life experience she ever had or was having." Analysis of the tape-recorded verbal productions, using the clause as the unit of measurement, indicated a correlation of 0.45 with bacteriological rankings. The authors conclude that this method of verbal analysis is one way of repeatedly assessing the intensity of psychologic conflict. Their choice of S was determined by the woman's hospitalization for chronic throat infection where, earlier, clinical impression suggested an association between culture counts and the rise and fall of conflicts.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8296. **Greenberg, Harold A. (Chm.), Bettelheim, Bruno; Perkins, George L., Wright, Benjamin; Riley, Mary Jean, & Adland, Marvin.** (U. Chicago) Psychiatric consultation in residential treatment: Workshop, 1957. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 256-290.—Bettelheim describes how the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School organizes and uses psychiatric consultation which is viewed as continuous staff conversations. The consultant's role is discussed by Perkins who feels that the first test of a consultant is his ability to tell the staff of his emphatic difficulties, his own anxieties, doubts and ignorance, and other subjective reactions to the sick child. Wright compares different types of consultation and the special benefits derived from consultation at this school. In giving the child care worker's view, Mary Jean Riley describes some of the far-reaching results of a staff meeting on a particular child, the content of the meeting being almost forgotten but the emotional impact remaining vivid. In the discussion Adland emphasizes the importance of continuity of staff. The psychiatric staff conferences help to show the various aspects of the patients and reduces friction among staff.—*R. E. Perl.*

8297. **Hennis, Gail M., & Ulrich, Celeste.** (U. North Carolina) Study of psychic stress in freshmen college women. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth.*

Phys. Educ., 1958, 29, 172-179.—The effect of a psychic stressor on depth perception, steadiness, blood pressure, and simple eye-hand coordination on 28 freshmen women majoring in physical education was studied. The Taylor Test of Manifest Anxiety was used as the criterion of anxiety. It was found that a psychic stressor significantly affected blood pressure, depth perception, steadiness, and eye-hand coordination, but that the Taylor Manifest Anxiety score did not correlate with stress scores attained on other tests.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8298. **Jentsch, Richard C.** The influence of psychological-mindedness and information on accuracy of prediction. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 570.—Abstract.

8299. **Kasprovicz, Alfred L.** (Waukesha County Child Health Guidance Clinic, Wis.) The trial visit patient: Challenge to community agencies. *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 17-23.—A social worker who has for 2 years been the leader of a group of clinically ill trial visit patients discusses some of the problems and the values to be attained by returning the patient to a community setting where he can learn to live in a "normal" environment while receiving necessary treatment and help in adjusting to community living. The importance of acceptance of this role by the community is likewise considered.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8300. **Kelly, James Gordon.** Personal constructs and cognitive styles. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2389-2390.—Abstract.

8301. **Kerman, Edward F.** Cypress knees and object relations. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1958, 32, 118-159.—The cypress knee is an outgrowth from the roots of the cypress tree. Using rubber replicas of 6 original cypress knees, a new 3-dimensional projective technic, the Kerman Cypress Knee Projective Technic (KCK) has been devised. The object choice section of the KCK was given to 10 Ss. Cypress knees have the unique capacity to serve as external objects that are viewed by the S through projection as symbolic representations of his own internalized objects. The main symbolisms of the test objects are mother, father, child, sexual object, good object, and bad object. The potential advantages of the KCK over other existing technics are discussed.—*D. Prager.*

8302. **Laing, R. D., & Esterson, A.** The collusion function of pairing in analytic groups. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 117-123.—2 aspects of pairing are considered, "the one is what one might call the relation of social to sexual intercourse in pairing: the other is the nature of collusion." Pairs may operate so as to avoid addressing each other, or may be open in interacting. Group therapy offers the therapist the opportunity to observe how a person reacts to being treated as objects of the fantasy of a third person. A clinical illustration of pairing is presented.—*C. L. Winder.*

8303. **Lemkau, Paul V.** (Johns Hopkins U.) The mental health board and its role in the community. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 343-351.—The New York State Community Mental Health Services Act is one of the most important departures in psychiatric administration of the present century. It assigns to the local community health boards the role of observer, coordinator, administrative researcher with the aim of seeing to it that all have an

equal chance for service in accordance with their needs. It provides for the state's matching all local expenditures up to \$1 per capita. Lemkau elaborates the theoretical and practical reasons for expanding local responsibility for mental health services.—R. E. Perl.

8304. Levine, Gustav. The effects of two verbal techniques on the expression of feelings. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 363.—Abstract.

8305. Lifschutz, Joseph E., Stewart, Theodosia B., & Harrison, Ada M. Psychiatric consultation in the public assistance agency. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1958, 39, 3-9.—Describes the role and function of the psychiatrist who acts as a consultant to caseworkers and supervisors in the public assistance agencies. Emphasis is placed on these contributions of the psychiatrist: helping caseworkers gain an understanding of the psychological processes of the client, teaching staff principles broad enough to apply beyond the specific one being discussed, broadening of the skills of caseworkers.—L. B. Costin.

8306. Margolis, Philip M. (U. Chicago) Stabilizing the family through homemaker service. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1957, 38, 412-416.—Brief excerpts from cases brought for psychiatric consultation are given to illustrate the possibilities inherent in homemaker service. Cases illustrate the use of homemakers as substitutes for ill or deceased mothers; in the home where a mother, though mentally ill, is still living in the home; in the home where mothers, though reasonably normal, are overwhelmed by burdens; in assisting elderly persons. The decision to use a homemaker should be based on a sociopsychological diagnosis and may be constructively implemented by psychiatric consultation. Emphasis is upon maintenance of mental health and prevention of mental illness.—L. B. Costin.

8307. Marx, Melvin H. Sources of confusion in attitudes toward clinical theory. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 19-30.—A critical examination and suggested emendations of several sources of confusion toward clinical theory which stem from the dual role of the clinician. There is the nomothetic-ideographic issue and clinical theory should emphasize the nomothetic. Next is the problem of controlled observation. Here there should be only one answer, viz., observations should be controlled, empirical, and experimental. The last source of confusion deals with levels of theory construction. The clinician must be encouraged to understand all levels of explanation—from the most basic to the most applied. Clinical theory will probably develop most rapidly from a middle-of-the-road attitude that appreciates the heuristic value of theory and the practical operating principles of the practitioner. 25 references.—C. K. Bishop.

8308. Masterson, James F. (New York Hosp., Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, NYC) Prognosis in adolescent disorders. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 114, 1097-1103.—This is a second paper concerning a study of prognosis of 153 adolescent patients between the ages of 12 and 18 at the Payne Whitney Clinic, upon whom follow-up information with a span of 5-19 yr. was obtained. A comparison was made between 20 clinical factors used for prognosis and actual later adjustment. These are presented and discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

8309. Milgram, Norman Alvin. Cognitive and empathic factors in the role attitudes of schizophrenic and brain-damaged patients. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 878-879.—Abstract.

8310. Müller, Richard G. E. Zur Differentialdiagnose der Schreib-Lese-Schwäche. [Differential diagnosis of spelling and reading difficulties.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 130-134.—"Legasthenic" children can be identified by a detailed analysis of their spelling errors. Such lists are presented in German, and remedial suggestions are discussed.—E. Schwerin.

8311. Palmer, Mary B. Social rehabilitation for mental patients. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 24-28.—The importance of social organizations for the mental patient has been increasingly recognized. In England the "therapeutic social club" has assumed considerable importance as a therapeutic entity, but in the United States patient clubs have tended to appear sporadically and only a relatively few include professionals (physicians, social workers) as an integral and regular participant in their functions. Palmer describes a great many of the ongoing social organizations for the mental patient and gives her impression of some of the values to be derived from them.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

8312. Pirojnikoff, Leo Alexander. Catharsis and the role of perceptual change in the reduction of hostility. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2390-2391.—Abstract.

8313. Rogers, Lawrence S. (VA Hosp., Denver, Colo.) Comparison of three methods of handling mental hygiene clinic statistics. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 251-253.—The similarities and differences in survey findings based on 3 methods of collecting data—the closed case method, the follow up method of all cases opened on a given day, and the open case method based on all cases open on a given day—were presented and discussed.—L. B. Heathers.

8314. Sanders, Joseph F., & Balcanoff, Eugene J. (VA Center, Togus, Me.) Counseling in a psychiatric ward setting. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 110-114.—The vocational counselor was moved from a room in a ward office setting to the discharge planning ward. The effect of this move is analyzed in terms of the counseling service. 3 bases are described.—M. M. Reece.

8315. Taylor, Robert K. The social control function in casework. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1958, 39, 17-21.—This article points out that social control is an inevitable aspect of the casework process. Since this is so, social casework can become an important instrument for working toward a social order characterized by "intellectual persuasion and ego-involved participation of individuals, in decisions affecting their own lives and situations."—L. B. Costin.

8316. Tindall, Ralph Harold. Relationships among indices of adjustment status. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2155-2157.—Abstract.

8317. Wasser, Edna. (Community Service Society, NYC) The caseworker as research interviewer in follow-up studies. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1957, 38, 423-430.—Functions of the caseworker as an interviewer in social work research are discussed with emphasis on these aspects of the interviewing process: special contributions the caseworker can make

to research interviewing techniques, interviewing ethics, the follow-up process, reading the case record, approaching and locating the client, interpreting the study to the client, using the interview schedule, and terminating the interview.—*L. B. Costin.*

8318. Watkins, J., Harter, M., & White, R. (Lexington, Ky.) **An integrated study of remedial reading cases.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1958, 49, 997-998.—A description of the remedial reading program of the Fayette County clinic. "The educator, psychologist and vision expert comprise a minimum team necessary to undertake the complicated chore of evaluating and enhancing a child's reading ability."—*T. Shipley.*

8319. Winnicott, D. W. **Discussion sur la contribution de l'observation directe de l'enfant à la psychanalyse.** [The contribution of the direct observation of the child to psychoanalysis.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1958, 22, 205-218.—The infant is not aware of his environment, particularly if it is a good one. The environment then can not enter into later analysis but must be added by the analyst himself. Early dependence, though it characterizes the beginning of life, leaves no traces. Analysts have much to learn from direct observations of infants and of infants and mothers. But this direct observation will not permit construction of a psychology of earliest infancy. Only a constant cooperation between analysts and observers will indicate what is deep and what is precocious in the child's development.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

(See also Abstracts 8255, 8621, 8844)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

8320. Anthony, E. F. **An aetiological approach to the diagnosis of psychosis in childhood.** *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 89-96.—The development of a psychotic child may be seen as a variation of the normal process with acceleration or deceleration of the usual sequence and an aggravation or diminution of certain aspects. The author suggests a synthesis of the diagnosis schema based on symptomatology and natural history. Based on aetiological considerations, the diagnosis is bio-psychosocial. 5 "continua" in a diagnostic scheme are listed, bringing psychosis back into relationship with other psychiatric disorders.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8321. Bastin, G., & Delrez, H. **Un questionnaire de psychologie intermentale: Les relations entre enfants et parents.** [A questionnaire measuring the interrelations between children and parents.] *Travail hum.*, 1958, 21, 156-167.—The authors developed a 70-item questionnaire, to give a rapid appraisal of parent-child relationships, which would be of use to school psychologists, vocational guidance people, and educators in general. It was administered to 365 boys between 13 and 15½. Reliability coefficients in the .80s were found, even when subdivided into questions dealing with father-relationships or with mother-relationships. Personal interviews with 19 boys having highest and 19 more having lowest adjustment scores demonstrated a good degree of validity for the test.—*R. W. Husband.*

8322. Baughman, E. Earl. **The role of the stimulus in Rorschach responses.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 121-147.—"It is apparent, from the studies reviewed, that the definition of Rorschach stimulus

effects is more a task for the future than an accomplishment of the past. In fact, empirical concern with this question appears to have been something of an afterthought with users of the technique. Variation in the stimulus, in order to define an independent variable, has been such a standard procedure in psychological research that it is surprising to find it being applied only during very recent years to an analysis of the Rorschach. Other methods, as indicated, have contributed to the clarification of this problem, but they have not, as yet, gone very deeply."—*W. J. Meyer.*

8323. Baumgarten, Franziska. **Zur Geschichte des Tramerschen Bücherkatalogtests (BKT).** [The history of Tramer's Book-Catalogue-Test.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 24-29.—The test reveals the S's interests and by free association, allows entry into the unconscious, providing a starting point for therapy.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8324. Berg, Irwin A. (Louisiana State U.) **Word choice in the interview and personal adjustment.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 130-135.—"A detailed analysis was made of the word choice employed by a client in a published record of a complete interview series." Improvement and adjustment were related to decreased frequency of "ego words," and increased frequency of "emphatic" words. It is indicated that verbal measures may be more adequate measures of emotionality and adjustment than the chronological order of a series of interviews. 15 references.—*M. M. Reece.*

8325. Blewett, D. B., & Stefaniuk, W. B. (Dept. Public Health, Saskatchewan, Canada) **Weyburn Assessment Scale.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 359-371.—For a second revision of the scale, results of the nucleotide study were factor analyzed and 6 factors extracted with results yielding strong evidence that chronic hospitalized schizophrenia is essentially a unitary phenomenon—the results do not support a position of factors descriptive of the basic clinical subdivisions of schizophrenia. 17 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8326. Brengelmann, Johannes C. (Maudsley Hosp., London SE 5, England) **Validierung des Bilderkennungstestes im Gruppenversuch.** [Validation of the Picture Recognition Test in group administration.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 3-17.—Using 28 psychotics, 100 neurotics, and 40 normals, attempt is made to expand the nature of response differences. Whereas abnormalities and controls perform differently, discrepancies are negligible between neurotics and psychotics, and between subgroupings of: neurotics into dysthymics and hysterics, and of normals into extroverts and introverts. Applicability as a group test is shown through similarity of current results and those of an earlier study based on individual administration. While a slight correlation with age is noted, the relationship between picture recognition and intelligence as measured by Raven's Progressive Matrices is insignificant.—*F. P. Hardesty.*

8327. Brill, Norman Q., Richards, Robert A., & Berger, Louis M. **Constancy of the Funkenstein test.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 716-719.—The test was administered "every 2 or 3 days over a period of 2 to 4 weeks" to 13 chronic schizophrenic patients. 10 Ss exhibited relative constancy

in response to the test. The variations shown by the remaining 3 are discussed in relation to the rationale for the test and to autonomic nervous system function.—L. A. Pennington.

8328. Cattell, Raymond B. (106 S. Goodwin St., Urbana, Ill.) **A shortened "Basic English" version (Form C) of the 16 PF Questionnaire.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 257-278.—Development work is described which evolve "a third (C) form of the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire . . . essentially 100 items and 20 minutes in length, in simple English and in situations readily translatable to other languages, and capable of yielding measures on the same 16 factors as in the A and B forms." 20 references.—J. C. Franklin.

8329. Cavanaugh, David K. **Improvement in the performance of schizophrenics on concept formation tasks as a function of motivational change.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 8-12.—108 schizophrenics and 36 normal Ss were divided into a noise and a control group and matched for intelligence. Concept formation tests involving social and formal concepts were then administered under the experimental conditions. "Under the conditions of escape from aversive stimuli [white noise], schizophrenics who took the concept formation tests under the usual conditions of psychological testing performed at a level both inferior to and significantly differentiated from the normals and the more motivated schizophrenics." 22 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

8330. Chase, Philip Howe. **Concepts of self and concepts of others in adjusted and maladjusted hospital patients.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 169-170.—Abstract.

8331. Cloonan, Theodore F. **Objective identification of maladjustment in children by use of a modified projective technique.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 360.—Abstract.

8332. Csank, J. Z., & Lehmann, H. E. **Developmental norms on four psychophysiological measures for use in the evaluation of psychotic disorders.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 127-133.—9 age groups of apparently normal Ss between 5 and 80 years, with 30-40 in each group, were tested for simple reaction time to a click, speed of finger tapping, susceptibility to negative after-image, and critical flicker-fusion frequency. Means for males and females of each age group provide norms. 17 references.—R. Davidson.

8333. Dana, Richard H. **Norms for three aspects of TAT behavior.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 83-89.—"Three objective TAT scoring categories, Perceptual Organization, Perceptual Range, and Perceptual Personalization have been developed from an explicit rationale and specific criteria for objectification of projective techniques. These categories can be applied with scorer reliability of 89 per cent for males and 91 per cent for females. Normative data from 390 Ss, normal, neurotic, and psychotic Ss are presented in terms of prediction scores. Approximately 80 per cent of a given diagnostic group can be successfully distinguished by means of any of the three scores. Further validation must be concerned with personality description."—C. K. Bishop.

8334. Davids, Anthony, & Rosenblatt, Daniel. (Brown U.) **Use of the TAT in assessment of the personality syndrome of alienation.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 145-152.—The "alienation syndrome" (negative personality dispositions of pessimism, distrust, egocentricity, anxiety, and resentment) is studied by means of the TAT for which a special scoring system is used to tap alienation. Significant correlations were found between the TAT measure and a clinician's ranking of Ss on this personality syndrome.—A. R. Jensen.

8335. Davidson, Kenneth S., Sarason, Seymour B., Lighthall, Frederick F., Waite, Richard R., & Sarnoff, Irving. **Differences between mothers' and fathers' ratings of low anxious and high anxious children.** *Child. Develpm.*, 1958, 29, 155-160.—The major findings reported in this study is that mothers' ratings of their children failed to discriminate between the high and low anxious children, while fathers' ratings did. Several explanations accounting for these results are given.—F. Costin.

8336. Donat, Gertrude McAdam. **Factors related to measured masculinity among students majoring in secondary education.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1834-1835.—Abstract.

8337. Fager, Robert E., & Knopf, Irwin J. **Relationship of manifest anxiety to stimulus generalization.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 125-126.—This study examined the relationship between anxiety and stimulus generalization in psychiatric patients. The results suggested that "there is no relationship between MAS [Manifest Anxiety Scale] and stimulus generalization in psychiatric Ss. Moreover, situational factors do not seem important in limiting the generality of such an interpretation. Since the relationships between anxiety and learning phenomena are generally well recognized, these negative results presumably reflect the inadequacy of the Taylor scale as a relevant index of anxiety levels in psychiatric subjects."—A. S. Tamkin.

8338. Flavell, John H., Draguns, Juris; Feinberg, Leonard D., & Budin, William. **A microgenetic approach to word association.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 1-7.—3 experiments were conducted to test certain general hypotheses derived from a microgenetic approach to word association. Association responses given under time pressure were compared with those given without time pressure in groups of college students. Word associations of schizophrenics and a group of hospital aides were similarly compared without time pressure. The results in part supported the hypothesis that word associations of the college students performing under time pressure would differ from those of the Ss without time pressure in the same way that responses of the schizophrenics would differ from those of the aides.—A. S. Tamkin.

8339. Fleischer, Murray S. **Differential Rorschach configurations of suicidal psychiatric patients: A psychological study of threatened, attempted, and successful suicides.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 568.—Abstract.

8340. French, Elizabeth G. (USAF Personnel and Training Research Center) **A note on the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule for use with basic airmen.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 109-

115.—To determine the effect of different instructions and varying lengths of time on scores for Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS), it was given to 6 groups of air recruits ($N = 144$). Significant differences were observed in most of the scales with different instructions indicating that responses to the scale could be influenced by social pressures as the "Air Force Way." The data suggested that the items in the EPPS should be "rescaled for social desirability when a group differing greatly from the normative group is to be tested."—*W. Coleman.*

8341. Gaston, Charles Owen. The predictive power of attitudinal and behavioral indices versus formal test scores on the Wechsler-Bellevue test. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1816.—Abstract.

8342. Gibson, James J. (Cornell U.) The non-projective aspects of the Rorschach experiment: IV. The Rorschach blots considered as pictures. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 203-206.—"In order to make progress with the Rorschach experiment, an explicit and testable theory of visual perception is necessary . . . a special theory of pictorial perception is what we need." Further, "the vague notion that all perception consists of the structuring of unstructured stimulation is in danger of becoming a sterile formula, if it is not actually misleading."—*J. C. Franklin.*

8343. Graham, E. E., & Kamano, D. (Colorado State Dept. of Education) Reading failure as a factor in the WAIS subtest patterns of youthful offenders. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 302-305.—"To test the hypothesis that youthful criminals who are able readers will not show the difference in verbal and performance subtests which have been described by Wechsler as typical of the youthful psychopath while criminals who are inadequate readers will produce such a psychogram, inmates of a federal correctional institution were divided by means of the Jastak Wide Range Achievement test into groups of successful and unsuccessful readers and were administered the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. The 33 UR's were found to be inferior both to Wechsler's standardization group and to the 35 SR's in verbal subtests and Digit Symbol. Their psychogram is similar to that described as typical of the youthful psychopath. The SR's did as well on verbal as on performance subtests, and their psychogram does not resemble that considered typical of the youthful psychopath. Both groups achieved the highest scores in Picture Arrangement." The SRs reported on the average one more year of education than the URs; their WAIS total IQ was significantly higher than that of the URs.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8344. Grater, Harry Allen. The underlearning and overlearning of maternal standards in the etiology of neurosis. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 171.—Abstract.

8345. Griffith, Richard M., & Yamahiro, Roy S. (VA Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) Reliability-stability of subtest scatter on the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scales. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 317-318.—Test-retest rho's were calculated between W-B subtest scores for each of 55 mental hospital patients. The interval between testings was at least one year, averaged 42 months. Of the Ss 32 had the same form

of the test twice; the remaining Ss had different forms of the test. The average rho was .51. It was higher for same test than for alternate form comparisons, was higher for short (12-24 months) than for long time intervals between testings. "It may be concluded that, whether the patterns of deviation do or do not have personality or psychodiagnostic validity, the reliability is such that they might have."—*L. B. Heathers.*

8346. Guérin, Françoise. Aperçu général sur les tests et les expériences de niveau d'aspiration. [General survey of level of aspiration tests and experiments.] *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958, 8, 37-89.—This summary of work dealing with the level of aspiration deals first with problems in defining and measuring levels of aspiration and with the reliability of the measures. Variables affecting the levels are then considered: these include success, motivation, age, sex, mental ability, socioeconomic status, and family conditions. Evidence as to correlation between tasks is presented. The article concludes with presentation of evidence bearing upon typologies and the diagnostic value of the measures for both normal and various groups of abnormal Ss. 73 references.—*W. W. Wattenberg.*

8347. Gurassa, W. P., & Fleischhacker, H. H. (Shenley Hosp., Herts, England) An investigation of the Rosenow antibody antigen skin reaction in schizophrenia. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1958, 21, 141-145.—In 3 series of tests the authors attempted to confirm the specificity of Rosenow's antibody-antigen skin reactions, but in all 3 series the Rosenow antibodies failed to distinguish between schizophrenic and epileptic patients.—*M. L. Simmel.*

8348. Hamlin, Roy M., & Powers, William T. (U. Pittsburgh) Judging Rorschach responses: An illustrative protocol. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 240-242.—"This paper presents a single illustrative judge protocol, based on Rorschach responses. The material includes the subject responses on which the judgment was based, the judge's running comment on the procedure she followed, the final judgment, and the like. The method used in obtaining the protocol is described, with a brief comment on the possible value of such protocols in research."—*L. B. Heathers.*

8349. Hanfmann, Eugenia. (Brandeis U.) The non-projective aspects of the Rorschach experiment: III. The point of view of the research clinician. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 199-202.—"The clinician . . . can make his best contribution to the understanding of projective techniques by studying their data in the context of studies of individual personalities, and he can provide the experimentalist with hunches which he gets in the process. But he can also in turn benefit in his pursuit of personal patterns by suggestions that arise from experimental analyses of these hunches, and of the projective instruments he uses."—*J. C. Franklin.*

8350. Haward, L. R. C., & Marszalek, K. (Winterton Hosp., Sedgefield, Durham, England) The Munroe check list: A note on its validity in clinical research. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 483-484.—With Ss of 100 normal, 100 neurotic, and 100 psychotic, records were scored with results: Normal controls 13.1, neurotics 14.2, psychotics 17.0—it is concluded that these scores, while lying in the correct

direction, are not discriminating enough for reliable clinical work.—W. L. Wilkins.

8351. Heilbrun, Alfred B., Jr. (State U. Iowa) **Relationships between the Adjective Check-List, Personal Preference Schedule and desirability factors under varying defensiveness conditions.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 283-287.—"This study was concerned with the relationships between the personal and social desirability factors, need levels as inferred from rationally derived keys on the Gough Adjective Check-List, and need scores on the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule." The 2 measures were given 77 college students. The EPPS was given about a week before the check list (ACL). Half the group were given the ACL under conditions to increase defensiveness. At the second session Ss rated the personal desirability of the EPPS needs. Need scores similar to those of the EPPS were derived from the ACL. The rho between desirability ratings of needs and ACL need scores were about .87 under defensive conditions, about .71 under nondefensive conditions. Between desirability of needs and EPPS scores the rho was about .60. The EPPS and ACL need scores correlated about .60 but this dropped to statistical insignificance when social desirability was partialled out. Under defensive conditions Ss avoided checking unfavorable adjectives but did not increase the number of favorable adjectives checked.—L. B. Heathers.

8352. Höglér, Auguste. (U. Vienna) **Messungen an Zwillingshandschriften.** [Measurement of the handwriting of twins.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 39-47.—Evaluation of performances on the Wartegg-Boenisch-Test indicates that handwritings of identical twins are no more similar than those of fraternal twins. 49 identical and 25 paternal twins ranging in age from 18 to 70 years served as Ss.—F. P. Hardesty.

8353. Holland, H. C., & Beech, H. R. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) **The spiral after-effect as a test of brain damage.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 466-471.—Scoring for duration of after-effect indicated that length of this period is reduced in brain-damaged Ss, but scores on an all-or-none basis failed to differentiate.—W. L. Wilkins.

8354. Holland, John L. (National Merit Scholarship Corporation, Evanston, Ill.) **A note on the reliability and validity of the Minnesota Scale for Paternal Occupations as an estimate of family economic status.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 195-196.—On the basis of data from approximately a 20% sample of NMS finalists for whom the MSPO and family income data were available indicated that "As a set of classes, the Minnesota Scale for Paternal Occupations appears useful as a crude index of fathers' net income for group purposes. The classification process itself has relatively high interobserver reliability for a sample of two judges."—P. Ash.

8355. Holt, Robert R. (New York U.) **Formal aspects of the TAT: A neglected resource.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 163-172.—The formal aspects of TAT productions are discussed with reference to various validity criteria. The author concludes that while formal aspects of the TAT generally show low correlations (between .25 and .50) with various criteria he has become convinced through years of

clinical experience with the TAT that "not what is told but how it is told can teach us most about personality, particularly its structural aspects."—A. R. Jensen.

8356. Hunt, William A., & Jones, Nelson F. (Northwestern U.) **Clinical judgment of some aspects of schizophrenic thinking.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 235-239.—"This study compares the reliability of trained clinicians with that of naive undergraduates when each group is asked to judge schizophrenic vocabulary responses on the general dimension of 'schizophrenic,' and on the specific dimensions of 'potential intelligence,' 'communicability,' and 'concrete-abstract.' While the clinicians exhibit less reliability on the specific dimensions than on the general one, their performance remains sufficiently good to indicate the value of such scaling methods in clinical practice. When the undergraduates move from the general dimension to the more specific ones the evidence indicates that they are unable to differentiate clearly between the separate dimensions" although they agree among themselves almost as well as the trained group.—L. B. Heathers.

8357. Hunt, William A., & Jones, Nelson, F. (Northwestern U.) **The reliability of clinical judgments of asocial tendency.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 233-235.—"Trained clinicians and naive undergraduates were asked to rate on a seven-point scale the amount of asocial tendency present in responses to Comprehension test items obtained from a group of Naval disciplinary cases." 50 responses to 5 W-B items—Envelope, Theatre, Bad Company, Taxes, Laws, Marriage—were used. The median inter-rater agreement was .82 for 15 trained, .72 for 15 untrained raters. The mean ratings of the 2 groups correlated .91.—L. B. Heathers.

8358. Kaden, Stanley Edward. **A formal-comparative analysis of the relationship between the structuring of marital interaction and Rorschach blot stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1820.—Abstract.

8359. Kaiman, Bernard D. **A developmental study of concept formation behavior in pre-school children as measured by the Hunter-Pascal Concept Formation Test.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2136.—Abstract.

8360. Kataguchi, Yasufuni; Dendoh, Hisako, & Takayanagi, Nobuko. (National Inst. of Mental Health) **The Rorschach Schizophrenic Score (RSS).** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 273-281.—An objective scoring system, combining P, R + %, W - %, the Bühler Basic Rorschach Score, and the delta % of Watkins and Stauffacher, correctly distinguished 77% of a group of 30 chronic schizophrenics from 30 psychoneurotics and 30 normals. All protocols with R < 10 were omitted.—J. Lyons.

8361. Koppitz, Elizabeth Munsterberg. (Children's Mental Health Center, Columbus, Ohio) **The Bender Gestalt Test and learning disturbances in young children.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 292-295.—"A scoring system for the Bender Gestalt Test sensitive to learning problems in young school children was developed on 77 first to fourth graders. Items from Pascal and Suttell's scheme were adapted for this study. Of the 20 scoring categories tested,

only seven were found to differentiate significantly between good and poor students including: Distortion of shape, rotation, substitution of circles and dashes for dots, perseveration, failure to integrate parts into wholes, three or more angles in sinusoidal curves, and extra or missing angles on hexagons. For each S a Composite Score was computed by adding the number of significant deviations in his protocol. The scoring system was cross-validated on a group of 51 school children. The results indicate that the Bender Gestalt Test can differentiate significantly between above average and below average students in the first four grades of school.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8362. **Lebo, Dell, & Applegate, William.** (Richmond Professional Inst.) **The influence of instructional set upon the Discomfort-Relief Quotient.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 280-282.—"There are many hints and observations in DRQ literature on the relationship between topic and DRQ. This investigation studied the influence of different instructions on the Discomfort Relief Quotient. 55 young women were told to write happy, neutral, and unhappy stories. Significant differences were found between DRQ's of hypothesized magnitudes obtained under these conditions."—*L. B. Heathers.*

8363. **Leiding, Waldemar C.** **A comparison of the content and sign approaches in evaluating a projective test battery and its component tests.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1822.—Abstract.

8364. **Levy, Nissim.** **A short form of the children's manifest anxiety scale.** *Child Developm.*, 1958, 29, 153-154.—Describes a 10 item version of the children's form of the Taylor manifest anxiety scale. In addition to its brevity the modified scale has the advantage of showing no significant differences for school grade or sex. Approximately 70 to 90% of the variance in the full-scale scores can be accounted for by the variance of the scores on the short form.—*F. Costin.*

8365. **Lindsley, Ogden R., & Mednick, Martha T.** **Some clinical correlates of operant behavior.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 13-16.—"22 chronic psychotic patients, Ss in an operant conditioning study, were given psychological tests and rated as to their ward behavior. Ratings of ward behavior and rates of operant response were directly related. Those patients who were testable by at least one clinical test were those who were high operant responders. These findings were discussed in terms of a notion of adaptability to the demands of the hospital environment. Clinical and operant data on 6 normal Ss were also presented."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

8366. **Lindzey, Gardner.** (U. Minn.) **Thematic Apperception Test: The strategy of research.** *J. prof. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 173-180.—The writer discusses various approaches to research on the TAT. The "sign" approach is theory-less and attempts to relate particular TAT characteristics to particular independent diagnostic criteria. "With no theory of the instrument to specify what is important and what is not, such studies are nothing more than blind gropings that deal with a tiny fragment of the problem that they must incorporate if they are to function usefully." The theoretically oriented approach to TAT research is based on the certain assumptions concerning the psychological processes underlying TAT pro-

ductions. These assumptions or hypotheses may then be tested. An example is presented.—*A. R. Jensen.*

8367. **Lindzey, Gardner, & Kalnins, Dagny.** **Thematic Apperception Test: Some evidence bearing on the "hero assumption."** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 76-83.—2 experiments are presented which test the assumption that there is customarily a single figure in TAT stories which is particularly revealing of the Ss own attributes. In a group of 30 female Ss it was demonstrated that hero figures were more often identified as similar to self or else denied as similar. Following a frustration experience aggressive acts carried out by heroes against others and against the self and also aggressive acts carried out by others against the hero all increased. These findings were regarded as evidence for the hero assumption.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

8368. **Lindzey, Gardner; Tejessy, Charlotte, & Zamansky, Harold S.** **Thematic Apperception Test: An empirical examination of some indices of homosexuality.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 67-75.—2 studies were done to explore the effectiveness of some TAT signs of homosexual tendencies. "Although these indices of homosexuality have functioned more effectively than equivalent indices for other variables, there still seems ground for serious doubt concerning their utility. Not only does the general clinical rating appear to function more effectively, but also the nature of the indices implies that they could easily be subjected to voluntary distortion or inhibition, thus minimizing their usefulness in many diagnostic settings."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

8369. **Lubin, Bernard.** **Some effects of set and stimulus properties on Thematic Apperception Test stories and on resulting clinical judgment.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 181-182.—Abstract.

8370. **Lucena, José.** **Modifications des données du test de Rorschach pendant les phases du choc insulinique.** [Modifications of Rorschach test findings during the phases of insulin shock.] *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958, 8, 25-35.—The Rorschach test was administered to 50 schizophrenics before the injection of insulin, during the phase of moderate hypoglycemia following injection, again during the later phase of accentuated hypoglycemia, then immediately upon interruption of the coma, and finally later in the day after the patient's first meal. Comparisons were made of G%, D%, F + %, F%, A%, Ad%, H%, Hd%, Ban%, total number of responses, refusal of plates, color responses, and reaction times. Those patients who improved were compared with those who did not. It was found that changes in Rorschach indices of personality organization, such as G%, D%, F + %, F%, changed significantly more often from the preinjection test to either the test during or after hyperglycemia for the favorable than for the unfavorable cases.—*W. W. Wattenberg.*

8371. **Lyle, J. G., & Gilchrist, A. A.** **Problems of T.A.T. interpretation and the diagnosis of delinquent trends.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 51-59.—"The importance of discovering the identificant in each story became apparent, as did the need to classify the behaviour of the identificant according to theoretical knowledge of the various syndromes. The importance of analysing the defences implicit in the stories was discussed and these defences were

considered in terms of the 'psychological distance' which the testee puts between the forbidden impulse and the (phantasied) act. It was concluded that T.A.T. analysis required clinical experience in T.A.T. interpretation. Used in the way described, the T.A.T. can be made to differentiate between delinquent and non-delinquent groups of male adolescents in a meaningful fashion."—C. L. Winder.

8372. McElvaney, Muriel Baker. Four types of fantasy aggression in the responses of "rebellious" and "submissive" children to the Driscoll Playkit, structured by parental-demand and neutral stimulus stories. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 364.—Abstract.

8373. Manus, Gerald Irwin. A study of the relationship of certain Rorschach content factors to successful and unsuccessful extra-mural adjustment of hospitalized schizophrenic patients. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2149.—Abstract.

8374. Mello, Nancy K., & Guthrie, George M. (Pennsylvania State U.) MMPI profiles and behavior in counseling. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 125-129.—MMPI profiles were related to therapeutic interview material. "The results indicate that a therapist can get some indication of what he may expect from the study of a MMPI profile obtained on intake."—M. M. Reece.

8375. Myers, Robert L. An analysis of sex differences in verbalizations and content of responses to the Rorschach and to the Thematic Apperception Test. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 365.—Abstract.

8376. Nel, B. F., & Esterhuysen, C. H. The drawing of the human figure as a "projective" technique. Pretoria, South Africa: Univer. Pretoria, 1958. 98 p.—This monograph considers the historical, philosophical, and psychological background of projection and projective techniques. Continental European and Anglo-American viewpoints in this field are contrasted. The main body of the monograph reports a study of the drawing of the human figure as a projective test, using 577 Ss ages 10-16. The drawings were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. On the basis of these data normative standards were set up for various age levels. Children whose drawings deviated in various respects from the norms of their age group were ipso facto considered to be more or less psychologically disturbed. The meanings of various signs as set out by Karen Machover were used for characterizing the disturbances of the "deviant" children. These disturbances were classified under the headings of emotional disturbance, aggressiveness, withdrawal, and sexual maladjustment. No objective validation is considered.—A. R. Jensen.

8377. Nelson, John Walter. Dependency as a construct: An evaluation and some data. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2149-2150.—Abstract.

8378. Obonai, Torao, & Matsuoka, T. The color symbolism personality test. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 229-239.—The description and experimental results of a diagnostic test of personality which uses the symbolic property of color. The test consists of stimulus words which are read by the tester and to each word the testee selects one of 16 colors. The

authors present evidence of the diagnosis of abnormality by predominant responses to color, gradations of abnormality by the number of abnormal response colors, gradations of masculinity and femininity, and gradations of introversion and extroversion.—C. K. Bishop.

8379. Panton, James H. (Reception Center, Central Prison, Raleigh, N.C.) MMPI profile configurations among crime classification groups. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 305-308.—"A study of the MMPI responses of 1,313 prison inmates revealed a distinct prison population profile. . . . However, there appears to be no marked difference between the profiles of six major crime classification groups. Even though several of the diagnostic scales discriminate at the .01 level of confidence between various crime classification group combinations, none of these discriminations are of such frequency or magnitude to warrant the use of separate crime classification profiles." The Mf score of the sex perversion group—the most deviant of the prison groups—was higher than that of the total prison group. The profiles of all groups would be classed as 4 prime with 0 low.—L. B. Heathers.

8380. Panton, James H. (Reception Center, Central Prison, Raleigh, N.C.) Predicting prison adjustment with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 308-312.—"An attempt has been made to improve on the validity of a 42 item MMPI prison adjustment scale." 6 of the original items were omitted on rational grounds. The revised Prison Adjustment Scale (Ap) was given 5 new groups. The scale separated well the adjusted and the nonadjusted groups. It predicted nonadjustment—but not adjustment—better than clinical prognoses made on admission. It did not correlate with the Prison Escape Scale. MMPI profiles did not differentiate the 2 criterion groups. The items of the scale and T-scores for the scale are presented.—L. B. Heathers.

8381. Pareis, Egbert Nelson. Inkblot perception and personality: An experimental departure from the Rorschach test. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1118.—Abstract.

8382. Payne, R. W. (U. London) Diagnostic and personality testing in clinical psychology. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 25-29.—"This paper argues that the practice of validating diagnostic tests solely against psychiatric diagnosis is pointless. The reason is, that if this method of validation is used, none of the consequences of the diagnostic label necessarily follow from the test score. Tests should be directly validated for the purpose to which they are being put. In clinical psychology, tests are usually used to provide a description of the patient, to provide a prognosis, to suggest a treatment, or to suggest some aetiology. Unless tests have been directly shown to have validity for these purposes, they should not be used." 24 references.—N. H. Pronko.

8383. Peek, Roland M., & Storms, Lowell H. (Hastings State Hosp., Minn.) Judging intellectual status from the Bender-Gestalt test. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 296-299.—"This study tested the hypothesis that intellectual level and degrees of intellectual impairment could be subjectively estimated from B-G protocols. Using only the B-G productions

of 100 psychiatric in-patients randomly selected according to prescribed criteria, three judges estimated these two intellectual factors for each case. Interjudge reliability was tested and accuracy of judgment was measured using S-H scores as a criterion for intellectual status. . . . It was concluded that the reliability and validity [were not] of sufficient magnitude to merit subjective estimates of intellectual level and intellectual impairment from the B-G protocols alone."—*L. B. Heathers.*

8384. Pollack, Max, & Krieger, Howard P. Oculomotor and postural patterns in schizophrenic children. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 720-726.—"Oculomotor (schematic, pursuit, command, and optokinetic nystagmus) and vestibular (rotary) functions were studied in 15 institutionalized schizophrenic children, in 7 institutionalized children with nonschizophrenic behavior disorders, and in 9 normal children." Results indicated a "high frequency of deviant postural and righting responses in this group of schizophrenic children" in contrast to the low incidence in the other 2 groups. These results are discussed in relation to the findings reported by Lauretta Bender. "Perhaps the most significant findings . . . is that routine neurological examination is frequently inadequate to demonstrate dysfunction in children diagnosed as schizophrenic, thus pointing to the need for more detailed studies of the neurophysiological functions in the schizophrenic, brain-damaged, and, above all, normal children." 18 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8385. Popplestone, John Armstrong. Male human figure drawing in normal and emotionally disturbed children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 573-574.—Abstract.

8386. Purcell, Kenneth. Some shortcomings in projective test validation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 115-118.—"This paper has sought to demonstrate that the negative or inconclusive results obtained in many validity studies of projective techniques are, in part at least, determined by important defects in the experimental conceptualization of the problem. The major deficiencies noted were (a) a tendency to ignore the significant avoidant aspects of behavior as reflected in the test data, and (b) a failure to recognize the importance of the generalization gradient from test to predictive situation as a relevant variable affecting predictive accuracy."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

8387. Rawn, Moss L. (New York U.) The overt-covert anxiety index and hostility. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 279-280.—The IPAT Anxiety Scale and the author's modification of Grace's Hostility Inventory were given to 22 female college students, primarily nurses. Chi square between the dichotomized scores of the 2 measures was significant indicating that "those least prone to verbal indication of physical hostility" showed most covert anxiety while those "most given to physical hostile expression" showed greater overt anxiety.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8388. Reiss, A. (NYC) Outline of a psychological rationale for the diagnostic use of handwriting. *Psychol. Newstr.*, NYU, 1958, 9, 71-80.—A rationale for handwriting analysis is given in terms of the coping, expressive, and Gestalt or esthetic aspects of the script. 30 references.—*M. S. Mayzner.*

8389. Rey, André. (Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland) Evaluation par l'individu de quelques attributs de sa propre personne. [Self-rating of personality traits.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 17, 40-47.—A test is described on which the S is asked to evaluate 23 qualities of his own personality on point scales with values ranging from 0 to 10. For each individual, the mean score of all trait scales is compared to the mean score of his cultural group, as established by standardization of the test. When the individual's mean score deviates from his cultural mean through either overvaluation or undervaluation, this may indicate a psychological problem and social and emotional maladjustment. English and German summaries.—*J. W. House.*

8390. Roberts, Glen E. The effect of stimulus variation on projection of children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 365-366.—Abstract.

8391. Rosenblatt, Marvin S. The development of norms for the Children's Apperception Test. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2150-2151.—Abstract.

8392. Rothney, John W. M., Danielson, Paul J., Heimann, Robert A. Measurement for guidance. New York: Harper, 1959. xii, 378 p. \$5.00.—"Explaining the functions, appropriateness, selection, use, recording, and interpretation of tests with respect to their value in the educational and vocational counseling of individuals." This book "presents critical evaluations of many commonly used tests and practices, pointing to their strengths and weaknesses, and offers various criteria to assist counselors in choosing those tests which are likely to be most useful. The focus is on the individual counselee, rather than on groups and group measurement." The authors differentiate "between testing for selection and testing for guidance, and while the test presents important statistical concepts in test construction and interpretation, it does not use involved statistical formulae."—*L. C. Watkins.*

8393. Salber, Wilhelm. (U. Erlangen) Formen zeichnerischer Entwicklung. [Forms in the development of drawing.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 48-64.—Described is a new system for classifying drawings which permits evaluation in relation not only to general stages of development, but to individual developmental patterns. Elaboration is based on drawings systematically collected from 390 elementary school children over a 4-year period as a part of a larger longitudinal study. Productions by 6 Ss are also included in illustrating features of the scheme.—*F. P. Hardesty.*

8394. Schachter, M. Etude de la IV^e planche du test de Rorschach, dite planche "suicidaire." [Study of the fourth plate of the Rorschach test, called the "suicidal" plate.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 76-84.—Lindner calls the fourth plate the plate of suicidal tendency. 30 patients with suicidal tendencies were compared with 100 adults without this tendency. The conclusion is reached that any psychodiagnostic relevance of that plate for detection of danger of suicide must be denied, irrespective of its value for the diagnosis of anxiety and depression.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8395. Schafer, Roy. (Yale U. School of Medicine) How was this story told? *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 181-210.—Proper interpretation of TAT content re-

quires that its integral relation to form and style, i.e., the manner in which the story is told, be taken into account. The TAT is a test of communication as well as of apperception. Choice of language, imagery, sequence of development, ambiguities, multiple connotations, disruptions, shifting focus of attention, etc. are scrutinized in TAT analysis. Numerous examples are presented.—A. R. Jensen.

8396. Schein, Jerome Daniel. An experimental investigation of some psychological functions in detection of brain damage. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2151-2152.—Abstract.

8397. Schofield, William, & Briggs, Peter F. (U. Minnesota) Criteria of therapeutic response in hospitalized psychiatric patients. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 227-232.—3 measures of general adjustment on discharge from a mental hospital were compared with data on rehospitalization about 6 years later. Nurses' behavior ratings dichotomized at the median treatment day did not relate to later rehospitalization. In general, readjustments of global judgments based on pre- and posttreatment MMPI profiles predicted rehospitalization more accurately than the psychiatrists' judgments made at the time of discharge. The psychiatrists' judgments at discharge were generally more optimistic than those made on the MMPI profile. Ss were 100 nonorganic, nonpsychopathic patients with and without ECT treatment.—L. B. Heathers.

8398. Sharp, L. Harold; Helme, William H., & de Jung, John. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) Prediction of success in selected electronics repair jobs. *USA Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1958, No. 92. 14 p.—Operational test composites of the Army Classification Battery (ACB) and Army school grades were validated against job performance ratings of 747 enlisted men in 5 electronics and electrical equipment repair jobs. Predesignated ACB composites were about as valid (average unbiased r of .22) as final grades in prerequisite courses for these jobs (average unbiased r of .23)—in general somewhat lower than validity estimates usually obtained in ACB job prediction studies. Previously obtained validity estimates against course grades had indicated much the same pattern of validity but had yielded much higher estimates. A need was indicated for measures of job performance that would permit more adequate evaluations of current ACB selectors.—TAGO.

8399. Shneidman, Edwin S., & Farberow, Norman L. (VA Center, Los Angeles) TAT heroes of suicidal and non-suicidal subjects. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 211-228.—"This article presents a first report of the results of some TAT data obtained from subjects who either attempted or committed suicide and compares them with similar data obtained from non-suicidal subjects. . . . The judge was able to make overall judgments as to the sex of the subjects better than chance, but he could not evaluate the suicidal or non-suicidal status of the subjects better than chance expectation. After an evaluation of the statistical results, it was felt that sorting for the attributes of the TAT hero had yielded, in the over-all, disappointing results insofar as suicide was concerned. It was believed that these results occurred primarily because it is difficult to sort for one hero from several TAT stories within a single TAT

protocol." This study made use of the Q-sort method. 24 references.—A. R. Jensen.

8400. Shultis, George Walker. Cognitive and personality differences in "orality" between successful and disabled readers. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2152.—Abstract.

8401. Shyne, Ann W., & Kogan, Leonard S. A study of components of movement. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1958, 39, 333-342.—The objectives of this study were: to determine whether or not cross-sectional measures of client adjustment could be developed for selected areas of functioning; examine how change in the client's adjustment is related to movement as measured by the CSS Movement Scale; to investigate the relationship of client movement to various theoretical variables such as adjustable level at the opening of the case. The findings of this study which are based on 100 case records are presented in detail.—L. B. Costin.

8402. Siedow, Helmut. (Winnenden b. Stuttgart, Schlossstrasse 50, Germany) Untersuchungen mit dem Farbpyramidentest an psychopathischen Persönlichkeiten. [Studies with the Color Pyramid Test on psychopathic personalities.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 18-38.—Reported are statistical and psychological findings of the Pfister-Heiss Color Pyramid Test administered to 131 chronic alcoholics, 75 sex offenders, 68 psychopaths, and 56 prostitutes. Instability, social maladjustment, and lability of affect emerge as general traits characteristic of the total group of 330 Ss. Also advanced are refined hypotheses for colors; green, orange, and gray.—F. P. Hardesty.

8403. Siegman, Aron W. (711 N. Columbia St., Chapel Hill, N.C.) A "culture and personality" study based on a comparison of Rorschach performance. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 173-178.—Performances on Rorschach of 29 college and 29 Yeshivah students were compared. The significant differences "interpreted in terms of the personality factors to which these determinants refer" were in "F%, ΣM , Fe, C', M, FM, FM: M, Color Shock and W" suggesting that these personality differences are culturally conditioned in these 2 groups.—J. C. Franklin.

8404. Simpson, William Harold. A study of some factors in the Bender Gestalt reproductions of normal and disturbed children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1120.—Abstract.

8405. Sindberg, Ronald M. Effects of rotation speed and exposure time on perception of the negative spiral aftereffect in brain damaged and non-brain damaged subjects. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2152-2153; 2167.—Abstract.

8406. Singer, Jerome L. (985 Fifth Ave., NYC 21) The non-projective aspects of the Rorschach experiment: V. Discussion of the clinical implications of the non-projective aspects of the Rorschach. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 207-214.—"The ultimate Rorschach percept is the product of . . . the objective nature of the blots . . . the demand made upon the subject by the examiner . . . and the long-term personality characteristics which the patient brings with him to the test." Clinicians have habitually overweighted this last function. Recent non-projective evidence bearing on these 3 factors is re-

viewed, and the implications bearing on Rorschach theory and practice are pointed out. 21 references.—*J. C. Franklin.*

8407. Spector, Aaron J. (USN Personnel Field Activity, Washington, D.C.) **Changes in human relations attitudes.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 154-157.—A preliminary form of the Attitudes Test in Human Relations (ATHURE) was studied. Classes of cadets were administered ATHURE before and after a human relations seminar. Officers of the Command and Staff School class were rated on the Officer Behavior Description, and those in the top 27% on the OBD were used as a criterion group for the ATHURE. As a result of an item analysis, "the findings indicate that there were sufficient attitude changes in the direction of the criterion group to warrant confidence in the seminar's effectiveness in changing human relations attitudes."—*P. Ash.*

8408. Stern, Erich. **Die Beziehungen zwischen Mutter und Kind. Ihre Darstellung in den Geschichten zum TAT von Murray.** [Relationships between mother and child. Their presentation in Murray's TAT.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 50-59.—TAT protocols obtained from mothers and their children are cited and interpreted. The TAT is considered a valuable instrument in obtaining a complementary dynamic picture of mother-child relationships.—*E. Schwerin.*

8409. Székely, Lajos. **Some comments on problem solving availability and test-magic.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 152-157.—"Modern psychology is dominated by the magical overestimation of tests." One hesitates to trust the correctness of observation. In problem solving something may be observed which can be described as availability. If something can be determined by means of a test, the investigator is freed of his doubts. This the author calls "test-magic." In testing no attention is paid to nonscorable details. Unlike the situation in biology, observation, comparison, and description are unjustly discredited in psychology. The experimental psychology of thinking—in spite of Köhler and Wertheimer—still awaits its Darwin. 18 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8410. Tallent, Norman. (George Washington U.) **On individualizing the psychologist's clinical evaluation.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 243-244.—"The need for clinical psychological reports to more effectively portray the individual characteristics of the client was examined. Four types of report writing which defeat this purpose were discussed and remedial measures were suggested." 17 references.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8411. Taulbee, Earl S. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Omaha, Nebr.) **A validation of MMPI scale pairs in psychiatric diagnosis.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 316.—"In a previous study Taulbee and Sisson reported 16 MMPI scale pairs [such as Pt greater than Sc] which significantly differentiated between groups of neurotics and schizophrenics [see 33: 1330]. The present study presents the results of the application of these to new groups of 70 neurotics and 43 schizophrenics. The findings offer further evidence for the validity of the scale pairs in differentiating between neurotics and schizophrenics."—*L. B. Heathers.*

8412. Taylor, James Bentley. **Social desirability and the MMPI performance of schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1828.—Abstract.

8413. Trasler, Gordon. (U. Southampton) **Psychological methods in psychiatric diagnosis: The clinical study of cognitive functioning.** *Ment. Hlth., Lond.*, 1958, 17, 50-54.—"The last decade has seen the emancipation of cognitive testing from a mere classification of intelligence to the provision of diagnostic material." It is known that the development and the decline of certain abilities tend to follow the same pattern in the great majority of normal individuals. Where deviations from this normal pattern occur, they may have considerable diagnostic significance. The author illustrates methods by which it is possible to make a statistical prediction of the degree of decline of each type of function (apparently on the Wechsler intelligence scales). 3 main ways in which a decline of an individual's status in relation to his age-peers may occur are discussed: temporary inefficiencies, impairment of specific cognitive functions, and generalized deteriorative processes.—*R. A. Hagin.*

8414. Turton, E. C. (Barrow Hosp., Bristol, England) **The EEG as a diagnostic and prognostic aid in the differentiation of organic disorders in patients over 60.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 461-465.—Although the EEG is not a satisfactory weapon for routine diagnostic use in the elderly there is reasonable correlation of pattern with severity of symptom, but in these cases there is generally no diagnostic problem which the EEG is needed to solve.—*W. J. Wilkins.*

8415. Ullmann, Leonard P., Berkman, Virginia C., & Hamister, Richard C. (VA Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) **Psychological reports related to behavior and benefit of placement in home care.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 254-259.—"Using three groups of psychological test reports, a social worker and a psychologist judged the type of conformity likely to be displayed by 112 neuropsychiatric patients placed in home care. The usefulness of these judgments was evaluated in terms of two criteria. . . . When test reports were used which explicitly discussed conformity, patients categorized as likely to conform showed significantly higher scores on both criteria for both judges than patients categorized as not likely to conform. When 'routine' test reports . . . were used neither of the judges' categorizations showed group differences for either of the two criteria." However, number of years of institutionalization taken alone was a better predictor of conformity than the judgments based on test reports.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8416. Ullmann, Leonard P., & Hunrichs, William A. (VA Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) **The role of anxiety in psychodiagnosis: Replication and extension.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 276-279.—Zimet and Brackbill's study on anxiety was approximately replicated; the present study included more psychotics and fewer personality disorders than the former, omitted Digit Span, and substituted a score based on the difference between W-B Voc and 2 reasoning tests. In general the results of the present study did not support those of the previous study (see 31: 4722). It is concluded that "diagnostic categorization should not be considered a strong criterion

for psychological research." 18 references.—*L. R. Heathers.*

8417. Völkel, H. Der Kritzeltest nach Meurisse als diagnostisches Hilfsmittel in der Psychotherapie. [Meurisse's doodling test as a diagnostic aid in psychotherapy.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 68-75.—The test, though simple, leads to valuable insights in both healthy and neurotic personalities. In children, changing attitudes are revealed in repeated administrations.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8418. Volsky, Theodore C., Jr. Modality of word association test responses as a factor in improving counselor predictions. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 881.—Abstract.

8419. Waal, Nic. Problems of diagnosis in child psychiatry. *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 76-80.—Classification is rendered difficult due to the constant change in disorders of adjustment. Diagnosis must encompass both sociocultural and economic influences. Weak ego formation and already constructed defense mechanisms require different therapies. The author appeals for uniformity of opinion in regard to the elements held to be significant in a well-based diagnosis.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8420. Walker, Richard Norris. Children's mosaic designs: A normative and validating study of the Lowenfeld Mosaic Test. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 367-368.—Abstract.

8421. Waszkewitz, Bernhard. Das Problem der Teamarbeit in der Psychologie. [The problem of team-work in psychology.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, 9, 128-131.—Though team-work in personality assessment is extremely valuable, the formulation of a diagnosis by a team of psychologists is too cumbersome. Therefore a discussion of the case by the team precedes the final formulation of the personality diagnosis by one psychologist.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

8422. Weckowicz, T. E., & Hall, R. (Saskatchewan Hosp., Weyburn, Canada) Skin histamine reaction in schizophrenic and non-schizophrenic mental patients. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 415-420.—Schizophrenics and nonschizophrenics were each administered varying strengths of histamine at a point on the skin in an effort to determine the feasibility of developing a skin histamine test for schizophrenia. Among other results it was found that schizophrenics can be differentiated by skin histamine reaction from other patients, but only as a group.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8423. Werner, Heinz, & Wapner, Seymour. (Clark U.) The non-projective aspects of the Rorschach experiment: II. Organismic theory and perceptual response. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 193-198.—Research is cited demonstrating "the general operation of vicarious channelization by inducing organismic conditions which either release or inhibit motor activity" and produce changes in the perception of motion. Because with "changing organismic states perceptual functioning embedded in it changes," Rorschach performance may be strongly affected by other than basic characteristics of personality.—*J. C. Franklin.*

8424. West, James Thomas. An investigation of the constructs "Effective Intelligence" and "Social Competence" with the Copple Sentence Comple-

tion Test utilizing a school of social work population. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1121.—Abstract.

8425. White, Colin; Reznikoff, Marvin, & Ewell, John W. (Yale U.) Usefulness of the Cornell Medical Index Health Questionnaire in a college health department. *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 94-105.—The results obtained with the Cornell Medical Index as a basis for investigating problems of mental health in a group of 784 freshmen college students is reported. It was found that although some reservations in its use are justified, the CMI "has particular value in drawing attention to an early age to students who are likely to seek counseling regarding mental health." However, because of its susceptibility to misinterpretation and therefore inaccuracies in reply "the index should be thought of as a screening device rather than as a definitive history." It was reported that counting the "yes" responses on the last page, 7 or more such responses was an effective predictor of attendance at the mental hygiene clinic. Not all the questions in the CMI are found suitable for the population tested.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8426. Williamson, Marjorie Hucker. An exploratory study of the effectiveness of a composite projective group test for children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2159.—Abstract.

8427. Wyatt, Frederick. (U. Michigan) A principle for the interpretation of fantasy. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 229-245.—The writer expounds on the many theoretical problems involved in the interpretation of fantasy productions. Illustrations from TAT records are presented. 39 references.—*A. R. Jensen.*

8428. Wysocki, Boleslaw A. Differentiation between introvert-extravert types by Rorschach method as compared with other methods. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 41-46.—"In order to establish the validity of the group Rorschach with regard to the assessment of introversion-extraversion, the ratios of Rorschach human movement to color responses were compared with two external criteria: an introversion-extraversion questionnaire and assessments made by judges. The results, obtained from the testing of 286 adults, show that the group Rorschach, when using the traditional determinant categories, fails to measure introversion-extraversion as measured by the questionnaire and the judges' assessments. It also appeared that the ratio between the form and the color give better results than the human movement to color proportion."—*R. W. Husband.*

8429. Zubin, Joseph. (Biometrics Research, 722 W. 168 St., NYC 32) The non-projective aspects of the Rorschach experiment: I. Introduction. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 179-192.—A model is developed "to test Rorschach's hypothesis that perception in Rorschach space is related to personality." The model requires, however, "measurement of parameters not yet developed." Alternatively, the author proposes a method of evaluation of Rorschach in which "by regarding the Rorschach technique as a systematic interview behind the veil of ink-blots, we can bridge the gap that now exists between global Rorschach evaluations and other types of personality measures." The position is taken that "until we find ways of determining how perception takes place, we

have no choice but to minimize the perceptual approach at this time." 18 references.—J. C. Franklin.

(See also Abstracts 7261, 7272, 7275, 7276, 7616, 7998, 8248, 8255, 8432, 8663, 8782, 8802, 8866)

TREATMENT METHODS

8430. Aird, Robert B. **Clinical correlates of electroshock therapy.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 633-639.—Previous studies have shown that the permeability of the blood-brain barrier is increased by electroshock. The hypothesis is here developed that "this basic neurophysiologic mechanism is capable of conditioning cerebral neurophysiology over somewhat prolonged periods." It is concluded by reference to recent studies that the effect of ECT is cortical rather than subcortical thereby acting to condition the cortex "so as to heighten its inhibitory action." 43 references.—L. A. Pennington.

8431. Ansell, Anna-Lisa. **Chlorpromazine therapy with mentally disturbed children.** *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 62-69.—The drug seems particularly useful in schizophrenia, certain epileptic states with behavior disturbance or visceral crises, and in some cases of brain damage. It is hardly effective in epilepsy with fits or neurotic disturbances.—G. Rubin-Kabon.

8432. Apfelbaum, Bernard. **Dimensions of transference in psychotherapy.** Berkeley, Calif.: Univer. California Press, 1958. 90 p. \$1.75.—A Q-sort questionnaire was developed to measure patients' expectations of what their therapist would be like. An inverse cluster analysis brought out 3 factors: expectation of nurturance by therapist, expectation of criticism, and expectation of therapist's acting as a model of good adjustment. These expectations were shown to be stable, to be uninfluenced by intake interviewer and relatively uninfluenced by therapist, and to be related to the length of time patient stayed in therapy (nurturance expecters stayed longer than criticism expecters). The MMPI was used as a measure of adjustment of the patients. Patients in the therapist-as-model cluster were better adjusted, according to MMPI, than those in the other two clusters. 41-item bibliography.—F. Auld, Jr.

8433. Apter, Julia T. **Analeptic action of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) against pentobarbital.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 711-715.—"The relative value of LSD-25 solution, LSD-25 crystals, metrazol, picrotoxin, and brom-LSD to prevent and reverse pentobarbital (nembutal) intoxication was investigated in 269 cats." Results indicated that LSD-25 solution proved more effective than did the other drugs aforementioned. Crystalline LSD had no protective effect. "The relevance of this protective property of LSD-25 to the therapy of barbiturate intoxication in humans requires further exploration." 20 references.—L. A. Pennington.

8434. Aronson, Morton J. **Psychotherapy in a home for the aged.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 671-674.—The use of milieu therapy, supportive and repressive therapy, and of analytical approaches in the treatment of residents in a home for the aged is described along with brief case reports. The attitudes of the therapist are also discussed in relation to countertransference.—L. A. Pennington.

8435. Azima, H., Wittkower, E. D., & Latendresse, J. (McGill U.) **Object relations therapy in schizophrenic states.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 60-62.—3 groups, 6 female schizophrenics each, were selected for a study in which objects were presented for an hour 5 times a week over a period of 6 months. These objects were similar to those presented to babies, the purpose being to provide a symbolic miniature infantile situation that might be helpful in initiating a progression and ego-reorganization. Ss in these groups showed great improvement by contrast with a control group given routine care.—N. H. Pronko.

8436. Balint, Enid. **Drei Phasen einer Übertragungsneurose.** [Three stages of a transference neurosis.] *Psyche. Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 526-542.—Psychoanalysis of a woman with hysteria in her late 30's over a 4-year period. In the initial stage she strove to achieve unity with the analyst, failed, and regressed. In the second stage she came to recognize and partially accept the analyst and portions of the world as real. During the third and most intense stage there occurred a dramatic regression to the 3-year-old level, accompanied by insightful dreams. Each of the 3 stages involved unusual visual excitement as well as some "acting out."—E. W. Eng.

8437. Barbara, Dominick A. **Communication in psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 253-263.—The therapeutic liberation and cultivation of those forces which lead to self-realization are analyzed in terms of the communication processes occurring between patient and therapist. Some of the essential characteristics and purposes of interpretations in promoting activity at any stage in treatment are presented.—L. N. Solomon.

8438. Barchilon, Jose. **On countertransference "cures."** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 222-236.—In contrast to transference cures which are due to mechanisms operating within the patient, countertransference cures are the result of unconscious wishes and strivings on the part of the therapist. In 6 cases the important factors operating in the therapist were an immediate interest in the patient's symptoms and conflicts, a strong conscious need to see the patient get better, a fascination and enthusiasm about the patient, admiration and sympathy conveyed to the patient, and an unconscious communication that the therapist felt the patient was superior to him.—D. Prager.

8439. Barrington, Byron. (U. Chicago) **Changes in psychotherapeutic responses during training in therapy.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 120-124.—Objective measures of differences in therapeutic responses were developed. Their application to the responses of trainees is indicated.—M. M. Reece.

8440. Barsa, Joseph A. (Rockland State Hosp., Orangeburg, N. Y.) **Use of chlorpromazine combined with meprobamate.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 79.—The author's experiences with the use of chlorpromazine in combination with meprobamate are briefly described and evaluated.—N. H. Pronko.

8441. Beard, J. H., Goertzel, Victor, & Pearce, Arthur J. (Fountain House, NYC) **The effectiveness of activity group therapy with chronically regressed adult schizophrenics.** *Int. J. group Psy-*

chother., 1958, 8, 123-136.—"Regardless of the degree of pathology, there remains in the patient a core of essential ego strengths. These ego strengths can be utilized therapeutically through the establishment of an activity group structure, provided the activities are relevant to these strengths. . . . The patient's new experience in participation with others on a basic reality level seems to promote a process of reinstitution of lost ego capacities."—D. D. Raylesberg.

8442. Beck, Dorothy Fahs. The dynamics of group psychotherapy as seen by a sociologist: I. The basic process. *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 98-128.—"For the sociologist, group psychotherapy constitutes an unusual and little analyzed example of the deliberate creation of an artificial subculture and the manipulation of interaction in a special social system to effect a change in the third of these major interrelated systems, namely personality." Outlined are the role prescriptions, proscriptions, and sanctions found in this type of psychotherapy for non-institutionalized adult neurotics. "It is hypothesized that in sociological terms, an important key to its success lies in the use, in a selective and limited way, of social opposites, namely group values, norms, role prescriptions, role relations, and sanctions opposite in type from those characterizing the social setting in which the neuroses were originally learned."—H. P. Shelley.

8443. Behrens, Marjorie L., & Goldfarb, William. (Henry Ittleson Center for Child Research, NYC) A study of patterns of interaction of families of schizophrenic children in residential treatment. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 300-312.—Family patterns of interaction and functioning were studied by means of rating scales applied to observations of 30 families, 10 having relatively normal children living at home and 20 having a child in residential treatment, including 15 diagnosed schizophrenics and 5 behavior disorders. Significant differences seem to exist between the families of schizophrenic children in residential treatment and the control or contrast group, and also between the schizophrenics and the families of children receiving residential treatment for reactive behavior disorders. 16 references.—R. E. Perl.

8444. Berger, Milton Miles. (NYC) Nonverbal communications in group psychotherapy. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 161-178.—A comprehensive cataloguing and analysis of nonverbal communications (NVC) as experienced in group psychoanalytic psychotherapy is presented under such categories as symbols in NVC, character structure in NVC, resistance, silence, body language, transference and countertransference, group atmosphere, the therapist's nonverbal communications, acting out, prejudice, art. The main goal of the paper is to focus greater interest in NVC. A secondary goal is "to suggest means of interpreting and using the myriad forms of NVC in the hope that this will reduce some of the pain and time involved in the psychotherapeutic experience as it is currently known, and make for better therapy."—D. D. Raylesberg.

8445. Bettelheim, S. Über die Bedeutung des Traumes in der Gruppentherapie. [The meaning of dreams in group therapy.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 56-67.—In the group

therapy situation, the dream shows not only the transference situation, but the reactions of other members to the individual's dream, to the therapist, and to each other. Others' associations often induce the dreamer to bring forth further material on similar problems. The interpretation of these dreams is more superficial than in the case of individual analysis.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

8446. Braceland, Francis J. (Ed.) The effect of pharmacologic agents on the nervous system. Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1959. xi, 488 p. \$13.50.—The proceedings of the December 1957 New York meeting of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease are contained in 26 chapters, contributed by 40 prominent investigators. The wide range of topics cover clinical experience, research findings, in animals and man, and reviews of the literature. Among the many aspects treated are the psychological, the psychiatric, the medical, the neurological, the biochemical, and the social. A chapter on placebos is included and a brief general resume of the whole proceedings by David McK. Rioch. Most chapters have appended detailed discussions and extensive lists of reference.—C. M. Franks.

8447. Brengelmann, J. C., Lavery, S. G., & Lewis, D. J. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) Differential effects of lysergic acid and sodium amytal on immediate memory and expressive movement. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 144-152.—For 6 Ss using a recall version of a figure reconstruction test error of immediate memory is higher under LSD than under amytal, and variability of expressive movement is greater. For LSD it was noted that memory was worse after a 15-second exposure than after a one-second exposure.—W. L. Wilkins.

8448. Bromberg, Walter. Acting and acting out. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 264-268.—"Action has psychological meaning for the patient: its suppression is antitherapeutic, blocking areas of non-verbalized feelings: its encouragement, as in psychodrama, provides a 'natural' motoric expression for pre-linguistic modalities."—L. N. Solomon.

8449. Bronner, Alfred. Conflicting theoretical concepts and practical office therapy. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 443-450.—A flexible approach to treatment based upon practical rather than theoretical considerations is advocated. Short case histories are presented to illustrate a flexible therapeutic approach utilizing the 3 basic types of therapy available in out-patient treatment; i.e., psychotherapy, chemotherapy, and electrotherapy.—L. N. Solomon.

8450. Brown, W. L., Elam, C. B., & Wortz, E. C. Lethal interaction of chlorpromazine and electroconvulsive shock. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 101-102.—Tranquilizers have at times been found to produce deleterious side effects, even death. Here 60 rats were given chlorpromazine—20 high dose, 20 low dose, 20 control—and 3 hours after injection were given electroconvulsive shock. 14, 8, and 2 died in the respective groups, these significant differences demonstrating the danger of simultaneous use of the 2 therapy methods.—R. W. Husband.

8451. Callaway, Enoch, III. A practical application of information theory in psychopharmacology. *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 47-51.—It is posited

that "we may measure the effectiveness of external stimuli in influencing behavior by measuring the contingency between a sequence of stimuli and subsequent behavior. We may measure the influence of internal factors such as memories and habits on behavior by measuring contingency between a behavioral sequence and subsequent behavior. These contingencies are best calculated by means of information theory." This view, applied to psychiatric patients currently under treatment by tranquilizer drugs, was found "disappointing" although effective with other nontreatment groups. In this study the S was asked to predict which of 2 answer lights would come on next. The S "played the game either winning for himself in his guessing or scoring 1 for the machine."—L. A. Pennington.

8452. Cares, Reuben M., & Weinberg, Fred. The influence of cortisone on psychosis associated with lupus erythematosus. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1958, 32, 94-107.—In one case a psychosis appeared after and in the other before the lupus. Continued cortisone and/or ACTH therapy had no direct effect on the clinical picture of dementia precox. The mental disturbances regressed as the systemic lupus disease progressed to fatal outcome. Evidence points to a predilection to lupus in a pre-psychotic personality make-up. The disfiguring facial lesion may aggravate pre-existing emotional instability.—D. Prager.

8453. Carpenter, Lewis G., Jr. Relation of aggression in the personality to outcome with electroconvulsive shock therapy. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 3-22.—The hypothesis is posited that EST is more beneficial when the personality organization is intropunitive rather than extrapunitive. From a series of tests given to patients prior to shock therapy judgments were made as to the degree of intro- or extrapuniveness. 2 different estimations of mental health were made before and after EST. The results confirmed the hypothesis and further research is suggested.—C. K. Bishop.

8454. Childers, Robie T., Jr. Report of two cases of trichotillomania of long standing duration and their response to chlorpromazine. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 141-144.—Marked improvement was noted in 2 cases of hair pulling. The individually effective dosage of chlorpromazine and its maintenance for sufficient time resulted in the improvement. French and Spanish summaries.—S. Kavruck.

8455. Cohen, Sidney; Fichman, Lionel, & Eisner, Betty Grover. (Neuropsychiatric Hosp., VA Los Angeles 25, Calif.) Subjective reports of lysergic acid experiences in a context of psychological test performance. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 30-35.—From a study of 30 volunteer Ss who took a dose of LSD-25, 5 cases are reported in which test battery changes as well as personal narrations of the Ss' experiences are related in an attempt to gain into the qualitative change produced by the drug.—N. H. Pronko.

8456. Cole, Jonathan O., & Gerard, Ralph W. (Eds.) *Psychopharmacology: Problems in evaluation*. Washington, D. C.: National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, 1959. xvii, 662 p. \$6.50.—The proceedings of a conference on

the evaluation of pharmacotherapy in mental illness, held in Washington, D. C. Sept. 18-22, 1956, was sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, and the American Psychiatric Association. The first section of this comprehensive volume is concerned with general review papers covering such topics as the more common drugs used in psychiatry, the methodological problems encountered in animal studies and the difficulties involved in the investigation of drug-modified behavior in normal humans. In the second section, the Committee on Preliminary Screening of Drugs considers a wide range of problems associated with the study and screening of pharmacological agents. The next remaining three sections are presented by the Committee on Patient Selection and Controls, the Committee on Test Conditions, and the Committee on Evaluation. The final section consists of general reports from each of the above committees, together with an over-all summary of the entire proceedings. Most chapters conclude with a general discussion by several contributors and many chapters have extensive reference lists.—C. M. Franks.

8457. Conners, J. Edward. (VA Hosp., Brockton, Mass.) A new step in the rehabilitation of the chronic mental patient. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 115-119.—"Utilizing the Sullivanian concept of significant figures" supervisors were assigned to a community work program. The approach stresses the interaction of significant figures in a work setting. Difficulties are indicated and advantages are described.—M. M. Reece.

8458. Davis, F. H., Wiedorn, William S., Jr. (Charity Hosp., New Orleans, La.) Considerations of the utility of a drug (mepazine) in a therapeutic milieu. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 66-71.—Mepazine was administered to 101 schizophrenics inpatients in an effort to determine whether current drugs facilitate or disrupt social interaction in a therapeutic milieu. The results are described and interpreted.—N. H. Pronko.

8459. Davis, Thomas N., III. Some principles in the psychotherapy of patients following hospitalization for schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1958, 32, 110-117.—The two most fundamental requirements are adequate motivation of the patient and tolerable home environment. Give emotional support sincerely. Avoid rapid exposure of overwhelming feelings. Point out defense mechanisms. Point out ways in which the patient depreciates himself. Make comments that enhance self-esteem. Recreational therapy and social service contact with relatives are also helpful.—D. Prager.

8460. de Barahona Fernandes, Henrique J. (Hosp. Julio de Matos, Lisbon, Portugal) Drugs, psychotherapy and the "vital" transference. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 243-252.—The pharmacologic effects of a given drug have to be controlled by the physician on several levels, including the organic level, the psychologic level, and the spiritual level. When this multidimensional therapeutic approach is utilized, a deeper, more biologic form of transference takes place. This transference is linked to the instincts of life preservation and is termed "vital" transference.—L. N. Solomon.

8461. de Ruyter, Th. Hart. **Bemerkungen zum Problem der Psychotherapie bei ich-schwachen Jugendlichen.** [The problem of psychotherapy in ego-weak adolescents.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 52-62.—The usual therapies with neurotic children are not suitable for ego-weak adolescents with maladjusted or delinquent behavior. 3 objectives are sought: building up basic security, then ego reinforcement, finally the usual therapy for neurosis. First and second stages require the resources of a therapeutic institution. Treatment often extends over several years and indications and counter-indications are not clear. Organic diseases like epilepsy are counter-indicated since the necessary tolerant attitude for security often gives rise to deep irremediable disintegration.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

8462. Denber, Herman C. B. (Manhattan State Hosp., Ward's Island, N. Y.) **Electroencephalographic findings during chlorpromazine-diethazine treatment.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 392-398.—"Six female and four male patients with psychotic depressions were treated with chlorpromazine and diethazine. Serial electroencephalograms were done. Five records were normal and five abnormal before treatment. Eight were abnormal during treatment. Only one remained abnormal after treatment. These drugs probably act via subcortical centers, possibly diencephalic. It is postulated that a cerebral electrophysiologic instability may exist in psychotic depressions. 16 references.—N. H. Pronko.

8463. Denber, Herman C. B. **Some preliminary results with a new phenothiazine derivative: Prochlorperazine.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 16-22.—Oral administration versus intramuscular use of prochlorperazine with 65 acute and chronically ill, hospitalized patients indicated that the best results were obtained with the latter method at low dosage level or for brief periods of drug therapy.—L. A. Pennington.

8464. Diethelm, Oscar. **Treatment of depressions.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 537-541.—The goal is life adjustment—the developing self-reliance of the patient and the treatment conditioned by the psychopathological findings and modified by the clinical picture.—W. L. Wilkins.

8465. Dolto-Marette, Françoise. **Psychoanalytische Behandlung mit Hilfe der "Blumenpuppe."** [Psychoanalytic therapy with the aid of the "flower doll."] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 40-50.—The first part of the article deals with the observations in psychoanalytic therapy of a 5½-year-old, apparently schizophrenic girl. In the author's psychoanalytic practice she has observed that the clinical picture of narcissism in children and adults is always expressed through an interest in and identification with a flower, especially the daisy. Since this girl did not like animals or dolls, she was given a "flower doll," made of green cloth, without a "face," with an artificial daisy on top. The "sex" of the doll was purposely made ambiguous to allow for projection. The child was able to utilize this idea of identification to good advantage. The second case discussion, begun in this article and to be continued in a subsequent one (see 33: 8466), deals with a 5-10-year-old, apparently retarded and mute girl.—E. Schwerin.

8466. Dolto-Marette, Françoise. **Psychoanalytische Behandlung mit Hilfe der "Blumenpuppe."** [Psychoanalytic therapy with the aid of the "flower doll."] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 93-99.—The discussion concerning the effectiveness of a "flower doll" in treatment of schizophrenic children is continued (see 33: 8465). In both cases under discussion the therapeutic process seemed to derive from liberation of expressions of affect of the oral stage and reinstatement of narcissistic strivings without anxiety, in contrast to the previously anxiety-bound narcissism. When both children were able to express their narcissistic strivings without guilt, their ego was strengthened by the energy emanating from oral libido and from interpersonal relationships devoid of anxiety, and they could subsequently progress toward the anal phase of development. Further examples illustrate the usefulness of the "flower doll" in treatment of adults.—E. Schwerin.

8467. Donnelly, John, & Gordon, Malcolm W. **Similarities in the psychosomatic effects of insulin and chlorpromazine: A theoretical formulation.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 145-153.—The view is developed by recourse to experimental data "that insulin therapy involves profound long-term changes in the total metabolic state irrespective of its influence on the concentration of blood sugar, and further, that these changes may be of profound significance for psychiatry. Similar studies of the biochemical effects of several tranquilizers suggest that they also promote long-term biochemical adjustments of the organism via mechanisms which closely resemble those activated by insulin." This study delves into these resemblances. 22 references.—L. A. Pennington.

8468. Edwards, Robert M. **P M 1090 (Alpha, alpha, beta, beta-tetramethylsuccinimide): Clinical investigation of a convulsant drug.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 38-43.—P M 1090 produced grand mal seizures in 18 patients with as good effects as would be expected with electroshock therapy. Auras were absent as well as complete amnesia for the seizures. There were minor toxic effects.—S. Kavruck.

8469. Eicke, Werner-J. (Krankenhaus Marburg a. d. Lahn, Germany) **Erfahrungen mit Megaphen, Reserpin/Serpasil und Phasein bei chronisch verlaufenden Psychosen.** [Experiences with Megaphen, Reserpine/Serpasil, and Phasein in chronic psychoses.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 261-266.—This is a lecture in which the author reports on 171 patients, mostly schizophrenics, who were treated with varying combinations and dosages of the drugs mentioned. The results were classified in 5 categories and illustrated by 20 case summaries.—M. Kaelbling.

8470. Eldred, Stanley H., & Price, Douglas B. **A linguistic evaluation of feeling states in psychotherapy.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 115-121.—15 tape-recorded interviews of a patient in intensive psychotherapy selected from 13 months of treatment were listened to by 4 investigators for passages communicative of outstanding feeling as indicated by alterations of pitch, volume, rate, and break-up. Durable alterations in the patient's normal speaking voice were observed during treatment. Feelings of anger were accompanied by overhigh pitch, overloudness, and

overfastness. The reverse characteristics occurred in passages in which patient communicates depressive feelings. Phenomena of increased break-up supplemented these patterns when the feelings were completely or partially suppressed. The only consistent finding in those passages in which anxiety was communicated was an increase in break-up.—C. T. Bever.

8471. Feld, Myron; Goodman, Joseph R., & Guido, John A. (VA Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.) **Clinical and laboratory observations on LSD-25.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 176-183.—A series of 18 nonpsychotic patients were administered LSD-25 and a control placebo in an attempt to study the relationship of the former to the underlying neurophysiology. The effect of this drug on the patient's repressed emotional attitudes, conflicts, improvement, etc. is discussed and interpreted.—N. H. Pronko.

8472. Feldman, Paul E. **Combined chlorpromazine-mepazine therapy.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 32-37.—60 chronically psychotic patients tending toward schizophrenic reactions who had failed to respond to mepazine and/or chlorpromazine were given the combined medication for 5 months. A significant number responded to the combined therapy. Drowsiness and blurred vision increased, but Parkinsonism, allergy, jaundice, gastrointestinal symptoms, etc. were absent. Hallucinations, negativism, hyperactivity, hostility, tension, and combativeness respond to combined therapy. The combination is less toxic than either constituent.—S. Kavruck.

8473. Feldman, Sander S. (U. Rochester) **Blanket interpretations.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1958, 27, 205-216.—"Blanket interpretations are likely to be incorrect or, at best, technically inappropriate. They are likely to be offered by therapists untrained or insufficiently trained in analytic technique, and they are best avoided because they usually serve the analyst's resistance to the analysis."—L. N. Solomon.

8474. Feldman, Yonata. **A casework approach toward understanding of parents of emotionally disturbed children.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 23-29.—Parents of disturbed children are often disturbed people. The descriptions such parents give of their children in casework interviews are often slanted. Interviews with such parents can often serve to introduce them to the therapy they themselves need.—G. Elias.

8475. Feuerlein, Wilhelm. (Städt. Krankenanstalten Nürnberg, Germany) **Die Erfolgsaussichten bei der Insulinbehandlung der Schizophrenie.** [Chances for success of insulin treatment of schizophrenia.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 255-260.—203 schizophrenics had insulin-shock, often in connection with electroshock and in 90% this was found to have "a favorable influence." After 5 years one third had experienced no relapse, less than half were employed. The better the immediate response had been and the sooner in the course of the illness the treatment had been instituted, the better were the lasting results. However, there is no difference in the long run between cases treated with or without shock, with the possible exception of those receiving this treatment after less than 6 months duration of the illness. 20 references.—M. Kaelbling.

8476. Finkle, L. P., & Reyna, L. J. **A one year study of L-glutavite on long term hospitalized,**

elderly, schizophrenic patients. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 7-18.—The use of L-glutavite with a group of hard-core or hopeless, elderly, deteriorated schizophrenic patients, resulted in a reduction in the need for nursing care, increase in patient motivation and activity, without detrimental side effects. 13-item bibliography.—S. Kavruck.

8477. Fink, Harold Kenneth. **Adaptations of the family constellation in group psychotherapy.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 43-56.—The psychiatrist's wife, acting as group mother, participated in group therapy. Sibling rivalry among patients, plus father and mother images, constituted the family situation. Group therapy, in addition to individual therapy, was originally designed as an economic alleviation, but proved to have positive extra values in therapy. Judiciously chosen "social contacts" with the therapist proved favorable.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

8478. Fisher, Seymour, & Mendell, David. **The spread of psychotherapeutic effects from the patient to his family group.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 133-140.—Family members of 10 patients who showed significant changes in the course of psychotherapy were studied for correlated changes. Each family was found a group whose members are concerned with similar, unique issues. The patient's quest for help admits the failure of the family as a problem-solving setting and suggests that other members find the family similarly inadequate. The therapeutic changes of the patient affect other family members regardless of their age and such secondary changes were found maintained over a number of years. The sequence involved in the communication of therapy effects is described. The patient's changes free the whole family structure and favor new modes of interaction.—C. T. Bever.

8479. Foote, E. S. (Harrison Hosp., Dorchester, England) **Combined chlorpromazine and reserpine in the treatment of chronic psychotics.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 201-205.—Trial with 70 antisocial female patients gave satisfactory clinical results, with Parkinsonism a possible side effect.—W. L. Wilkins.

8480. Foulds, G. A. (Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, England) **Clinical research in psychiatry.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 259-265.—Comparison of 36 British and 36 American papers on the effects of psychiatric treatment during 1951-1956 inclusive—the majority had no control groups. Where control groups were used success in treatment was found in one research out of 4; where no control group was used success was claimed in 43 out of 52 studies. Reflection on this finding should eventuate in training more persons who know something about research design, and in less naivete among readers of psychiatric papers.—W. L. Wilkins.

8481. Freedman, Daniel X., Aghajanian, George K., Ornitz, Edward M., & Rosner, Burton S. (Yale U.) **Patterns of tolerance to lysergic acid diethylamide and mescaline in rats.** *Science*, 1958, 127, 1173-1174.—Tolerance is reported to the "behavioral impairments due to LSD-25 and mescaline in the rat and the absence of tolerance to LSD-25-induced bradycardia. . . . Since tolerance develops with respect to the behavioral effects of both drugs,

future research must not only inquire into a possible common biochemical or neural mechanism but must also explain the relative difficulty with which tolerance to mescaline is established. . . . Since tolerance may be a phenomenon characteristic of the entire group of psychosomimetic drugs, comparative studies of autonomic behavioral and electroencephalographic effects should be attempted."—S. J. Lachman.

8482. Freeman, N., Silverberg, W. V., Weiss, F. A., Eckardt, M. H., Wenkart, A., & Pinsky, A. **Sexuality in the therapeutic process: A round table discussion.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1958, 18, 1-27.—Freeman was the moderator. Silverberg tried to show the great importance of pregenital factors in understanding patients. Weiss felt that the so-called biological factor is not rock bottom. He maintained that the sexual problem is a dynamic expression of the patient's total character structure and is a result of anxiety, neurotic needs, and conflicts which block the constructive impulse toward healthy growth. Eckardt discussed living thru another person, camouflage personality, and concealed living. Wenkart believed that emphasis on the constructive motivation and meaning of sexuality may direct the way toward restitution more quickly than lengthy analysis of abnormal manifestations. Pinsky spoke of the development of healthy erotic feelings of patient for analyst and vice versa.—D. Prager.

8483. French, Thomas M. **The art and science of psychoanalysis.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 197-214.—The analyst should keep his attention focused on the conflict with which the patient himself is preoccupied. Interpretations should be made at the level of the focal conflict. The analyst should attempt to predict the effect of his interpretation. The analyst can then be alert to discover discrepancies between what he expects and what actually happens. The analyst should pay close attention not only to the patient's unconscious wishes but also to how the patient's ego is trying to relate these wishes to external reality. The patient's material will often serve as a clue to warn the analyst of his countertransferences.—D. Prager.

8484. Freund, J. Dennis. **Protracted coma in insulin shock therapy: Its management.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 102-117.—Deep insulin coma therapy was given 1554 mental patients. There were only 21 cases of protracted coma and 1 fatality. Low incidence of complication was due to care in therapy. 3 case reports. French and Spanish summaries. 34 references.—S. Kauruck.

8485. Freyhan, Fritz A. **The neuroleptic action and effectiveness of prochlorperazine in psychiatric disorders.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 32-45.—Clinical studies begun in 1955 regarding the comparative effectiveness of compazine versus chlorpromazine have shown both drugs to be effective in the treatment of hospitalized patients. "The difference lies in compazine's greater immediacy of action. . . . This qualifies prochlorperazine as the most effective therapeutic agent in psychiatric emergencies with severe psychomotor excitement, delirious or confusional agitation, and uncontrolled aggressiveness." The author goes on to point out that the "higher incidence of parkinsonism and other extra-pyramidal syndromes does not diminish the therapeutic applicability but

calls for individualized dosage schedules and techniques of administration."—L. A. Pennington.

8486. Gaston, E. Thayer. (Ed.) **Music therapy 1957: Seventh book of proceedings of the National Association for Music Therapy, Inc.** Lawrence, Kan.: National Ass. Music Therapy, Inc., 1958. xiv, 264 p. \$5.20.—The volume opens with the annual banquet address entitled "Say I'd Isn't So—With Music" by J. H. Masserman. Of especial psychological interest are 3 articles in the general area of the dynamics of music therapy, 5 articles on music therapy in the psychiatric hospital, 6 on music therapy for exceptional children, 3 on dance therapy, and a number on research. These latter are in the area of geriatrics, group psychotherapy, schizophrenia, resistance to music therapy, Korsakow's Syndrome, muscular dystrophy, muscle tonus, and the use of music therapy in federal correctional institutions. (See 32: 5555.)—P. R. Farnsworth.

8487. Geidt, F. Harold. (VA Hosp., Sepulveda, Calif.) **Factor analysis of roles patients take in therapy groups.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 165-171.—"The behavior of 41 patients in seven therapy groups was assessed by means of a checklist which was then used to determine likeness or difference among all the patients and these results studied by means of an inverse factor analysis. Three factors were extracted. The greatest amount of variation among patients was accounted for by a bi-polar factor of activity level, aggressiveness, and dominance. The remaining two factors are . . . of questionable reliability and seem to be involved with sensitivity and tendency towards being an 'ideal patient.'"—J. C. Franklin.

8488. Gilgash, C. A. (U. Hawaii) **Drug therapy with a pseudo-mentally retarded psychotic: A case study.** *Psychol. Newsltr.*, NYU, 1958, 9, 85-87.

8489. Goldman, Douglas. **Effects of prochlorperazine (compazine) on psychotic states.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 23-31.—Clinical usage of compazine over a period of 2 years indicates it to be "useful in the treatment of acute and chronic psychotic states." Specifications for optimal dosage and duration of treatment are made.—L. A. Pennington.

8490. Green, John R., Steelman, Harry F., Duisberg, R. E. H., McGrath, W. B., & Wick, Samuel H. (Arizona State Hosp., Phoenix) **Behavior changes following radical temporal lobe excision in the treatment of focal epilepsy.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 295-315.—The most common form of focal epilepsy is psychomotor. Followed up were 38 cases with no improvement in 8, but striking improvement in about half. Surgery did not affect cognition markedly and improved affect greatly, with concomitant improvement in conduct. Indications for and against surgery are reviewed.—W. L. Wilkins.

8491. Greenblatt, Milton, & Solomon, Harry C. (Harvard U. Medical School) **Studies of lobotomy.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 19-34.—Lobotomy involves reduction in total number of cells available and in the number or circuits for not only frontal lobes but other parts of the brain—this may result in reduction in drive, force or energy, in less dependence upon past experience and more dependence upon immediate stimuli, and in less ability to elaborate

experience or to sustain experiences. Development of a psychosis is accompanied by a rise in sympathetic tension, while recovery, through tranquilizers or surgery, is accompanied by lowering of sympathetic tension.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8492. Greenson, Ralph R. Screen defenses, screen hunger, and screen identity. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 242-262.—The screen patient is an impulse-depressive with a hysterical superstructure. He needs to employ denial mechanisms and maneuvers excessively to support his failing ability to repress. The screen-hungry patient acts out generally and includes a facade of genital activity to deny his pregenitality. The screen character does not have the capacity to fuse the loved and hated object into a single object. The hunger and optimism come from the history of unreliable but occurring gratifications. The screen disorder is prevalent in first generation Americans, members of minority groups, musicians, actors, writers, and psychiatrists. These patients need a reliable, predictable, and incorruptible analyst. They need to experience their aggressive feelings in regard to the previously idealized analyst. The treatment is long but is interesting and rewarding.—*D. Prager.*

8493. Gruenthal, Max. Aims and limitations of psychotherapy with schizophrenics and borderline cases in private practice. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 465-472.—An active and guiding approach, as against a passive analysis with free associations and interpretations, is stressed as the method of choice with schizophrenics and borderline cases in order to help these patients to overcome their sense of alienation and introspective preoccupation.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8494. Grygiel, Patricia, & Waters, M. A. Chlorpromazine used with an intensive occupational therapy program: A controlled study. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 697-705.—Matched groups of female chronic schizophrenics were given either chlorpromazine or placebo tablets in addition to an "energetic resocialization program lasting 12 weeks." The results permitted the conclusions that the drug was a "useful adjunct to the therapeutic program . . . especially in influencing the speed of improvement rather than on the final level of improvement." These results, among others, are discussed in relation to rehabilitation programs for the chronic schizophrenic. 15 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8495. Hallowitz, David, & Cutter, Albert V. A collaborative diagnostic and treatment process with parents. *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 90-96.—Treatment of disturbed children can be aided if the 2 parents jointly discuss relevant family matters in regular interviews with a therapist.—*G. Elias.*

8496. Halstead, Ward C. (U. Chicago) Some behavioral aspects of partial temporal lobectomy in man. *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 478-490.—No severe deficits are noted as a result of surgical intervention and improvement in performance level on most indicators of the Halstead series of tests is observed.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8497. Hamburg, David A., Sabshin, Melvin A., Board, Francis A., Grinker, Roy R., Korchin, Sheldon J., Basowitz, Harold; Heath, Helen, & Persky, Harold. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Classification and rating of emotional experiences: Special reference to reliability of observa-

tion. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 415-426.—"2 nonparticipant psychiatric observers viewed and listened to the entire 4 days of experimentation (stressful in type), including 2 affect-evaluation interviews conducted by another psychiatrist each day. . . . We developed a rating scale for anxiety, anger, and depression . . . to facilitate comparisons of the affects with each other." Study of the ratings made by the 2 observers indicated that a "rather high agreement was reached not only on the presence or absence of anxiety, anger, and depression but also on the extent to which each of these was being experienced by the S. . . . Taking all the findings together, we have reason to believe that we are dealing with phenomena which, though complex, are reliably identifiable and quantifiable."—*L. A. Pennington.*

8498. Harlfinger, Hanspeter. Gruppengespräche mit psychotisch Kranken in der Heilanstalt. [Group discussions with psychotic patients in the mental hospital.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 8, 51-66.—Weekly discussions of selected themes in a group of as many as 30 psychotic patients has been found valuable as a therapeutic aid in a mental hospital. Admission is by invitation, and arrangements are conducive to social informality. Such a group has appeared to exercise remarkable socializing influences over its members.—*E. W. Eng.*

8499. Harper, Dorothy M. Manifestations of behavioral and somatic reactions to reassignment. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1958, 28, 157-178.—The responses of clients who were reassigned to a new social worker psychotherapist did not follow any set pattern. Some clients reacted with somatic complaints, while others expressed anxiety and other emotional manifestations of disturbance. Often the true feeling of the patient varied a good deal from the client's overt reaction to the reassignment.—*G. Elias.*

8500. Heaton-Ward, W. A., & Jancar, J. (Stoke Park Hosp., Bristol, England) A controlled clinical trial of meprobamate in the management of difficult and destructive female mental defectives. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 454-456.—Results showed no improvement.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8501. Henry, William E., & Shlien, John M. (U. Chicago) Affective complexity and psychotherapy: Some comparisons of time-limited and unlimited treatment. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 153-162.—A rationale has been presented in which the assumed relationship between simplicity and personal adjustment is questioned and an alternative concept of affective complexity suggested. This concept has been adapted to a scoring based upon the TAT and an application to a comparison of long unlimited and brief time-limited therapies presented. The TAT scores of affective complexity are found to differ markedly at the follow up period between limited and unlimited cases. The TAT scores, different from other measures available on these cases, show a marked decline in affect differentiation in the brief, time-limited cases. A variety of possible explanations are suggested. It seems possible that the TAT scores have reflected a particular resistance to the arbitrary limits aspect of the treatment.—*A. R. Jensen.*

8502. Hess, Verena. Wandlungen eines paranoischen Menschen in der psychotherapeutischen

Begegnung. [Changes of a paranoid person in the psychotherapeutic encounter.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 131-158.—Detailed account of a 2-year period of effective psychotherapy with a 50-year-old paranoid schizophrenic woman. It appears that her psychosis represented the only remaining opportunity to make contact, without responsibility, with her dissociated and projected bodily impulses.—E. W. Eng.

8503. Hill, Lewis B. (Sheppard Hosp., Towson, Md.) **On being rather than doing in psychotherapy.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 115-122.— "... the therapist should have had enough experience of intra- and interpersonal difficulties and enough help in solving those difficulties to permit him to face the therapeutic task with the patient, aware of the dangers yet rationally confident in himself and in his patient."—D. D. Raylesberg.

8504. Hoch, Paul H. (Columbia U.) **Psychoses-producing and psychoses-relieving drugs.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 335-346.—Tranquilizing drugs do not qualitatively change the psychosis; they influence certain symptoms, especially those relative to over-reaction. Clinical observations suggest that the midbrain is involved in the action, which is selective and affects anxiety and tension, but does not affect other emotions such as depression.—W. L. Wilkins.

8505. Hoch, Paul H. (Committee Mental Hygiene, Albany, N.Y.) **The use of tranquilizers in psychiatry.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 566-572.—The mode of action is obscure, but probably involves the reticular substance and mid-brain region. Although the approach is only empirical, it is useful.—W. L. Wilkins.

8506. Hulse, Wilfred C. **Psychotherapy with ambulatory schizophrenic patients in mixed analytic groups.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 681-687.—The inclusion of 1 or 2 nonpsychotic schizophrenic patients in psychoanalytically oriented group psychotherapy along with 6-9 neurotic personalities is described as a "new group method" for the treatment of schizophrenics. Its use over the past 10 years shows by case report that the majority "responded well and showed decrease of depressive and fearful feelings, greater closeness to reality, increased social activity, and improved interpersonal relations."—L. A. Pennington.

8507. Kaldeck, R. (Myles Standish State School, Taunton, Mass.) **Group psychotherapy with mentally defective adolescents and adults.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 185-192.—"A large percentage of mental defectives are incapacitated more by their emotional difficulties than by their intellectual deficit." This implies the importance of psychotherapy for them even though only a very limited degree of insight can be achieved by them. Group psychotherapy in an institution for mental defectives has been shown to be helpful in enabling them to express their often conflicting feelings, to relieve their tension and to improve their interpersonal relationships. Experience has shown that the desirable approach in group psychotherapy with mental defectives needs to be dynamically oriented and permissive and to include some repressive-inspirational features.—D. D. Raylesberg.

8508. Kalinowsky, Lothar B. **The influence of newer drugs on the application of shock treatments and psychosurgery.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 174-180.—The thesis is presented and documented by clinical case report that with the advent of the newer drug approaches a reappraisal of the treatment-of-choice problem must be made. Even so, none of the treatments available in the past can be discarded. We must remain flexible enough to realize that the new treatments enlarge the field of application of somatic treatments in various types of patients, and we must try to improve our therapeutic results by integrating pharmacotherapy with the previously known treatments.—L. A. Pennington.

8509. Katz, Jay, & Solomon, Rebecca Z. **The patient and his experiences in an outpatient clinic.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 86-92.—Review of 353 charts of patients seen in an outpatient clinic for 1 year (1955-1956) indicated that those who remained in treatment for more than 5 interviews "were aware of the psychological nature of their problems and were able to communicate in these terms." Continuation in treatment was found dependent upon "attributes of both patient and therapist . . . and that the patient's desire and readiness for treatment played a very decisive part."—L. A. Pennington.

8510. Kline, Nathan S. **Clinical clues as to mode of action of the ataractic drugs: A round table.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1958, 32, 41-84.—There is presented "a fairly complete appraisal of the actions of reserpine, some of the phenothiazine derivatives . . . and iproniazid. . . . A number of alternate possibilities of drug action are put forward . . . and no attempt has been made to arrive at a definitive statement, since . . . more information and more experimentation are needed before data will be available for such a definitive conclusion." 22 references.—D. Prager.

8511. Kline, Nathan S., Barsa, Joseph A., Bruckman, Norbert S., & Saunders, John C. **The use of prochlorperazine ('Compazine') in a variety of psychiatric conditions.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 5-15.—An ongoing study of the effectiveness of compazine in hospitalized and outpatient Ss indicates that the new drug is in a class with chlorpromazine and reserpine in the management of hospitalized patients. "In some cases the new tranquilizer has worked where the other 2 drugs have failed." In office practice Compazine has been helpful "since the potency is greater than that of most of the medications in the field." Case reports are used to document.—L. A. Pennington.

8512. Knox, Wilma Jones. **Acceptance of self, other people, and social conformity as effects of group therapeutic experiences.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 172-173.—Abstract.

8513. Koelle, George B. **Pharmacological approaches to the study of tranquilizing agents.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 58-60.—4 approaches are described: clinical; experimental, animal, and human psychology; neurophysiological; and biochemical.—L. A. Pennington.

8514. Kovenock, Esther. **Therapeutic use of the discussion process among residents in a home for the aged.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 255-258.—One method for overcoming the loss of self-esteem by inmates of an institution for the aged is to provide

opportunity for free discussion of matters which are of more or less direct interest. In the Milwaukee Home for Aged Jews, such a program was put into practice by providing discussions focussed upon Wisconsin's first Governor's Conference on an Aging Population. The various applications of this material are presented in this article.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8515. **Kubie, Lawrence S.** *Psychoanalysis and psychopharmacology.* *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 61-67.—The problem is one of asking the "right" questions. It is posited that "we must first focus on the essential ingredients in the dynamic processes of all behavior. Therefore our task must be to consider what are some of these basic and essential ingredients in the neurotic process, whose fluctuations under the impact of drugs can be subjected first to precise descriptive scrutiny and qualitative appraisal." It is held that the use of free association in the analytic situation can provide a means for "exploring rudimentary perceptual processes, the conceptual configurations which are built out of these apperceptive processes, the way we represent them symbolically, and how all such abstractions are integrated continuously into conceptual gestalts and behavioral responses." It is stated that thus far psychoanalysis has contributed little to man's understanding of pharmacodynamics of behavior.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8516. **Kugelmass, S., & Schossberger, J.** (Kfar Shaul Government Work Village, Jerusalem, Israel) *Problems of initial training for group psychotherapy in Israel.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 179-184.—A program of introducing group psychotherapy under conditions of expanding services and lack of trained staff is described. The institution in the study was a work village housing about 300 mental patients.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

8517. **Lancaster, Neville Peel; Steinert, Reuben Ralph, & Frost, Isaac.** (Barrow Hosp., Bristol, England) *Unilateral electroconvulsive therapy.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 221-227.—Of 43 patients 15 were given bilaterally induced generalized fits, 21 were given unilaterally induced fits, and 7 only unilaterally induced subshocks. No difference was shown between bilaterally and unilaterally induced shocks, but the subshock apparently has less desirable effects.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8518. **Laties, Victor G., Lasagna, Louis; Gross, Gertrude M., Hitchman, Irene L., & Flores, Jose.** (Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md.) *A controlled trial of chlorpromazine and promazine in the management of delirium tremens.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 238-243.—In a double-blind experiment with 32 Ss, both drugs were shown to be efficacious, although occasional failures occurred.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8519. **Lauer, John W., Inskip, Wilma M., Bernsohn, Joseph, & Zeller, E. Albert.** *Observations on schizophrenic patients after iproniazid and tryptophan.* *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 122-130.—7 patients were given daily dosages of the drugs over a period of 6 weeks. Results indicated that the patients "exhibited an increase in energy level and motor activity and improvement in the ability to accept interpersonal relationships, and displayed more affect." These behavioral changes began to occur about 2 weeks after the initiation of the study.

These and other findings are discussed in connection with the biochemical view of the schizophrenic process. 27 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8520. **Lewis, D. J., & Sloane, R. Bruce.** *Therapy with lysergic acid diethylamide.* *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 19-31.—Lysergic acid diethylamide was given to 23 psychiatric patients as an aid to psychotherapy. It was concluded that its main value was the facilitation of transference phenomena and regression and increase of suggestibility. 13-item bibliography.—*S. Kaezuck.*

8521. **Lichtenberg, Joseph D.** *A statistical analysis of patient care at the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt hospital.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1958, 32, 13-40.—There was no statistically significant difference in the type of patient assigned to or the results obtained by therapists regardless of their experience or of their ratings for skill. One cannot distinguish a good or a fair prognostic group but can distinguish a poor prognostic group from the other patients. Pooled data of first admission patients and patients with a history of previous mental hospitalization reveal a remarkable similarity.—*D. Prager.*

8522. **Lipton, Samuel D.** *A note on the connection between preliminary communications and subsequently reported dreams.* *J. Amer. Psychanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 237-241.—Casual comment at the beginning of an analytic hour often has latent content closely related to a dream reported later in the hour. The opening comments are made when there is a shift in ego state from the relatively more alert state to the less critical state of free association. The perceptions used for the initial comments (traffic, weather) are like those used in day residues of dreams or those selected from tachistoscopic exposures under experimental conditions.—*D. Prager.*

8523. **Little, J. Crawford.** (U. Durham) *A double-blind controlled comparison of the effects of chlorpromazine, barbiturate and a placebo in 142 chronic psychotic in-patients.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 334-349.—Neither chlorpromazine nor barbiturate is shown to exert any effect significantly superior, from a nursing point of view, than can be obtained with an inert placebo tablet.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8524. **Margolin, Sydney G.** (4200 E. Ninth Ave., Denver 20, Colo.) *On some principles of therapy.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 114, 1087-1096.—Principles of an anaclitic therapy formulated by the author are stated, illustrated with case histories, and elaborated.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8525. **Merskey, H.** (Cherry Knowle Hosp., Sunderland, England) *A clinical and psychometric study of the effects of procaine amide in Huntington's chorea.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 411-420.—7 of 8 patients were assessed with tests of motor dexterity as well as clinical status. None improved under medication, but 2 showed some symptomatic motor benefit.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8526. **Michel, Richard Edwin.** *Quadrupole resonance studies.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1810.—Abstract.

8527. **Mitchell, Lonnie Edward.** *The effect of tranquilizing drugs on conditioning rate of GSR in a group of psychiatric patients.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 573.—Abstract.

8528. Möglich, Hans-Joachim. **Kasuistischer Beitrag zur Frage fehlgeleiteter kindlicher Gewissensreaktionen.** [Contribution of a case study on the problem of misdirected infantile conscience reactions.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 64-68.

—The case history and psychological test results of an 11-8-year-old, intelligent, emotionally deprived girl with behavior problems are reported. Through the relationship with her therapist the girl was gradually able to develop superego controls. The dynamics are discussed in the light of Zulliger's point of view that superego development can take place only through the presence of "social feelings" which in turn presuppose an anxiety-free environment. Nondirective play therapy without interpretation is considered the most appropriate technique for helping such a child.—E. Schwerin.

8529. Moorehead, Janet Arlene. **Redirected cases: A follow-up study of cases referred elsewhere for treatment.** *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1958, 28, 179-210.—Interviews of mothers who had been referred to other agencies after initial consultations at the clinic revealed that slightly more than half of the mothers accepted the referrals. A greater percentage of those who accepted the referrals, than the referral-rejecting mothers, reported improvement. The caseworker surmised that many of the referral-rejecting mothers reported improvement as means of denying their error in not following the recommendation. A higher percentage of those who accepted the referrals expressed positive feelings towards the clinic than those who did not follow the recommendation.—G. Elias.

8530. Morse, Philip W. (VA Regional Office, Hartford, Conn.) **Psychotherapy with the non-reflective aggressive patient.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 352-361.—2 cases are presented to indicate that significant behavioral changes can be produced without the development of insight. Identification with the therapist and the introjection of his standards of behavior can be the vehicles of such therapy. It must be realized that some patients are not given to reflective thinking, conceptualization, or communication on the relatively abstract level necessary to consider the cause and effect aspects of their behavior.—R. E. Perl.

8531. Müller-Hegemann, D. **Psychotherapie: Ein Leitfaden für Ärzte und Studierende.** [Psychotherapy: A guide for physicians and students.] Berlin, Germany: Veb Verlag Volk und Gesundheit, 1957. 264 p. DM 24.—Designed for the nonpsychiatrically trained physician and for students, this "rational psychotherapy" rejects the psychoanalytic orientation in favor of Pavlovian hypotheses plus autogenous training, hypnosis, etc. Contents include a historical survey, areas and methods of psychotherapy, hypnotherapy, sleep complex and group therapy, special therapy in neuroses, psychopathology, endogenous psychoses and other types of illnesses and disturbances, and child therapy.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

8532. Neighbor, J. E., Beach, Margaret; Brown, Donald T., Kevin, David, & Visser, John S. (California Mental Hygiene Clinic, Berkeley) **An approach to the selection of patients for group psychotherapy.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 243-254.—Criteria for the selection of patients for whom

group psychotherapy "offers special benefits as well as those who are unable to use it." A group therapy classification which categorizes such factors as "optimum goals of therapy," "role of therapist," "role of patient," and "content emphasized in sessions." In addition, the indications and contra-indications for group therapy are outlined.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

8533. Neve, Hans K. (St. Hans Hosp., Roskilde, Denmark) **Demonstration of largactil (chlorpromazine hydrochloride) in the urine.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 488-490.—A simple reaction, based on color, is described.—W. L. Wilkins.

8534. Numerof, Paul; Virgona, Angelo J., Cranswick, E. H., Cunningham, T., & Kline, Nathan S. **The metabolism of reserpine: II. Studies in schizophrenic patients.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 139-142.—To study the metabolism of reserpine in the body 6 chronic schizophrenic Ss were given dosages labeled with radioactive carbon. Biochemical analysis of blood samples indicated that at any one time the blood concentration was "very low." At 6 weeks, however, there was still slight evidence for the presence of the radioactive reaction. These findings are discussed with reference to treatment effects.—L. A. Pennington.

8535. Orgel, Samuel Z. (Hillside Hosp., Glen Oaks, N.Y.) **Effect of psychoanalysis on the course of peptic ulcer.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 117-123.—The physical symptoms and emotional problems of 15 ulcer patients treated by the author in the past 25 years are described. "The concept of the disease is that the lesion was one manifestation of an emotional illness involving the total personality." It is concluded that psychoanalytic treatment "favorably influenced the emotional components of the disease, and thus was sufficient to beneficially affect the ulcer."—L. A. Pennington.

8536. Pankow, Gisela. **Das doppelte Spiegelbild.** [The double mirror image.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 8, 45-50.—A 30 year old woman suffered obsessions and hallucinations, including a double perception of herself in the mirror, corresponding to a split in her body image and a split in her life history dating from the discovery of her illegitimate birth. Using the method of "dynamic structuration," healing integration of the split body image was realized in the course of 17 sessions over a 9½-month period.—E. W. Eng.

8537. Patterson, Earl S. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown) **Effectiveness of insulin coma in the treatment of schizophrenia: A control study.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 460-467.—Insulin versus placebo injection methods were studied by application to matched pairs of patients. Results indicated that 65% of the insulin Ss were discharged as opposed to 29% of the placebo patients. Insulin coma is held to be of positive benefit.—L. A. Pennington.

8538. Pennes, Harry H. (Ed.) **Psychopharmacology: Pharmacological effects on behavior.** New York: Hoeber-Harper, 1958. xiii, 362 p. \$8.00.—13 papers on the action of psychotropic drugs are presented in this symposium report, along with the discussion following the papers. The following is a rough classification of the papers: biochemical and neurophysiological effects (O. Linden, J. H. Quastel,

& S. Sved; H. J. Strecker; H. P. Cohen & M. M. Cohen; A. Lajtha; D. W. Wooley; E. V. Evarts), pharmacological analysis and screening (J. A. Schneider & E. B. Sigg; J. E. P. Toman & G. M. Everett), research findings and methodological issues in the psychological study of drugs (A. Petrie; T. Verhave, J. E. Owen, Jr., & O. H. Slater; L. S. Kubie; H. K. Beecher).—G. A. Heise.

8539. Persky, Harold; Hamburg, David A., Basowitz, Harold; Grinker, Roy R., Sabshin, Melvin; Korchin, Sheldon J., Herz, Marvin; Board, Francis A., & Heath, Helen A. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) **Relation of emotional responses and changes in plasma hydrocortisone level after stressful interview.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 434-447.—By physiological and psychological study of the effects of a stressful interview (using 22 "anxiety-prone" psychiatric patients as Ss) it was found that there was "a significant association between emotional response to psychological stress and change in plasma hydrocortisone level. While the relationships reported are . . . not extreme nor dramatic, they are quite consistent. . . . It would appear that the plasma level of hydrocortisone is increased by any type of emotional arousal. . . . These findings are of special interest because this experiment included only a moderate range of emotional responses. The limited data available on more extreme responses suggest that an even greater degree of adrenocortical activation occurs."—L. A. Pennington.

8540. Phillipson, Herbert. **The assessment of progress after at least two years of group psychotherapy.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 32-42.—Efforts were made to estimate progress group psychotherapy particularly in order to formulate hypotheses regarding optimum composition of groups and the types of patients who are most likely to benefit from such treatment. The method was psychoanalytically oriented, the Ss were above average or superior in intelligence, and the length of treatment was relatively long. Changes were assessed in terms of symptoms, group relations, work relations, heterosexual relations, social relations, and a global improvement rating. Progress in treatment seems to be less a function of the nature of symptoms and degree of illness than composition of the group as a whole and capacity of patients to contribute purposefully to the group processes.—C. L. Winder.

8541. Pisetsky, Joseph E., & Klaf, Franklin S. (VA Hosp., Bronx, N.Y.) **Electric shock therapy in the treatment of a depressed paraplegic.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 80-81.—"A 25-year-old paraplegic with a severe depression and suicidal preoccupation completed a course of 15 electroshock treatments using anectine as a muscle relaxant. There were no complications during the course of the therapy. His depression improved and the suicidal preoccupation disappeared."—N. H. Pronko.

8542. Preuss, Hans G. **Magic und Psychotherapie.** [Magic and psychotherapy.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 8, 69-85.—The history of mental healing makes clear the continuity of curative magic, religious faith healing, and scientific psychotherapy. At present the elimination of magic from psychotherapy is only half completed. The dissatisfaction of modern man with the mechanistic mode of

understanding requires new efforts to understand the neglected sides of human experience.—E. W. Eng.

8543. Pumpian-Mindlin, E. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Los Angeles) **Comments on techniques of termination and transfer in a clinic setting.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 455-464.—Various clinical and technical considerations regarding termination and transfer of patients are discussed as they arise in a clinic setting. The notions of a definite termination period and of a trial termination in the course of psychotherapy are presented.—L. N. Solomon.

8544. Racker, Heinrich. **Counterresistance and interpretation.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 215-221.—The counterresistances against communicating to patients points comprehended by the analyst indicate the most important conflicts within the patient. For the counterresistances as a rule are the expression of the analyst's identification with the patient's resistances even though they may at the same time be related to a conflict within the analyst.—D. Prager.

8545. Rashkis, Harold A., & Smarr, Erwin R. **A method for the control and evaluation of sociopsychological factors in pharmacological research.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 121-130.—The authors selected a fairly homogeneous group of 48 chronic catatonic schizophrenics, studying them over a 7-month period during a drug-free interval on a research unit. Changes were measured by rating scale. The Ss were then assigned to 16 drug and placebo groups on the basis of demonstrated change in behavior in such a way that all subgroups had approximately equal net change scores. By statistical methods it was possible to factor out of the amount of overall improvement, the effect of milieu, of placebo effect, interaction effect, and specific drug action. This report is oriented toward the discussion of method of investigation.—L. A. Pennington.

8546. Rogers, Carl R. (U. Wisconsin) **A process conception of psychotherapy.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 142-149.—"Individuals move . . . not from a fixity or homeostasis through change to a new fixity, though such a process is indeed possible. But much the more significant continuum is from fixity to changingness, from rigid structure to flow, from stasis to process." The intent of the paper is to consider "the process of psychotherapy, or the process by which personality change takes place." 7 stages of the process are outlined. "The process involves a loosening of feelings. From feelings which are unrecognized, unowned, unexpressed, the client moves toward a flow in which ever-changing feelings are experienced in the moment, knowingly and acceptingly, and may be accurately expressed." Many aspects of the process are discussed. In the course of psychotherapy the individual "has changed; but, what seems more significant, he has become an integrated process of changingness."—S. J. Lachman.

8547. Rose, Sidney. **Group psychoanalysis: The group striving for unity and union.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1958, 18, 69-76.—Character change does occur in group work. Similar processes operate in group and in individual analysis. There is a deeper understanding as the analyst oscillates his attention

from the intrapsychic to the interpersonal group atmosphere. Each member of a group may symbolize an aspect of the individual's personality. The group is an organic social system striving for unity and union. The main gauge on which the analyst focuses is the group unity. Attending to group stress guides the analyst with timing of his intervention. The greatest value of group work may ultimately be to complement individual analysis.—*D. Prager.*

8548. Rosen, Joseph D. Some variations in the psychotherapeutic approach to schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 451-454.—"An idea is outlined according to which one schizophrenic patient is treated by two therapists playing opposite parts. One represents the delusional needs of the patient and the other represents reality. Certain patients seem to benefit from such an approach."—*L. N. Solomon.*

8549. Rosenthal, Leslie, & Garfinkel, Alexander. (NYC) The group psychotherapy literature, 1957-. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 193-213.—The literature in group psychotherapy during 1957 is reviewed under the classifications of theory, non-psychotic adults, psychotic adults, children, other language reports. 122-item bibliography.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

8550. Rubinstein, Eli A., & Parloff, Morris B. (Eds.) Research in psychotherapy. Washington, D. C.: American Psychological Ass., 1959. iv, 293 p. \$3.00.—The proceedings of the 1958 conference on psychotherapy are comprehensively presented. The organization of the book follows that of the conference. Aside from the opening address, "Goals of Psychotherapy," the book includes 2 papers each on the problems of research controls and the therapist-patient relationship, and 4 papers on ways of assessing change. Each block of 2 papers is followed by the prepared comments of a discussant and an edited account of the open discussion. In addition, a summary chapter was written after the conference in order to bring together "the major issues considered at the conference."—*J. Schopler.*

8551. Rubinstein, L. H. Psychotherapeutic aspects of male homosexuality. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 14-18.—"To sum up the conclusions from ten years' experience of psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy of homosexuality, and of full psychoanalysis in some cases: a fair number of patients can be helped to a certain extent; some can improve well beyond original expectation. Complete analysis remains the treatment of choice; but abbreviated or modified forms of analysis in well-selected cases can achieve satisfactory results. In general, the prognosis must remain guarded."—*C. L. Winder.*

8552. Rudy, L. H., Costa, E., Rinaldi, F., & Himwich, H. E. (Galesburg State Research Hosp., Ill.) Clinical evaluation of BAS (benzyl analog of serotonin): A tranquilizing drug. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 284-288.—"The effects of BAS, the benzyl analog of serotonin, were studied on 24 chronic, moderately disturbed female psychotic patients. The most prominent beneficial action, that of tranquilization, was noted in 22 of these patients." Dosages, side effects, and other findings are also discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8553. Ruffler, Gerhard. Kriterien für die Beendigung der psychoanalytischen Behandlung. [Criteria for the termination of psychoanalytic treatment.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 88-123.—First of 2 papers. The following topics are discussed in this paper: the necessity and imperfections of definite criteria for termination, the Ferenczi-Freud discussion on terminable and interminable analysis, the derivation of criteria from the analytic process and not from a static ideal of mental health, the terminal phase of psychoanalysis.—*E. W. Eng.*

8554. Ruffler, Gerhard. Kriterien für die Beendigung der psychoanalytischen Behandlung. [Criteria for the termination of psychoanalytic treatment.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 211-232.—A review of criteria that have been used in considering the advisability of terminating psychoanalytic treatment. It is always necessary to consider the particular criteria in the context of the patient's life and his treatment history. Second of 2 papers (see 33: 8553). 53 references.—*E. W. Eng.*

8555. Ruskin, I. W., & Mitchell, Minna. Chlorpromazine as adjunctive therapy in treating senile agitation. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 134-140.—24 patients with symptoms of psychomotor disorder were given treatment with chlorpromazine. 9 of the 24 were given other ataractic drugs. All but 5 received vitamins and hormones as adjuncts. Even the most intractable cases of disturbed behavior became manageable. Chlorpromazine is considered a very useful agent in managing aged psychiatric patients. French and Spanish summaries.—*S. Kærnck.*

8556. Ryan, William. Capacity for mutual dependence and involvement in group psychotherapy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1119.—Abstract.

8557. Sampson, Harold; Ross, David; Engle, Bernice, & Livson, Florine. Feasibility of community clinic treatment for state mental hospital patients. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 71-77.—3 California state mental hospitals and 2 state community clinics participated in the project where the aim was to "evaluate the potential effectiveness of the community clinic as an alternative disposition for certain mental hospital admissions. An unselected sample of 504 patients in the state hospitals was evaluated for outpatient clinic suitability shortly after their admission." 20 cases were referred to the state clinics. Only 6 of the 20 were accepted for treatment by the state clinics. Only 3 patients accepted outpatient treatment; 2 were judged later by the therapists to have benefited.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8558. Scarbrough, H. E., & Wheelis, Denson B. Treatment of therapeutic blockades with thio-pental (pentothal) sodium and methamphetamine (desoxyn). 1948-1957. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 108-116.—19 patients of the "noncommunicating neurotic types" have been treated by drug therapy (pentothal and desoxyn in combination) in conjunction with psychotherapy. This method is described; its advantages set forth. The use of the drugs is reported to have decreased the hypervigilance of the patients, especially the obsessive-compulsive ones, increased the emotional participation, lowered introjectiveness, and heightened the transference effects. "Interpretative and reconstructive psychotherapy may now be viewed optimistically in several diagnostic

categories heretofore regarded as having a poor prognosis. This is only true provided the therapist is not discouraged by the length of time involved."—*L. A. Pennington*.

8559. Scher, Jordan M. (Northwestern U. Medical School) **The structured ward: Research method and hypothesis in a total treatment setting for schizophrenia.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 291-299.—Schizophrenic patients were studied in permissive and structured ward situations. Rules for living in the structured ward required the patients to arise, shower, dress, and clean their rooms by 8 A.M., eat from 8 to 9, go to work from 9 to 12, etc. Efficiency was expected and insisted upon. Neither acting out nor self-secluding was permitted. In terms of any given task, continuous surveillance and immediate correction was ongoing. Patients seemed to be remotivated and changes in the patients through this kind of approach seemed to carry over into other situations. 18 references.—*R. E. Perl*.

8560. Schneck, Jerome M. (26 W. 9 St., NYC 11) **Anxiety-depression and pharmacotherapy-psychotherapy correlations.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 78-79.—"The existence of a previous history of depression or of current underlying depression would not be necessarily essential for absolving the chemotherapeutic agent of direct responsibility for onset of depression. Its indirect role would be based on alteration, through anxiety reduction, of the patient's psychodynamic equilibrium. This may also occur spontaneously without treatment or during the course of psychotherapy."—*N. H. Pronko*.

8561. Schneck, Jerome M. (New York Coll. Medicine) **A hypnoanalytic note on the heart as a phallic symbol.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 401-402.—The manner in which a patient during a hypnoanalysis identified the heart as a phallic symbol is described and the beneficial role of this identification in therapy is indicated.—*N. H. Pronko*.

8562. Scott, Barbara. **My psychotherapy helped my entire family.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 128-131.—A candid report by a young woman of her psychiatric solution of her emotional problems.—*M. M. Gillet*.

8563. Seager, C. P. (Burrow Hosp., Bristol, England) **A comparison between the results of unmodified and modified electroplexy.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 206-220.—Results seem to be less satisfactory in association with chemical modifications involving anesthetic or relaxant drugs.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

8564. Selye, Hans. **Prevention of the ECC syndrome by thyroxin.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 97-101.—"Experiments on albino rats indicate that the ECC syndrome (characterized by excitement, choreiform movements, and 'circling') that is normally induced by IDPN can be prevented by comparatively small doses of thyroxin." French and Spanish summaries.—*S. Kacrnack*.

8565. Shagass, Charles, & Kerenyi, Albert B. (McGill U.) **Neurophysiologic studies of personality.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 141-147.—"The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that the sedation threshold is correlated with a personality factor, similar to Eysenck's introversion-extroversion dimension or, in neurotics, a hysterical-

obsessional continuum. In one part of the study, 2 psychiatrists independently rated 308 case records for hysterical-obsessional tendency. Their ratings were significantly correlated with the sedation threshold, a high threshold being associated with obsessional tendencies and a low one with hysterical tendencies. Another investigative method used was to correlate the sedation threshold with questionnaire scores of introversion-extraversion (Guilford R and S scales) in 36 neurotic patients and with ease of conditioned eyeblink formation. The threshold was significantly correlated with the questionnaire scores in the predicted direction, high thresholds being associated with introversion. The threshold was not significantly correlated with conditionability, although high introversion on the questionnaire was associated with greater conditionability. The main conclusion reached from the findings was that there is an objectively demonstrable neurophysiologic basis for the introversion-extraversion dimension."—*N. H. Pronko*.

8566. Shatin, Leo. (VA Hosp., Albany, N.Y.) **Somato-psychotherapeutic approach to long-term schizophrenic patients: Three-year evaluation.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 337-340.—A 3-year follow-up study is reported of 10 experimental and 10 control schizophrenic patients all with very poor prognoses who had been subjected for 6 months to intensive rehabilitation procedures in the care of the former and to usual ward routines in the latter. 8 experimental and 8 controls were all given equivalent treatment following the differential treatment and 3 years later were found to be at approximately the same level of behavioral adjustment.—*N. H. Pronko*.

8567. Sheard, M. H. **Responsivity of adrenal gland in schizophrenia to corticotropin.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 727-729.—15 patients were given a 48-hour ACTH test during a course of insulin therapy. The 24-hour urinary output of 17-ketosteroids and acid-fast formaldehyde-genic steroids were used as indicators. Findings, in view of control Ss also used, showed that at the end of insulin therapy the patients had a decreased adrenocortical function independently of clinical improvement. Patients "with the greater responses [to the test] prior to treatment improved to a greater degree." This finding is discussed prognostically.—*L. A. Pennington*.

8568. Simon, Werner; Wirt, Robert D., Wirt, Anne L., Halloran, Alden V., Hinckley, Robert G., Lund, J. Benjamin, & Hopkins, G. Wendell. (VA Hosp., Minneapolis, Minn.) **A controlled study of the short-term differential treatment of schizophrenia.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 114, 1077-1086.—A controlled study was made of 80 patients subdivided into clinical-judgment, chlorpromazine, reserpine, and hospital routine groups with treatments continued for a 30-day period. Evaluation of therapeutic results after 30 days is presented and discussed. 29 references.—*N. H. Pronko*.

8569. Simpson, R. Wallace. (Knowle Hosp., Fareham, Hants, England) **The effects of Notensil in chronic mental illness.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 179-181.—With 50 chronic patients: no value.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

8570. Singer, George M. **Effects of promazine and a total-push program on the intellectual func-**

tioning of paranoid schizophrenics. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2153-2154.—Abstract.

8571. Sloane, R. Bruce; Lewis, David J., & Slater, P. (Bethlehem Royal & Maudsley Hospitals, London) Prognostic value of adrenaline and mechlolyl responses in electroconvulsive therapy. Part II. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1958, 2, 271-273.—31 patients of mixed diagnoses were tested with adrenaline and Mecholyl before ECT. The improved had a significantly ($p < .05$) smaller and briefer drop of blood pressure to Mecholyl. The authors concluded that the more stable and close to normal the blood pressure responses of psychiatric patients were, the better the outcome with ECT. They doubt the practical, clinical value of the test.—*W. G. Shipman.*

8572. Smith, Aaron. Changes in psychological test performances of brain operated schizophrenics after an 8-year interval. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1448.—Abstract.

8573. La Société Française de Psychanalyse. La psychanalyse. Vol. IV. Les psychoses. [Psychoanalysis. Vol. IV. The psychoses.] Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1958. 336 p. Fr. 1200.—A collection of theoretical papers on psychoanalytic approaches to therapy for psychotics. Authors include J. Lacan, presenting certain critical interpretations of Freudian and pre-Freudian theory (Schreber and others); J. L. Lang, dealing with the psychoanalytic approach to psychoses in the child; S. Leclaire, discussing a case of infantile neurosis (Freud's "man of the wolves"); G. Pankow, on the method of "dynamic structuring" applied to a chronic hallucinatory state; M. Schweich, on the therapeutic action of psychotherapy for hospitalized schizophrenics; G. Rosolato and D. Widlöcher, on the theoretical work of Karl Abraham; M. Katan, on structural aspects of a case of schizophrenia (translated from English); and V. Tausk, on the origin of "the influencing machine" in schizophrenia (translated from German). Also included are several book reviews, and the Acts of the Society for 4 sessions, February-June, 1957.—*J. T. Cowles.*

8574. Stauffacher, James C. (VA Hosp., American Lake, Wash.) Recovery from paranoid delusions following hypnotic uncovering of repressed episodes. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 328-331.—"This case is presented because of the light thrown upon the dynamics of paranoid delusions and its implications for the therapeutic management of such cases. Apparently, this patient achieved a complete social recovery although the basic homosexual conflict was not brought to the awareness of the patient. Further, the therapist did not deal directly with the transference or with infantile memories."—*L. B. Heathers.*

8575. Stein, Martin H. The cliché: A phenomenon of resistance. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 263-277.—The cliché is a device for withholding information, concealing ignorance, and avoiding anxiety. Sometimes the cliché serves repression by preventing the expression of an instinctual derivative. The cliché may also serve the purposes of denial and isolation of affect. The cliché may reduce all of the turmoil of life to a series of simple formulae.—*D. Prager.*

8576. Sternberg, Rae Shiffrin; Chapman, Jean, & Shakow, David. Psychotherapy research and the problem of intrusion on privacy. *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 195-203.—The nature and extent of the disturbance created in the psychotherapeutic process by the intrusion of taking sound motion pictures was approached through: direct and indirect inquiry of patients and therapists who actually have been filmed, sampling of 48 potential patients and 12 potential therapists, and the reaction of 200 potential patients to a semiprojective cartoon series designed to tap feelings about being seen and overheard in vulnerable situations. Patients and therapists tend to adapt with time to objective recording devices.—*C. T. Bever.*

8577. Stevens, John M., & Derbyshire, A. J. (Harper Hosp., Detroit, Mich.) Shifts along the alert-response continuum during remission of catatonic "stupor" with amobarbital. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 99-107.—"By assigning arbitrary values to physiological data and to the psychological data (using 21 patients in 33 studies), 2 composite figures were achieved, 1 for the behavior and the other for the physiology. The relationship between them suggests that a psychological state of awareness is present at the time the syndrome of catatonic 'stupor' is apparent, and that remission is related (at least temporarily) to a decrease in alertness." It is proposed that the term "catatonic stupor" is a misnomer and that the apparent inhibition of activity in the "stupor" does not alter the "inner seething excitement."—*L. A. Pennington.*

8578. Stotsky, Bernard A., Margolin, Reuben J., Hartl, Emil M., & Miller, Lloyd W. Society's orphans: A study in a residential setting of adolescents with problems. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 3-104.—This was an action research and group psychotherapy project which grew up at an endowed home for adolescent problem boys on the basis of the suggestion that group psychotherapy might be helpful in solving problems. In a residential agency there are many group situations, as in shop, gym, classroom, arts and crafts, work, and religious situations. Most of the boys are 14-17 and comprise a wide variety of socioeconomic groups. Findings, too complex to permit of comprehensive summary, are cited under such headings as: nature and causes of adolescent behavior problems; personal and therapeutic needs of the boys; organization of treatment program, in terms of staff selection, goals and procedures, environment, diagnostic evaluation, group and individual psychotherapy, and staff sessions; and further research possibilities. 37 references.—*R. W. Husband.*

8579. Suess, James F. Milieu and activity therapy with chronically disturbed female patients. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1958, 32, 1-12.—The use of authority figures and vigorous physical activity with 78 disturbed female patients unresponsive to other therapies resulted in obvious clinical improvement. The presentation of adequate interpersonal relationships is of prime importance in the treatment of mental disorder.—*D. Prager.*

8580. Sweel, Alexander. Combined electroconvulsive-electrostimulatory therapy. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 118-127.—Electroconvulsive and electrostimulatory techniques, while not the same as electronarcosis, may be combined into one treatment. The therapy illustrates the reciprocal relation-

ship between anxiety and depression. French and Spanish summaries.—S. Kastruck.

8581. Tanck, Roland H. (2609 S. Walter Reed Dr., Arlington, Va.) **Psychologic changes induced by reserpine therapy on a group of severely disturbed psychotics.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 353-359.—88 of the most hostile, restless, excited, and combative patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. took part in an experimental-control group type of experiment designed to evaluate the effect of reserpine therapy on severely disturbed psychotic patients failing to respond to other forms of treatment. The results are discussed and interpreted.—N. H. Pronko.

8582. Tourlentes, Thomas T., Hunsicker, A. L., & Hurd, D. E. (Galesburg State Research Hosp., Ill.) **Chlorpromazine and communication processes.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 468-473.—Chlorpromazine has been assumed to facilitate the psychotherapeutic process by making the patients more "accessible," more "communicative." This study endeavors to evaluate the effect of this tranquilizer on communication by means of objective psychological tests, recorded psychiatric interviews, sociometric approaches, and cinematographic samplings of spontaneous behavior as applied to 34 chronic schizophrenic female patients under controlled conditions of experimental design. Results, based upon the dosage used (200 mg.), "failed to show any effect on the communication process." Reasons for this negative datum are considered.—L. A. Pennington.

8583. Trelles, J. O., Saavedra, Alfredo, & Donayre, J. **Acerca de los primeros resultados de la levomepromazina (Nozinan) en las depresiones.** [Concerning the first results of levomepromazine (Nozinan) in depressions.] *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1958, 21, 122-139.—A clinical study of the effects of Nozinan (levomepromazine) in 8 cases of depression. The results are good but are much better when reinforced with electroshock.—R. M. Frumkin.

8584. Truitt, Edward B., Jr. (U. Maryland, School of Medicine) **Some pharmacologic correlations of the chemotherapy of mental disease.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 184-210.—A survey of recent studies of the tranquilizing and CNS stimulating drugs that have been employed in the treatment of mental disorders attempts to correlate and interpret the observed clinical effects of these drugs with laboratory demonstrated mechanisms and presents some tentative hypotheses for their mode of action.—N. H. Pronko.

8585. Tyndel, Milo, & Henderson, Lloyd. **Electric convulsive therapy following prefrontal leucotomy.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1958, 32, 108-109.—Leucotomy does not appear to affect the results of ECT in the treatment of psychotics and does not constitute a contra-indication for ECT.—D. Prager.

8586. Ullman, Montague. **Dreams and the therapeutic process.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 123-131.—One dream of a candidate in psychoanalytic training is reported and analyzed to illustrate that "the dream is a subjective reflection of unmastered aspects of the person's life experience." The generally held assumptions pertaining to dreams are re-examined and replaced with fewer assumptions through a more explicit statement of the nature of consciousness and

the manner in which it evolves under the impact of socializing processes.—C. T. Bever.

8587. von Xylander, Ernst. **Die Wunschbesprechung.** [Discussion of wishes.] *Psychol. Rd-sch.*, 1958, 9, 192-201.—The procedure, especially suitable for group-therapy, uses the discussion of general wishes as means to start the participants on a discourse about aspirations and problems and to find possible solutions for them. Though the personal problems of the participants are never mentioned directly such a general discussion is believed to enable the participants to handle their own problems more effectively.—W. J. Koppitz.

8588. Wallerstein, Robert S., Robbins, Lewis L., Luborsky, Lester; Fabian, Michalina; Hall, Bernard H., Ticho, Ernst; Ticho, Gertrude R., Sargent, Helen D., Modlin, Herbert C., Faris, Mildred T., & Voth, Harold M. **The psychotherapy research project of the Menninger Foundation: Second report.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1958, 22, 117-166.—The research project is concerned with "the interaction over the course of time of three major sets of relevant factors—patient variables, treatment variables and situational variables—that determine through their complex interplay the course and outcome of psychotherapy." The present report provides notes on the further evolution of the design and concepts of the project, outlines the relevant treatment and therapist variables, and classifies the major situational factors within the patient's life-space. Assessment of these variables is through clinical judgments. 28 references.—W. A. Varvel.

8589. Watson, George. **Vitamin deficiencies in mental illness.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 47-63.—This experiment tested the possibility that there is a relationship between subclinical vitamin and mineral deficiencies and emotional illness. 23 unhospitalized Ss were selected as having been disturbed from 3 to 15 years, and showing maladjustment on MMPI. Each S was placebo and experimental in turn, thus serving as his own control. The capsule was Nutritional Replacement Formula K-54, which contains several dozen vitamins and minerals. Individual case histories of the 19 who completed the program are presented, and the majority seemed to have been more relaxed and better socialized when on the drug, in contrast to the placebo.—R. W. Husband.

8590. Weinman, Bernard S. **Changes in fine-motor performance induced by drug therapy and a high activity ward program: An investigation of the effects of a tranquilizing drug, promazine hydrochloride, upon the fine-motor functions of hospitalized male chronic paranoid schizophrenics under a high and low activity ward program.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2158.—Abstract.

8591. Wetherhorn, Mitchell H. **Chlorpromazine: Alone and as an adjunct to group psychotherapy in the treatment of chronic paranoid and catatonic schizophrenia.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2158-2159.—Abstract.

8592. Wikler, Abraham. **Opiates and opiate antagonists: A review of their mechanisms of action in relation to clinical problems.** Washington, D. C.: U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1958. 38 p. \$30.—Recent advances in the

understanding of the mechanisms of action of narcotics are discussed in connection with (a) the use of "specific" opiate antagonists in the treatment of opiate and opioid poisoning, as well as in the diagnosis of narcotic "addiction"; (b) analgesia; and (c) problems of drug abuse. Neurophysiological and psychological mechanisms are considered, including theories of conditioning. 195 references.—C. M. Franks.

8593. Will, Otto Allen, Jr. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) **Psychotherapeutics and the schizophrenic reaction.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 109-140.—The author's views regarding the psychotherapy of schizophrenia are summarized along with certain conceptions upon which this treatment is based.—N. H. Pronko.

8594. Wittkower, E. D., & Azima, H. **Dynamic aspects of occupational therapy.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 706-710.—The question is raised as to whether the small number of occupational therapists employed in psychiatric hospitals is a function of insufficient contributions by them or to the psychiatrist's lack of appreciation of the group's contribution. Both views are considered "probably valid." An effort is herein made to integrate the work of the occupational therapist along psychodynamic lines into the framework of the medical specialist's usual approaches. Occupational therapists might well be required to "obtain postgraduate training . . . in dynamic psychiatry."—L. A. Pennington.

8595. Wolf, Alexander, & Schwartz, Emanuel K. **Irrational psychotherapy: An appeal to unreason. Part I.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 300-314.—The first in a series of 4 articles, in which Whitaker and Malone's book, *The Roots of Psychotherapy* (see 28: 2774), is analyzed to reveal some of the basic principles and consequences of irrationalistic trends apparent today in the field of psychotherapy. This series plans to point out these trends and to offer some rational alternatives in theory and practice.—L. N. Solomon.

8596. Wolf, Alexander, & Schwartz, Emanuel K. **Irrational psychotherapy: An appeal to unreason. Part II.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 508-521.—The second article (see 33: 8595) of a series dealing with Whitaker and Malone's *The Roots of Psychotherapy* (see 28: 2774). The authors contrast their view point with Whitaker and Malone's denial of knowledge, denial of conceptualization, denial of science, affirmation of anarchy and disorder, affirmation of isolation and nihilism, affirmation of fragmentation, affirmation of mysticism and mythology, affirmation of extrasensory perception, and affirmation of despair.—L. N. Solomon.

8597. Wolf Man. **How I came into analysis with Freud: With an introduction by Muriel M. Gardiner.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 348-352.—Gardiner presents a partial translation of a manuscript by the Wolf Man, "My Recollections of Sigmund Freud," given to her by the Wolf Man in 1957 shortly after his 70th birthday. The Wolf Man first met Freud in 1910. He had seen many previous therapists and had showed no improvement. Freud's appearance won the Wolf Man's confidence immediately. "In my analysis with Freud I felt myself less as a patient than as a co-worker, the younger comrade of an experienced explorer setting out to

study a new recently-discovered land." The new land was the unconscious.—D. Prager.

8598. Woods, J. W., Dorsett, J. D., Jr., White, K. L., Smith, H., Jr., Hill, R., & Watson, J. (U. North Carolina School of Medicine) **The evaluation of "medical" therapy in essential hypertension.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1958, 2, 274-284.—16 cases of essential hypertension were studied with the double-blind technique applied to treatment regimen and knowledge of blood pressure readings. A "social stress" index was obtained by sociologists. Of 4 regimens, placebo, phenobarbital, reserpine, and reserpine combined with hydralazine, only the last mentioned one had hypotensive properties. The double-blind technique is evaluated then recommended for such research.—W. G. Shipman.

8599. Wright, William B. (Royal Scottish National Institution, Larbert, England) **Azacyclonal in mental deficiency practice: A preliminary report.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 485-487.—7 of 8 patients showed improvement.—W. L. Wilkins.

8600. Wyss, Dieter. (U.-Klinik Frankfurt a. M., Germany) **Die psychotherapeutische Behandlung einer halluzinatorisch-paranoiden Schizophrenie.** [Psychotherapeutic treatment of a hallucinatory-paranoid schizophrenia.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 249-255.—A 30-year-old patient had been psychotic for several years and had been treated with electroshock and insulin-shock. After an attempt at regular psychoanalysis the author began treatment by psychodrama, i.e., he and his colleagues enacted the delusional and hallucinatory persons and experiences of the patient, gradually improving on his reality-testing. The patient's symptoms were thus reduced and he now has reached a degree of social adjustment.—M. Kaelbling.

(See also Abstracts 7204, 7214, 7374, 7386, 7589, 7771, 7875, 8047, 8255, 8265, 8370, 8639, 8741, 8758, 8759, 8799, 8827, 8861, 8878, 8885)

CHILD GUIDANCE

8601. Ahnsjö, S. **Child psychiatry in Sweden.** *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 131-136.—In the first phase, advisory bureaus were established under medical supervision; in the second, clinics were founded as subdivisions at pediatric hospitals. In the present third phase, attention is directed to training psychiatrists and establishment of the first chair in child psychiatry. There is urgent need for mental homes for psychotic children. In institutions under medical supervision, differentiated treatment will be administered for neurotics, psychotics, and early character disturbances.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

8602. Dorfman, Elaine. (Children's Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.) **Personality outcomes of client-centered child therapy.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, 72 (3) (Whole No. 456), 22 p.—An experimental study aimed at "the assessment of personality outcomes of individual client-centered child therapy by means of psychological tests, therapist judgments and follow-up letters." A group of 17 experimental cases and 17 controls were matched. The therapy group (experimental) was studied in a pretherapy, therapy and posttherapy period. The controls were tested twice "over a time interval close to the average length of therapy." Criterion measures were judgment of therapist, 3 personality tests, and follow-up letters to the

therapist. The results led to a number of conclusions. Some of the significant ones are that "reliable test improvement occurs concomitantly with a series of therapy sessions"; gains made under therapy may be retained but they do not "grow"; therapeutic counseling of dependent children may occur without parental counseling. 31 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8603. Goodrich, D. Wells, & Boomer, Donald S. Some concepts about therapeutic interventions with hyper-aggressive children. Part I. *Soc. Casework.*, 1958, 39, 207-213.—Describes a technique used by the staff of a residential center for treating hyper-aggressive boys. The method is a modification of Flanagan's "critical incident" technique. 31 principles of therapeutic intervention were developed and were grouped under 4 headings: promoting personality change, promoting ego growth, supporting existing ego controls, and a staff member's management of himself. Principles under the first 2 headings are discussed in detail with illustrative case material.—*L. B. Costin.*

8604. Goodrich, D. Wells, & Boomer, Donald S. Some concepts about therapeutic interventions with hyper-aggressive children. Part II. *Soc. Casework.*, 1958, 39, 286-292.—A continuation of a report (see 33: 8603) based on a naturalistic and systematic examination of how the staff of a residential center uses intervention concepts for treating hyper-aggressive boys. Specific concepts are presented and discussed under the headings of (a) supporting existing ego controls, (b) managing one's own conduct as a staff person. Illustrative clinical examples.—*L. B. Costin.*

8605. Green, Sidney L. Clinical considerations in determining goals and techniques. *Soc. Casework.*, 1958, 39, 94-101.—The following topics are discussed in detail: criteria for direct treatment of children in a family casework setting, the nature and goals of this treatment, preparation of parents and child for treatment.—*L. B. Costin.*

8606. Hopmann, Werner. Zur Problematik schwererziehbarer Kinder und Jugendlicher in Heimen. [Concerning the problem of children and adolescents with behavior problems in homes.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 113-118.—The effectiveness of placement of children and adolescents in guidance homes is dependent on 2 main factors: the program offered by the home, and the potentialities and limitations of growth of the children. Both factors are, in turn, dependent on a variety of single factors. An intensive study of 984 children and adolescents was undertaken by Berlin child placing authorities to determine the adequacy of the facilities offered these children. The study also included the following variables: family situation of the children; their individual development, school progress, and vocational training or activity; and indications for placement. The results indicate that the present placement facilities are inadequate. Suggestions for improvement are discussed.—*E. Schwerin.*

8607. Kahn, Samuel. A manual of child guidance for parents, grandparents, and teachers. Vol. IV. Ossining, N.Y.: Dynamic Psychological Society, 1957. 91 p.—As the fourth volume (see 33: 8010) of a 5-volume manual, this pamphlet is concerned with attitudes, negativity in children, over- and under-

protection, suggestion, desire for attention and exhibitionism, music, and rewards and punishment. Presented in 8 chapters, the topics have a brief introduction and then follow a question-and-answer format.—*H. D. Arbitman.*

8608. Kolodny, Ralph L. Research planning and group work practice. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 121-132.—The author describes research done in connection with the Boston Children's Service Association. He discusses research at the Department's summer camp and within the department. The values derived from a well-planned research program are enumerated.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8609. Mayer, Herta. (Jewish Board of Guardians, NYC) Serving the disturbed pre-school child in his own family. *J. Jewish communal Serv.*, 1958, 34, 358-365.—A broad program for dealing with the disturbed preschool child and his family is discussed. 2 cases are discussed with emphasis upon the role of the psychiatric social worker in preventing further damage to the child's psyche by establishing a flexible, understanding environmental situation in which the child can make a healthy adaptation.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8610. Ross, Alan O. (Clifford Beers Guidance Clinic, New Haven, Conn.) Confidentiality in child guidance treatment. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 60-66.—Since the maintenance of confidentiality is of the utmost importance "it would seem generally best to forego the questionable benefits of limited confidentiality, operating instead within a framework where nothing either parent or child reveals in his hours is directly introduced into the other's treatment and where contact between the child's therapist and the parent is held to an absolute minimum."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8611. Scherz, Frances H. Considerations for involving children in treatment. *Soc. Casework.*, 1958, 39, 86-94.—A discussion of the criteria involved for direct treatment of children in a family agency with emphasis on children between the ages of 7 and 12. The diagnostic process and the treatment decisions that affect all members of the family are discussed, special emphasis being placed on the roles of family members and the kinds of family interaction that affect the treatment goals. Also considered are the appropriate points at which various family members are to be included in the treatment process. Detailed case illustration.—*L. B. Costin.*

8612. van Krevelen, D. Arn. 25 Jahre Zeitschrift für Kinderpsychiatrie. [25th anniversary issue of Child Psychiatry.] *Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 1-8.—A tribute to Tramer, including his definition of child psychiatry of 25 years ago and the changes in child psychiatry since, which now seems to occupy a place in the medical field, though it has more points of contact with paramedical borderlands than any other medical branch. Interest in the preventive aspects has superseded the search for psychic abnormality and attention is focused rather on personal relationships than on the child himself.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8613. Villinger, W. Schülersauslese und Erziehungsberatung in der Deutschen Bundesrepublik. [Selection of pupils and child guidance in Western Germany.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 36-48.—Sound judgment of school fitness can not be left to

the educator but must be in the hands of child guidance specialists. Special schools are needed for intellectual inadequacy, subject disabilities, delayed development, physical handicaps, organic nervous disorders, character disturbances, and emotional problems. The increased demand for high-school attendance requires stricter selection, yet the 10-12 group has further developmental possibilities. The guidance clinic not only selects the child but advises the parent.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

(See also Abstracts 8014, 9026)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

8614. **Ancona, Leonardo.** Dynamic conception of vocational guidance. *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 24-40.—Vocational guidance depends on clinical examination in depth. Satisfactory adjustment to work is the consequence of a harmonious concord between the individual's professional activity and the personality's deep inclinations. A test of professional inclinations, together with other personality tests, ensures a clinical diagnosis for vocational guidance.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8615. **Biersdorf, Kathryn Rooney.** The effectiveness of two group vocational guidance treatments. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 163-164.—Abstract.

8616. **Linder, Marjorie P., & Landy, David.** (Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Mass.) Postdischarge experience and vocational rehabilitation needs of psychiatric patients. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 29-44.—This report deals mainly with the study of a group of 40 male ex-patients in relation to "the vocational assistance needed by the emotionally handicapped at time of discharge and after" and "the post-discharge vocational experiences of former patients." The "majority of the 40 former male patients were working one to two and a half years after leaving the psychiatric hospital" which gives emphasis to opportunities for vocational rehabilitation under present-day economic circumstances. "The findings of the study also underline the need for vocational counseling and other rehabilitative services both in the hospitalized phase of the patient's life and afterwards as shown in the discrepancies between what these patients did after discharge and what they wanted to do."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8617. **Metzger, Paul Lyman.** An investigation of some correlates of vocational interest similarity between fathers and sons. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1116-1117.—Abstract.

8618. **Ostlund, Leonard A.** (Kent State U.) INETOP: Vocational guidance in France. *Personnel guid. J.*, 1958, 36, 566-570.—The history, organization and functioning of the nationwide professional counseling service in France, known as INETOP, is discussed in detail.—*G. S. Speer.*

8619. **Stites, Mary A.** Psycho-social diagnosis in vocational rehabilitation services. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1958, 39, 21-27.—The thesis is proposed that "competent psycho-social diagnosis is the most useful contribution that social work can make to vocational rehabilitation, and that such diagnosis can mean the difference between success and failure with the client."

5 cases are described to support this thesis.—*L. B. Costin.*

(See also Abstracts 7264, 7989, 8291, 8392, 8623, 8981, 8988, 9005, 9034)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

8620. **Alexander, Franz.** The next ten years in psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 438-442.—A gradual development in at least 4 directions is visualized: continued and growing interest in the psychologic approach to mental illness, continuation of the psychosomatic interest as an avenue of integration of psychologic and physiologic phenomena, enriched ability to regulate the intensity of excitations in different parts of the central nervous system through advances in pharmacology, and growing significance of the sociologic point of view.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8621. **Beck, Helen L.** (St. Christopher's Hosp. for Children, Philadelphia, Pa.) Short-term case work service in a pre-admission-admission unit of a mental hospital. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 51-59.—6 cases are briefly reviewed from the standpoint of their suitability for short-term case work. Particular attention is necessary to insure suitable client-worker relationship, the psychosocial diagnosis and the possible solution, and the treatment program.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8622. **Burdock, Eugene I., & Zubin, J.** A rationale for the classification of experimental techniques in abnormal psychology. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 55, 35-49.—"The purpose of this paper was to classify the various types of measurable behavior which can be elicited experimentally from normal and abnormal persons. Behavior was classified as physiological, sensory, perceptual, psychomotor, or conceptual, according to the principal kind of activity commonly observed in the organism. . . . The specific stimuli which are manipulated by the experimenter may be classed according to a corresponding set of categories—disturbances of homeostasis, inappropriate stimuli, appropriate stimuli, configural stimuli, and signs and signals. . . . Since abnormals often show their deviant nature under load, it is important to compare the influences of various loads on the types of behavior. . . . The above analysis provides a three-way classificatory system for psychological experiments: (a) activity observed (physiological, sensory, [etc.]; (b) stimuli applied (no stimulus, disturbances of homeostasis, [etc.]); (c) load introduced (modification of the internal environment, sense organ bias, configural distortion, sign, symbol)."—*C. K. Bishop.*

8623. **Carnes, Giles Derwood.** The relations of chronicity, morbidity, and social class to the vocational interests of psychiatric patients. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2142-2143.—Abstract.

8624. **Carstairs, G. M.** (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) Preventive psychiatry: Is there such a thing? *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 63-71.—Preventive measures include what the armed forces do to minimize breakdown, the improvement of morale even through such a phenomenon as shared physical distress, and social services as a substitute for neighborliness of integrated communities. Wherever essential causative factors are known, timely intervention is

useful. Where treatment is early it helps prevent more serious involvement. Where treatment is effective it prevents the disabilities which might ensue if otherwise omitted. Nevertheless it is admitted that there is no evidence that the work of child guidance with patients or their parents has made any significant difference in attack rates for neuroses or psychoses.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8625. Carstairs, G. M., & Brown, G. W. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) **A census of psychiatric cases in two contrasting communities.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 72-81.—A mining and an agricultural community in South Wales were compared for a 5½-year period, with cases 3.8 per 1000 in the mining valley and 2.6 in the agricultural. In the mining valley suicides were twice as frequent among men; in the agricultural area women outnumbered men in all categories except suicide.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8626. Dally, P. J. (St. Thomas's Hosp., London, England) **Basal and sleeping metabolic rates in psychiatric disorders.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 428-433.—Valid estimations of BMR are possible under intravenous nembutal. The difference between BMR and sleeping metabolic rate is a quantitative measure of tension for each patient.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8627. Feingold, Alfred. **Modern psychiatry and the law.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 562-577.—Progress and set-backs in the growing confluence of psychiatry and the law are traced, and suggestions are offered for what psychiatry could do to enhance this process.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8628. Ganzarain, R., Davanzo, H., & Cizaletti, J. (U. Chile) **Group psychotherapy in the psychiatric training of medical students.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 137-153.—A comparison of teaching methods, utilizing 2 groups of medical students equated for several significant variables, indicates that "group psychotherapy" proved more effective in teaching "dynamic psychiatry" than did the classical teaching method of "psychodynamic seminars."—*D. D. Kaylesberg.*

8629. Hauck, Paul A., & Hogue, Trueman. (East Moline State Hosp., Ill.) **Admission rates to a state hospital: 1920-1956.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 271.—Consistent seasonal variations in mental hospital admission rates previously reported from a 3-year survey (see 32: 5631) were not maintained when records from 1920 to 1956 were examined. Over the long time interval there were no consistent seasonal variations in admission rates.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8630. Henne, M. **L'euphorie.** [Euphoria.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1958, No. 1, 19-67.—History, definitions, and theories of euphoria are presented. The following syndromes are described: states of mania, including theatrical exaggerations of joy, intoxications resulting from alcohol, cocaine, hashish, and mescaline; plus organic causes such as tuberculosis, cerebral tumors, epilepsy, fatigue, and mental deficiency. The author concludes that euphoric symptoms are symbolic of an absence of man's inquiry into the meaning of existence. For example, in oligophrenia the individual cannot even understand information. Alcoholism indicates a momentary destruction of consciousness of the problem of existence. Others achieve

a psychotic solution as they become enmeshed in progressively more irrational and magical solutions.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

8631. Heuyer, G. **L'équipement scientifique en neuro-psychiatrie infantile.** [The scientific team in child psychiatry.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 69-76.—The psychoanalyst is necessary in the team if he is a physician; the psychologist as well for testing. The electroencephalograph is useful for detecting suppressed emotions, the polygraph to unmask the lying child. A laboratory for pathological anatomy is indispensable, as are statistics which should not be made an end in themselves.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8632. Hildebrand, H. P. **A factorial study of introversion-extraversion.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 1-11.—145 hospitalized, neurotic patients and 25 randomly selected, normal male controls were given a large battery of cognitive and personality tests. 3 significant orthogonal factors were extracted from the data and identified as "neuroticism," "g" and "introversion-extraversion." Further analysis showed that the test battery discriminated between normals and neurotics at a high degree of confidence and between anxiety states and hysterics at the 5% level. As predicted the neurotic population could be divided into 2 categories: introverted neurotics, consisting of anxiety states, reactive depressives and obsessionals; extraverted neurotics, consisting of hysterics and psychopaths. 27 references.—*C. M. Franks.*

8633. Jarvik, Murray E. **The role of experimental psychology in psychiatry and pharmacology.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 55-57.—Major stress is placed upon the contributions by the experimental psychologist in research design and in measurement of variables. These functions are illustrated by reference to selected psychological processes, such as learning, perception, and the like.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8634. Kelley, M. William. (Immaculate Heart Coll.) **The incidence of hospitalized mental illness among religious sisters in the United States.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 72-75.—Analysis is made of data secured from 357 questionnaires from hospitals covering the hospital year for 1956 in an effort to determine the incidence of hospitalized mental illness among religious sisters in the United States and to compare these data with those published by T. V. Moore in 1936.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8635. Korn, Harold Allen. **Guessing behavior modified by schedules of reinforcement of individuals with selected MMPI profiles.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1445.—Abstract.

8636. Lewis, Aubrey. (U. London) **Fertility and mental illness.** *Eugen. Rev.*, 1958, 50, 91-106.—Medical thinking was once governed by 2 concepts; namely, that mental illness was progressively hereditary (getting worse through the generations) and that the mentally ill were more fertile than the generality. This in turn set up the fear that excessive fertility would swamp the future. Later systematic investigation of fertility in psychoses directly contradicted this, but the fact remains that even though schizophrenics are below the norm in reproduction, schizophrenia itself continues as prevalent as ever. This is explained by the mutation hypothesis. For

manic-depressive psychoses the mutation rate is less, and little is known about the fertility rates of the neurotic. Radiation may be raising these rates. People who have been overtly ill with one of these mental disorders should be cautious and seek genetic advice. 27 references.—G. C. Schwesinger.

8637. **Madden, John J., Luhan, Joseph A., Tuteur, Werner, & Bimmerle, John F.** (Stritch School of Medicine, 706 S. Wolcott Ave., Chicago 12, Ill.) **Characteristics of post-partum mental illness.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, **115**, 18-24.—The incidence of admission of post-partum mental illness was observed per admissions of women at Elgin State Hospital and Loretto Hospital. The differential rates are discussed in relation to this and related diagnostic categories. 16 references.—N. H. Pronko.

8638. **Mandelbrote, Bertram.** (Horton Road Hosp., Gloucester, England) **An experiment in the rapid conversion of a closed mental hospital into an open-door hospital.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, **42**, 3-16.—A descriptive review of the workings and outcomes of an "open-door" mental hospital program following the rapid conversion of a closed hospital. This change resulted in "a fall in hospital population and a reduction in sedations." It was also noted that "Aggressive and destructive behavior diminished as has the number of patients confined to bed."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

8639. **Meyer, Bernard C.** **Some psychiatric aspects of surgical practice.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, **20**, 203-214.—The patient's personality structure, the setting preceding the surgery, the person's psychological reactions to surgery and to an anesthetic, reactions following surgery, the emotional relationship between the patient and the surgeon, among others are major areas in which the psychiatrist can contribute much information and understanding for use by the surgeon.—L. A. Pennington.

8640. **Morris, Pauline.** **Some disturbances of family functioning associated with psychiatric illness.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, **31**, 104-116.—The extent of disturbance is assessed in terms of 5 objectives of family groups: satisfaction of material needs, sexual satisfaction for parent couple, procreation and socialization of children, emotional security, and social control of members. Perception of the nature of the problem by family members is crucial in effects produced. "The main importance of this question of perception lies, it would seem, in the implications for treatment. There appears to be a great need to develop awareness of the facts of the illness among family members and to modify perceptions which are making the situation worse."—C. L. Winder.

8641. **Nacht, S.** **Causes et mécanismes des déformations névrotiques du moi.** [Causes and mechanisms of neurotic ego distortions.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1958, **22**, 197-203.—There is a real image which is at the source of ego distortions. The analyst does not play the role of good object, but must be it. Such Ss are extremely dependent, due not alone to a sado-masochistic component nor to identification with the aggressor, but to a more archaic and specific process: terror of the object can be avoided only at the price of confusion between this and the S himself. This introjection is necessitated by the imperious need to suppress the least distance between the S and ob-

ject. This requires an abandonment of the analyst's usual strict neutrality.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

8642. **Ødegård, Ørnulv.** (U. Oslo) **A clinical study of delayed admissions to a mental hospital.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, **42**, 67-77.—"A clinical study was made of a group of 191 patients who were admitted to a mental hospital in Norway after a duration of the illness of five years or more." While speculatively the author feels that "about half of the functional cases would probably have benefited from earlier admissions" and that "the patient would probably have been easier to care for in the hospital if he had come under regular hospital regimen in the initial stages of the illness" he did find the results of delayed hospital care "better than might have been expected."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

8643. **Osmond, Humphrey, & Hoffer, Abram.** (Saskatchewan Hosp., Weyburn) **The case of Mr. Kovish.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 302-325.—S used a discolored adrenalin spray and had perceptual and other distortions which are recounted in his letter to the authors. Each then attempted to duplicate the results and the more ordered accounts, of the 2 authors as Ss, are given. The role of perceptual disorders and the effect they can have on personality is considered. As an incidental by-product the original S lost his life-long asthma following the hallucinogenic experience. 39 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

8644. **Pindell, Howard D.** (Municipal Court, Philadelphia, Pa.) **Employer attitudes about psychiatric applicants.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1958, **24**, 6-7.—A discussion of some of the positive attitudes (supports employment of the applicant) and negative attitudes (tends to deny employment to applicant) revealed by potential employers. "These attitudes on the part of the employer reflect the general public attitudes toward the former mental patient and his return to gainful employment" it is believed, and the author urges an educational effort to help employers gain a more correct attitude in the direction of realizing "that such individuals can become productive and contributive members of society."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

8645. **Pryce, I. G.** (Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, England) **Melancholia, glucose tolerance and body weight.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, **104**, 421-427.—Glucose tolerance in 8 patients with involutional melancholia is lower than in 7 patients with manic depressive psychosis. 21 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

8646. **Rainer, John D., & Kallmann, Franz J.** (Columbia U.) **The role of genetics in psychiatry.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, **126**, 403-414.—A reformulation is offered of the essential contributions made by genetics to an integrated conception of psychiatric medicine, permitting the inference that psychogenetics is emerging as a new discipline. Its function in theory and in practice is traced out at different levels. 64 references.—N. H. Pronko.

8647. **Rennert, Helmut, & Bittorf, Detlef.** **Ueber die pädagogischen Ansätze und Beiträge zur Psychopathologie des Kindesalters von C. G. Salzmann bis L. Strümpell.** [On the pedagogical beginnings and the contributions to the psychopathology of childhood from C. G. Salzmann to L. Strümpell.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1958, **10**, 82-87.—The contributions of important German educators between 1777 and 1890, now largely forgotten,

are briefly summarized and discussed as they bear on modern child psychiatry. While contemporary psychiatry dealt primarily with adults, these educators systematically considered the description, classification, therapy, and prognosis of the "faults of children," viz. difficulties in their school and general behavioral adjustment. The institutional and educational care of the mentally defective child also was stimulated by these educators. Russian summary. 30 references.—*C. T. Bever.*

8648. Rogers, Arthur H., Cohen, Martin, & Naranick, Claudia S. (Jacksonville State Hosp., Ill.) **A validation study of the Custodial Mental Illness Scale.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 269-270.—The CMI was given to 110 student nurses at the beginning of their psychiatric internship. For the group as a whole there was no relationship between CMI score and grades in courses or practicums. When only extreme CMI groups were compared, the low CMI group obtained better grades than the high CMI group. Possible reasons for the test's lack of the expected predictive efficiency were discussed.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8649. Salfeld, D. J. (Derbyshire Children's Hosp., England) **Depersonalization and allied disturbances in childhood.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 472-476.—While such states are intractable in adults, they seem more treatable in children, perhaps because of the greater mobility of the child's body image. 22 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8650. Scheffen, Albert E. **An analysis of a thought model which persists in psychiatry.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 235-241.—The constructs coming from the biological and from the psychoanalytic camps are contrasted in order to set forth the conflict each engenders in the training of the young psychiatrist.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8651. Scott, William A. **Some psychological correlates of mental illness and mental health.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 65-87.—If there is ever to be a single comprehensive theory and/or research program concerned with the etiology of mental illness, the widely diversified empirical and theoretical findings will have to be meaningfully integrated. The present paper critically reviews theories and research from the environmental-demographic level and the interpersonal level. The large number of phenotypical relationships reported have led only to vaguely formulated and speculative interpretations suggesting the need for a reformulation which will suggest genotypes.—*W. J. Meyer.*

8652. Stengel, E., Zeitlyn, B. B., & Rayner, E. H. (U. Sheffield) **Post-operative psychoses.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 389-402.—From a series of 80 cases it is concluded that there is no evidence for the existence of "post-operative psychosis." Affective illness was the commonest reaction type observed. Age is an important factor, apparently, abdominal operations more frequent than others, and hysterectomies more frequent than other gynecological operations. 32 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8653. Stern, Arthur. **Das Zwillingsproblem in der Psychiatrie.** [The problem of twins in psychiatry.] *Acta genet. med. gemellolog.*, 1958, 7, 219-236.—A survey is presented of the use of twin-studies in forming conclusions on the influence of constitution

and environment in various psychiatric problems. Included is the author's study of 5 monozygotic twin-pairs of which 4 pairs are schizophrenic and 1 manic-depressive. English, French, and Italian summaries. 49-item bibliography.—*D. A. Santora.*

8654. Whitmyre, John W. (VA Hosp., Salt Lake City, Utah) **Psychiatric patient audience reactions to types of motion pictures.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 259-264.—"Two groups of hospitalized male NP patients were studied in regard to the overt disturbed behavior demonstrated while viewing different kinds of motion pictures. . . . Two series of five movies each were studied. An analysis of variance revealed no significant relationship between movie type (western, drama, adventure, comedy, and war) and patient group (relatively responsive to environment, on open ward vs. relatively unresponsive to environment, on closed ward). . . . The results encourage further exploration in the relaxing of restrictions on the entertainment and other activities permitted psychiatric patients."—*L. B. Heathers.*

8655. Wikler, Abraham. **Some problems in experimental psychiatry.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 89-111.—The problems inherent in the development of hypotheses, their experimental study, adequate statistical treatment of data, the pooling of information from both disciplines, among others, are the issues raised in this address at the American Psychiatric Association's Research Conference, Philadelphia on November 16, 1956. 150 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8656. Wittenborn, J. Richard, & Kline, Nathan S. **The use of emergent behavior in psychiatric research.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1958, 9, 133-138.—The rationale, nature, and significances of the Wittenborn Psychiatric Rating Scales are first set forth. These so-called symptom scales are currently being implemented by the development of a "new set of rating scales . . . designed to comprise a content of the most ubiquitous and readily observable aspects of interpersonal behavior" (compliance to requests, resistance to requests, expressions of pleasure, bids for attention) each of which can be "observed and rated with respect to 9 different distinguishing principles [threshold, latency, force, speed, among other aspects of response]. . . . It's an exploration, but perhaps through this means we can show a relationship between physiological behavior which seems not to be structured on the basis of social mores and national boundaries and interpersonal behavior which is looming increasingly large in the welfare of men with different values. . . . we are taking behavior of social consequence and seeing if we can make useful and systematic distinctions in this behavior on the basis of a biologically based system of rating."—*L. A. Pennington.*

(See also Abstracts 7380, 7385, 7390, 8040, 8075, 8183, 8292, 8311, 8330, 8557, 8581, 8616, 8841, 9197)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

8657. Begab, Michael J. (Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.) **Child-welfare service for the mentally retarded.** *Children*, 1958, 5, 105-110.—The author discusses some functions of an over-all community program of child welfare service for the mentally retarded child. Discussion includes: identifica-

tion of the mentally retarded, social diagnosis, social treatment, adapting the environment, and coordination and research.—S. M. Amatora.

8658. Blank, Jay Paul. The effect of magnitude of incentive on acquisition and extinction in mentally retarded children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1443.—Abstract.

8659. Carleton, Frederick Onias, Jr. A comparison of various types of merit rating (employee evaluation) scales for appraisal of the work adjustment of subnormal domestic workers. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 867-868.—Abstract.

8660. Clappitt, Richard R., & Charles, Don C. (Iowa State Coll.) Sociometric status and supervisory evaluation of institutionalized mentally deficient children. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1956, 44, 223-231.—"Children with MA's above 3-6 were generally able to make satisfactory choices, and those with an MA above 4-6 appeared able to comprehend sufficiently well to supply rejection data. MA and IQ appear to be significantly related to the number of sociometric choices received. A highly significant relationship was found between sociometric status within peer groups and supervisory evaluation based on selected traits."—J. C. Franklin.

8661. Clarke, A. D. B., Clark, A. M., & Reiman, S. Cognitive and social changes in the feeble-minded: Three further studies. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 144-157.—IQ increments in adolescents and young adults certified as "feeble-minded" are correlated with changes in social adjustment. In the series of studies reported here these increments tended to occur in any reasonable environment and could not be induced by special environmental stimulation. It is implied that a necessarily poor outcome cannot be predicted for children in the 50-80 IQ range if they also come from adverse surroundings. Statistical and theoretical concepts are discussed and the relevance of other work considered, especially that of Mundy, Widdowson and McCance, and of Bowlby, whose "maternal deprivation" thesis would seem to require much modification. 23 references.—C. M. Franks.

8662. Craib, M. F., & Woodward, Mary. (Fountain Hosp., London, England) A survey of 44 children admitted to the Fountain Group Hospital under the Mental Deficiency Act and subsequently accepted as educable. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 115-122.—42 children were followed up after their admission to school; 33 had gone to school to age 16 or were still in school—their IQs ranged from 49 to 102. Long experience of insecurity in a very young child can have disturbing results.—W. L. Wilkins.

8663. Eisenberg, Leon. Emotional determinants of mental deficiency. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 114-121.—The clinical tasks of "distinguishing between an emotional disturbance with secondary or complicating feeble-mindedness and mental deficiency accompanied by symptoms of emotional maladjustment raise many practical and theoretical questions. The thesis is developed and documented by reference to experimental studies, as follows: "We should no longer wonder at the evidence of dysfunction in either [intelligence or emotion], in the presence of disorder in the other, but rather ask: By what mechanism has it occurred in the particular case, and by what means may it be remedied? . . . The inter-

dependence of emotion and intelligence is a fundamental fact of human behavior, at the psychological and the biological levels of integration." 40 references.—L. A. Pennington.

8664. Hutt, Max L., & Gibby, Robert Gwyn. The mentally retarded child: Development, education and guidance. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1958. xii, 334 p. \$4.50.—An elementary textbook on the retarded child which focuses "upon the vast majority of mentally retarded children and not upon the very extreme cases who usually need institutionalization." A "dynamic" approach to the problems of intellectual deficiency is used. Besides topics such as classification, etiology, and assessment, such areas as parental reaction, anxiety, and psychological defense, are discussed.—S. L. Ornstein.

8665. Jenkin, Noel, & West, Noel. (The Training School, Vineland, N. J.) Perception in organic mental defectives: An exploratory study: I. The size-weight illusion. *Train. sch. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 5-10.—"An experiment was conducted in which subjects were required to match the weight of two standard objects, identical in weight but different in volume. Five independent variables were included in the design, four of which were found to produce significant effects either separately or in interaction. The principal findings were (a) that cases classified as brain-damaged were considerably less susceptible to the size-weight illusion than normal persons; (b) that the brain-damaged cases more than normals were influenced in their judgments of a later series by their experience of an earlier series; (c) that the 'time error' in lifting weights is present in approximately equal degree in both types of subjects studied. Implications of these results for theory and for further research were discussed."—V. M. Staudt.

8666. Keller, James Edwin. Interrelationships among several measures of visual perception in mentally retarded children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 571.—Abstract.

8667. Kelman, Howard R. Social work and mental retardation: Challenge or failure? *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 37-42.—Treatment of mentally retarded children requires the understanding of his home and community. Such children are often social isolates who are often rejected even by agencies. A plea is made for reversal of this trend.—G. Elias.

8668. Kephart, N. C. (Purdue U.) Visual behavior of the retarded child. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, 35, 125-133.—"It will be our thesis in this paper that the development of form perception is one of the major problems in dealing with retarded children." A comment on the importance of the development of visual form perception in the child, with a short review and discussion of some recent work with school children, using the Metropolitan Readiness Test.—T. Shipley.

8669. Kirman, Brian H. (Fountain Hosp., London, England) The "ineducable" child. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 167-173.—Imbeciles have educability above that generally assumed; of 143 children admitted, 14 had IQs above 50 and should have some schooling. Institutional placement is regarded as contra-indicated because it stigmatizes the child in later life, because formal schooling is inadequate if

it exists at all, and because character development may be inhibited.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8670. Kodman, Frank, Jr., Powers, Theodore R., Weller, George M., & Philip, P. Philip. **Pure tone audiometry with the mentally retarded.** *Except. Child.*, 1958, 24, 303-305.—Suggestions regarding various phases of the testing procedure and modifications of technique in testing mentally retarded individuals by pure tone audiometry are presented on the basis of clinical observations made in the process of examining 208 institutionalized, mentally retarded children and adults. Verification of pure tone results by other means is recommended.—*B. W. Camp.*

8671. Levinson, Boris M. **Culture and mental retardation.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 27-38.—This paper analyzes the cultural forces which produce mental retardation. A distinction is made between mental deficiency, caused by a maldevelopment or injury of the nervous system, and mental retardation, which is a cultural byproduct similar to poverty or delinquency. Evidence is presented to show that: (a) The diagnosis of mental retardation which typically is first discovered in school, is based upon tests defining intelligence as being mainly a measure of scholastic aptitude and standardized on the theory of a normal distribution of intelligence. (b) The incidence of mental retardation varies, dependent upon the statistical orientation of the researcher, the age of the population, the education of the community, and whether the population considered is urban or rural. (c) The children who have been diagnosed as mentally retarded, come in the majority of cases from deprived families, and may have inadequate physiques and personality disorders. (d) The key to the solution of the problem of mental retardation lies in their remediation of the social and cultural forces surrounding the retardate. 88 references.—*S. C. Ratner.*

8672. Loewy, Herta. **More about the backward child.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1959. 138 p. \$4.75.—A guide for parents and teachers based on the author's experience in teaching retarded children at a special boarding school. Cases discussed in an earlier book by the same author (see 26: 4879) are followed up and outlines for teaching reading, arithmetic, and speech according to the Herta Loewy Method are presented. Separate sections are devoted to problems of sex and delinquency in retarded children.—*A. O. Ross.*

8673. Masland, Richard L. (Bethesda, Md.) **The prevention of mental retardation: A survey of research.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 62, 991-1112.—This review treats of the following topics: pathological studies in mental retardation, prenatal causes of mental retardation, problems of the prenatal period, postnatal causes of mental retardation, regeneration of the central nervous system. 330 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

8674. Masland, Richard L., Sarason, Seymour B., & Gladwin, Thomas. **Mental subnormality: Biological, psychological, and cultural factors.** New York: Basic Books, 1958. 442 p. \$6.75.—A comprehensive study and analysis of the biological, psychological, and cultural factors in mental subnormality is presented by a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a social scientist. Each presents a comprehensive review of his research, sponsored by the National

Association for Retarded Children, concerning causal factors in mental retardation. 303 references.—*J. T. Suter.*

8675. Milner, Brenda. (McGill U.) **Psychological defects produced by temporal lobe excision.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 244-257.—Wechsler IQ is not permanently affected although there is a deficit on verbal subtests in the left temporal group during the period of postoperative dysphasia. Unilateral epileptogenic lesions of the dominant (left) temporal lobe are accompanied by difficulties in verbal recall, with recall of nonverbal material normal, and lesions of the nondominant (right) temporal lobe are accompanied by impairment in comprehension of pictures although verbal skills are intact. Operative relief of seizures does not affect these defects, but accentuates them.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8676. Mittwoch, Ursula. (University Coll., London, England) **The leucocyte count in children with mongolism.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 457-460.—While total leucocyte count showed no difference between mongols and controls, the neutrophil count was significantly higher and the lymphocyte count significantly lower.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8677. Moury, Marian F. **Ten year index of the American Journal of Mental Deficiency: July 1947-April 1957.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 62, Suppl. No. 1. 55 p.—This index offers a listing of the materials that have been published in the American Journal of Mental Deficiency from July 1947 to April 1957.—*V. M. Staudt.*

8678. Oliver, James N. (U. Birmingham) **The effect of physical conditioning exercises and activities on the mental characteristics of educationally sub-normal boys.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 155-165.—After a 10-week course of systematic and progressive physical conditioning, an experimental group of 19 sub-normal boys in the age range 13-15, with an average IQ of 70, gained significantly over a control group in athletic achievement, fitness, and strength. Significant improvement in mental tests, especially the Terman Merrill and Goodenough was noted also in the group exposed to the success situation. Growth in confidence, perseverance, and cooperation was apparent as a result of ego-involvement in the various activities and the raising of the level of aspiration. 26 references.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

8679. Rosenblum, Sidney, & Callahan, Roger J. (Wayne County Training School, Detroit, Mich.) **The performance of high-grade retarded, emotionally disturbed children on the Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale and Children's Anxiety Pictures.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 272-275.—The CMAS and the Children's Anxiety Pictures (CAP) were given individually using oral responses to 30 emotionally disturbed mental defectives. The CMAS score correlated negatively with its Lie score, negatively at the 1% level with the CAP. The CAP, where the social desirability of the response was less evident, correlated positively with the CMAS Lie score. Girls (N = 15) scored significantly higher than boys (N = 15) on the CMAS.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8680. Rudolf, G. de M. (Yatton Hall Hosp., Somerset, England) **The effect of children's television on behavior.** *Ment. Hlth., Lond.*, 1958, 17,

55-60.—The relationships between viewing of BBC Children's Television and disciplinary infractions in a hospital for mentally defective children were studied. All incidents reported in the day and night books were investigated for the year preceding and the year following the introduction of television programs. It was found that, although an improvement in behavior took place during the days on which TV was watched in the evening, an increase in the number of incidents of misbehavior reported reached 67.5% in boys' groups and 15.6% in girls' groups. Environmental conditions, such as staff changes, administrative methods, new admissions, were not found to be responsible for the increases. The incidents were analyzed further, with the result that the highest per cent of increase occurred with aggressive incidents relating to other persons.—*R. A. Hagin.*

8681. Sarason, Seymour B., & Gladwin, T. (Yale U.) **Psychological and cultural problems in mental subnormality: A review of research.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 62, 1115-1307.—This report written by a psychologist and an anthropologist reviews the following topics: the uneducated, problem-solving behavior in nontest situations, "the structure of intellect," heredity and environment, cultural background factors affecting test performance, intelligence and culture, the severely defective individual, the higher grades of mental defect, and recommendations. 303 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

8682. Schucman, Helen. **A method for measuring educability in severely retarded children: A preliminary study. Part III.** *Train. sch. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 2-4.—The last of 3 articles describing an experiment in the educability of severely mentally retarded children, this paper presents the summary, conclusions, and the implications of the study.—*V. M. Staudt.*

8683. Stengel, E., Oldham, A. J., & Ehrenberg, A. S. C. **Reactions of low-grade mental defectives to pain.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 434-438.—Ss tend to react as persons of normal intelligence would except for a stimulus which was threatening and auditory.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8684. Tingey, A. H., Norman, R. M., Ulrich, H., & Beasley, W. H. (Burden Laboratory, Frenchay Hosp., Bristol, England) **Chemical and pathological findings in a case of late infantile amaurotic family idiocy of the Batten type.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 91-102.—Notable were lowered lipid content in the neurones and marked shrinkage of nerve cells with severe atrophy of the cerebral cortex.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8685. Walton, D., & Begg, T. L. **The effects of incentives on the performance of defective imbeciles.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 49-55.—Previous results concerning the effects of goal-striving and encouragement on performance in male imbeciles have been equivocal. In the present study 48 imbeciles were divided into 4 matched groups on the basis of their performance on a Leg Persistence Test. The 4 incentive conditions were "Control," "Goal," "Competition," and "Encouragement." Incentives improved their performance on this dull routine task whereas conditions of indifference produced a deterioration. Competition and encouragement appeared to be the best motivators. 16 references.—*C. M. Franks.*

8686. Williams, Harold M., & Wallin, J. E. Wallace. **Education of the severely retarded child: A bibliographic review.** Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1959. iv, 26 p. \$15.

8687. Woodward, Katherine F., Siegel, Miriam G., & Eustis, Marjorie J. (Lenox Hill Hosp., NYC) **Psychiatric study of mentally retarded children of preschool age: Report on first and second years of a three-year project.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 376-393.—9 mentally retarded preschool children were studied over a period of 2 years to determine whether psychogenic factors are responsible for the retardation and whether these children can be helped toward an improved functioning. This combined effort of a clinic team seems to indicate that psychogenic factors often underlie the mental retardation in sufficient intensity to instigate the inhibition in mental growth. 17 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

8688. Zigler, Edward Frank. **The effect of pre-institutional social deprivation on the performance of feeble-minded children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2392-2393.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 7319, 7816, 8500, 8507, 8599)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

8689. Adler, Alfred. **Suicide.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 57-61.—Adler's views, translated and edited from his article (see 11: 4640), are made available in English as the result of increased recent attention on suicide. Situational, interpersonal and predisposing factors are briefly discussed. "Reduced to the simplest form, the life style of the potential suicide is characterized by the fact that he hurts others by dreaming himself into injuries or by administering them to himself."—*A. R. Howard.*

8690. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, NYC) **D. H. Lawrence's "The Fox" and the psychoanalytic theory on Lesbianism.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 488-491.—A comparatively obscure novelette, *The Fox*, by D. H. Lawrence is analyzed for a series of observations and between-the-lines allusions which are largely correct clinically. These observations are related to the author's proposal of the oral-masochistic basis of Lesbianism on a 5-layer structure.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8691. Bollea, G. **Patologia della crisi evolutiva del 7-8 anni.** [Pathology of developmental crises between 7 and 8 years.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 29-36.—The 8th year of life is of pathogenic importance since the child is developing the capacity for reflective thinking but shrinks from his new powers in an ambivalent attitude. Disturbances fall into 3 groups: a syndrome of opposition and decline in school performance; bad habits such as masturbation, bed-wetting etc.; and the symptoms of tics, stuttering, phobias and anxiety states.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8692. Brown, Daniel G. (USAF Academy, Colo.) **Inversion and homosexuality.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 424-429.—The necessity of distinguishing between inversion and homosexuality is emphasized. It is suggested that the term inversion be used to refer to the personality structure of the individual and not to the direction of sexual gratification. Inversion is more common among males. It is

probably based on an early and persistent identification-attachment to the parent of the opposite sex. 31 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

8693. Davidson, Esther A., & Solomon, Philip. (Harvard Medical School) **The differentiation of delirium tremens from impending hepatic coma.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 326-333.—Clinical and laboratory differentiation is reviewed. 34 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8694. Franks, Cyril M. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) **Alcohol, alcoholism and conditioning: A review of the literature and some theoretical considerations.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 14-33.—Learning with and without alcohol, conditioned response therapy, predicting success in conditioned aversion therapy, and alcoholism as a learned response are considered. The conditionability and the personality of the well-established alcoholic is not necessarily the same as in his premorbid condition. Conditioning is achieved only if the drug concerned produces experiences meaningful to the animal, so in alcoholism the whole range of feelings associated with drinking would have to be conditioned. 230 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8695. Freund, Kurt. (Prague, Czechoslovakia) **Aetiologische Theorien der Homosexualität.** [Etiologic theories of homosexuality.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1958, 10, 125-137.—The psychogenic and biogenic theories on the etiology of grossly overt, male homosexuality are reviewed and discussed. 104 references.—*C. T. Bever.*

8696. Greenberg, Nahman H., & Rosenwald, Alan K. (U. Illinois) **Transvestism and pruritus perinei.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 145-150.—A detailed case report serves as a basis for a review of the psychiatric literature as well as for the discussion of the assumed psychodynamic factors operative in such conditions.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8697. Greenland, Cyril. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries) **Suicide: Threatened and attempted.** *Ment. Hlth., Lond.*, 1958, 17, 44-50.—Since the annual number of suicides in England and Wales exceeds the number of traffic deaths, the problem merits consideration from social, psychological, and legal viewpoints. The author's studies of penal action following attempted suicide have shown it to be futile in preventing further attempts or in aiding in rehabilitation. Suicide is seen as a desperate bid to regain contact with society. Since emotional deprivation in childhood and social isolation in adult life are closely related to suicide, the author feels that these problems, rather than legal measures, are urgent in prevention.—*R. A. Hagin.*

8698. Greenwald, Harold. **The call girl: A social and psychoanalytic study.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1958, 6, 20-44.—Call girls are expensive, independently operating prostitutes. 10 were interviewed by 3 call girls trained by the author. 10 more were interviewed by the author himself. In no case were the parents of the call girl well adjusted maritally. Discipline was uneven. Neglect and rejection were typical. The call girls were excessively anxious, had a confused self-image, were unable to relate well interpersonally, had very few real interests, were lonely, and lacked emotional control. All the girls had intense feelings of isolation and worthlessness.

None of these girls attempted to explain her choice of occupation in terms of desperate economic need. The call girl had to demonstrate her feminine attractiveness thru her occupation.—*D. Prager.*

8699. Harrington, Molly, & Hassan, Janet W. M. **Depression in girls during latency.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 43-50.—"This is a study of seven girls aged eight to eleven years who were found to be suffering from depression. The ego weakness and self-depreciation present in all cases were found to be of the greatest significance. An attempt has been made to relate such ego weakness and self-depreciation to faults in early identifications. A splitting of the function of mothering in the first two years of life has hindered the formation of strong feminine identification. Such weakness in ego structure has been related to problems in therapy."—*C. L. Winder.*

8700. Jackson, Don D. **Guilt and the control of pleasure in schizoid personalities.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 124-130.—"The concept presented is built around the theme that it becomes increasingly important to the individual from infancy onward to determine the nature of his relationships. The schizoid individual is handicapped in such efforts by his relationship to his mother who is controlling, but who must not be regarded as controlling. The child must therefore develop covert means of handling pleasurable or assertive activity and masturbation becomes an especially meaningful situation because: (1) Pleasure is obtained from one's own body but guilt feelings make restitution for the assertiveness or defiance involved. (2) The secretive, bad behaviour provides a frame for phantasies that labels them as only phantasies. Disgust cloaks any connections with real wishes and guilt washes over any notions of assertiveness or mastery. (3) Although masturbation can be an attempt at mastery, at ego growth via a differentiation of one's self from them, it leads to a fear of abandonment and a wish for outside control. Whether there is an appeal to God or one's better nature, a new cycle will be set in motion and a new attempt to determine the nature of one's relationships."—*C. L. Winder.*

8701. Jackson, Joan K. (U. Washington School of Medicine) **Types of drinking patterns of male alcoholics.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 269-302.—Empirical validity of alcoholic types, as determined by the Jellinek Drinking History Questionnaire, was studied with several samples, with differences being found between solitary and sociable drinkers, belligerent and nonbelligerent drinkers in such areas as duration of alcoholism, attempts to control drinking and feelings of discouragement about it, and disturbances in social relationships.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8702. Kanner, L. **The specificity of early infantile autism.** *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 108-113.—Characteristic symptoms of early infantile autism (in the United States seen as the earliest form of schizophrenia, in Europe as a psychopathological syndrome): inability to relate to people and situations, obsessive desire for sameness, fascination for objects, disorders of speech. Infantile autism has a right to specificity. Emotional block due to faulty parent-child relationship has been the usual assumption. However, this specific syndrome must be made the starting point of future undiluted research.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8703. Keller, Mark, & Efron, Vera. (Yale U.) **The rate of alcoholism in the USA, 1954-1956.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 316-319.—Comparing 1953 with 1956 the increase in rate of alcoholism for men was up 7.7% and for women 8.3%—this does not support the notion that there is a current accelerated increase in alcoholism in women.—*W. L. Wilkins.*
8704. Kingham, Richard J. (Philadelphia General Hosp., Pa.) **Alcoholism and the reinforcement theory of learning.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 320-330.—The use of alcohol in reducing a disturbance of psychological homeostasis, involves desire to escape reality as part of a cycloid personality pattern, a blitz (extremely rapid) drinking pattern typical of the family from which the S comes, and a learning paradigm of drive-cue-response-reinforcement enacted specifically to reduce the homeostatic balance.—*W. L. Wilkins.*
8705. Lacombe, Pierre. **A special mechanism of pathological weeping.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1958, 27, 246-251.—A case is presented in which the patient's pathological weeping had expressed her desire to be liquefied, washed away, into the maternal skin. Until entering analysis, she had not allowed herself to give in to this desire, and therefore her liquefaction could only take place externally, through the tears which also expressed her desolation over her separation from her mother.—*L. N. Solomon.*
8706. Lolli, Giorgio; Golder, Grace M., Serianni, Emidio; Bonfiglia, Giovanni, & Balboni, Claudia. (Yale U.) **Choice of alcoholic beverage among 178 alcoholics in Italy.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 303-308.—Of 178 hospitalized alcoholics only 3% were married and living with spouses. An overwhelming majority preferred wine as a drink.—*W. L. Wilkins.*
8707. Maxwell, Milton A., Lemere, Frederick, & O'Hollaren, Paul. (Shadel Hosp., Seattle, Wash.) **Changing characteristics of private-hospital alcoholic patients.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 309-315.—Analysis of trends for 7828 patients from 1935 to 1955 shows a larger proportion of females; for both men and women there was an increase in the proportion of patients from Protestant religious backgrounds and in those coming from communities of less than 100,000. For men the increases were shown among Catholics, farmers, married men, and men ages 50-69—but the biggest change was in the increase in proportions of women.—*W. L. Wilkins.*
8708. Pfeffer, Arnold Z. (New York U.-Bellevue Medical Center) **Alcoholism.** New York: Grune & Stratton, 1958. 98 p.—The definition, management, and psychology of alcoholism, especially from the standpoint of industrial medicine, leads to consideration of the treatment through clinics, individual therapists, and industrial programs, which are reviewed for efficacy and as models.—*W. L. Wilkins.*
8709. Phillips, E. Lakin. **Contributions to a learning theory account of childhood autism.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 117-124.—This is an attempt to tie in autism (fantasy preoccupation) with learning and conflict theory principles. The author both reviews a number of articles on the general subject, and presents data on autistic children in comparison with normal and less disturbed ones. He cites a predominance of first-born males. The difficulties he feels are not biologically determined and are maturational only in that the child cannot be autistic before he becomes old enough to engage in abstractions. Learning theory explanation may spring from Miller's approach-avoidance conflict theory, using the observation that the autistic child learns over-assertiveness to the point where he is always trying something that is overwhelmingly set against him, so he has excess rather than a deficiency of motivation.—*R. W. Husband.*
8710. Proctor, James T. (U. North Carolina School of Medicine) **Hysteria in childhood.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 394-407.—Some possible explanations are given for the relatively high incidence of hysteria among both child and adult psychiatric patients of North Carolina. In the discussion, Dr. Henry I. Schneer asks for further exploration of the influence of the Bible Belt subculture on the incidence of childhood hysteria. 68 references.—*R. E. Perl.*
8711. Sandler, Joseph; de Monchaux, Cecily, & Dixon, James J. **Patterns of anxiety: The correlates of social anxieties.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 24-31.—4 group factors associated with a general social anxiety factor are: (a) social timidity; fear of loss of control, especially bodily control; fear of exhibitionism; and fear of revealing inferiority. The group factors and correlates appear to be a continuum of critical stimulus situations ranging from within the self to external others.—*C. L. Winder.*
8712. Schmitz, B., & Green, A. **Le deuil maniaque.** [Manic mourning.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1958, No. 1, 105-121.—The dearth of cases of manic mourning is cited, including a resumé of research findings. This is followed by a complete case history of a woman patient still undergoing therapy. The case is complicated because hereditary factors may be involved, since the parents were first cousins. In addition, throughout the discussion psychoanalytic aspects of parental attachments are stressed. The variety of symptoms is bewildering and it is admitted that possible interpretations are many. 12-item bibliography.—*L. A. Östlund.*
8713. Shugart, George. **Anxiety in siblings upon separation.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 30-36.—When a child is hospitalized for psychiatric care the remaining children in the home are apt to feel both fearful and guilty. They may fear that they too may be taken away, and they may feel that their desiring harm to the disturbing child had brought about his institutionalization.—*G. Elias.*
8714. Szasz, Thomas S. **The role of the counterphobic mechanism in addiction.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 309-325.—The addiction sometimes represents a re-enactment of a danger situation such as fear of instinct, fear of helplessness, or fear of bodily damage in pregnancy. The ego deliberately exposes itself to the danger situation in the hope of achieving mastery. Interference with the addiction exposes the ego more directly to the underlying phobic, hypochondriacal, and paranoid anxieties.—*D. Prager.*
8715. van Krevelen, D. Arn. **Zur Problematik des Autismus.** [Concerning the problem of autism.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 87-93.

—The literature in connection with Kanner's infantile autism is reviewed in detail, and the various points of view on this subject are compared and contrasted. 3 hypotheses are found to be related to the diagnosis of autism: (a) normal intelligence of the child, although he is unable to use it because of the disturbance; (b) disturbance of the affective life, resulting in difficulty in forming interpersonal relationships. (this disturbance is basically "curable"); (c) the consequences of emotional neglect can be handled by exclusion of the mother in raising the child, and by providing a warm and loving mother-substitute (nurse), who will minister to the child's physical and emotional needs at all times.—*E. Schwerin*.

8716. Victor, Maurice, & Hope, Justin M. (Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.) **The phenomenon of auditory hallucinations in chronic alcoholism.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 451-481.—In a critical evaluation of the status of alcoholic hallucinosis, the methods used in the study are first described, after which observations on alcoholic patients and illustrative cases are presented. A theory is then offered to explain the data. 30 references.—*N. H. Pronko*.

8717. Wilson, Helen Elizabeth. **Overt and fantasized hostility as a function of channels of expression.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 19, 1440-1441.—Abstract.

8718. Zulliger, Hans. **Über den Kastrationskomplex und den Penisneid bei normalen Kindern.** [On the castration complex and penis envy in normal children.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 199-210.—Attention to the everyday conversations of children suffices to reveal the presence of castration anxiety and penis envy in normal boys and girls. Accompanied with the writer's examples.—*E. W. Eng*.

(See also Abstracts 7240, 7433, 7985, 8022, 8086, 8191, 8331, 8339, 8368, 8372, 8385, 8399, 8745, 8937)

SPEECH DISORDERS

8719. Ahrens, Rolf. (Göttingen, Herzberger Landstr. 70) **Zur Bedeutung der Psychologie für das Aphasieproblem.** [The importance of psychology for the problem of aphasia.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 31-44.—Essential stimulations on aphasia research are traced back to association-, developmental, Ganzheits-, and Gestalt-psychology. If one omits the danger of looking at aphasia simply as a defective normal function, a mutual exchange of thoughts between normal psychology and aphasia research will be fruitful for both parts.—*W. J. Koppitz*.

8720. Glauber, I. Peter. **Freud's contributions on stuttering: Their relation to some current insights.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 326-347.—Stutterers project upon the oral apparatus the instinctual conflicts of the anal zone. As a result of the emphasis upon the pregenital nature of the stuttering conversion, the significant role of the oedipal conflict as a constant dynamic factor in maintaining the regression and the symptom has perhaps not been assigned its proper weight. Freud's case report of Frau Emmy von N. abounds in uniquely rich clinical observations on stuttering.—*D. Prager*.

8721. Holliday, Audrey Rose. **An empirical investigation of the personality characteristics and**

attitudes of the parents of children who stutter. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 569-570.—Abstract.

8722. Jackson, Lydia. **Non-speaking children: Seven years later.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 92-103.—3 of 9 children were contacted subsequent to the initial period of treatment. The development of 2 was such that they made effective adjustments. These were symbiotic as distinguished from autistic cases. The third child was more autistic and made less progress. Language and school progress are discussed in some detail. General recommendations regarding treatment and education of such children are made.—*C. L. Winder*.

8723. Keisman, Ira B. **Stuttering and anal fixation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1820-1821.—Abstract.

8724. Longerich, Mary Coates. **Manual for the aphasia patient.** New York: Macmillan, 1958. 277 p. \$4.75.—A manual for use with aphasia patients, it contains specific suggestions for the family to help the aphasic, together with detailed information for the therapist in planning aphasia therapy, preparing the muscles for speech, helping with individual sounds, etc. 68 drills for receptive aphasia and 55 drills for expressive aphasia are included.—*L. N. Solomon*.

8725. Wyatt, Gertrud L. **Mother-child relationship and stuttering in children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 881-882.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 8042, 8918, 8936)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

8726. Balogh, Joseph K. (Bowling Green State U.) **Juvenile delinquency proneness: A study of predictive factors involved in delinquent phenomena.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 48, 615-618.—A critical appraisal of the Kvaraceus Proneness Scale is presented, and then followed by a summary of the author's findings by item analysis with much larger samplings than those used by Kvaraceus. "Generally, the overall results of this report tend to corroborate the Kvaraceus study, however, with some refined statistical exceptions," one of which has to do with grade placement being more closely associated with proneness than the factor of age.—*L. A. Pennington*.

8727. Caditz, Sylvan Bernard. **The effect of a training school experience on delinquent boys as measured by objective personality tests.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1812-1813.—Abstract.

8728. Clinard, Marshall B., & Wade, Andrew L. (U. Wisconsin) **Toward the delineation of vandalism as a sub-type in juvenile delinquency.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 48, 493-499.—A plea is made, as well as illustrated by data, for more research focused on types of delinquent acts thereby providing a "fuller understanding of the act itself and the kind of juvenile who predominately commits this type of offense. . . Vandalism [can be] seen as 1 expression of the frustration felt by teen-age boys in their attempts to achieve autonomy and a satisfying self-conception in a culture where the adolescent's role and status lack a normative structure."—*L. A. Pennington*.

8729. Eglash, Albert. (Wisconsin State Coll.) **Creative restitution: A broader meaning for an**

old term. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 48, 619-622.—The thesis is developed that restitution, as differentiated from reparations or indemnity, is psychologically sound by virtue of the constructive, creative, perpetuating, and socializing aspects. Its use in the courts and in the management and rehabilitation of delinquents is illustrated by case report.—*L. A. Pennington*.

8730. **Fitzhugh, Kathleen B.** Yielding behavior of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1108.—Abstract.

8731. **Frum, Harold S.** Adult criminal offense trends following juvenile delinquency. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 49, 29-49.—Study in 1952 of 319 official criminal histories of recidivists in Indiana prisons emphasized the "importance of juvenile delinquency as a forerunner of persistent adult crime." Analyses of the sequences led to the portrayal of 4 relatively common patterns, each of which is described. A plea is made for more detailed case reports by which additional trends may be deciphered. Such an approach could then provide information helpful at the preventive and corrective levels.—*L. A. Pennington*.

8732. **Gaddis, Thomas E.** Birdman of Alcatraz; The story of Robert Stroud. New York: Signet Books, 1958. 253 p. \$.50.—The story of a man who has been in federal prisons since 1909 and who has lived in a solitary cell since 1916. He was originally imprisoned for slaying a man, and while serving his sentence, he killed a prison guard. This is an account of prison life and one man's attempt to overcome environmental and psychological handicaps. Having a third grade education, Stroud, by painstaking study and scientific effort, became an authority on birds and wrote a definitive book on their diseases.—*H. M. Cohen*.

8733. **Gibbs, D. N.** (New Zealand Defense Scientific Corps) Mental abnormality and military delinquency. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 174-178.—Mental abnormality does not necessarily lead to delinquency, but better screening at the recruit level could help identify potential problems.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

8734. **Glueck, Eleanor T.** (Harvard U.) Body build in the prediction of delinquency. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 48, 577-579.—"How, if at all, does the newly established dimension of physique type in the patterning of delinquency modify the construction of and enhance the usefulness of the screening devices for identifying potential delinquents, especially of the Social Prediction Table?" It is decided that there is no "special need" thus far to incorporate the data from somatotype studies into the prediction tables. "However, this additional knowledge should help to diversify prophylactic and therapeutic efforts in accordance with the special vulnerabilities of the physique type."—*L. A. Pennington*.

8735. **Glueck, Sheldon. (Ed.)** The problem of delinquency. Boston, Mass.: Houghton-Mifflin, 1959. xvi, 1183 p. \$10.50.—Designed to present multiple forces and factors in delinquency, this extensive source book offers 134 previously published papers by 110 contributors plus editor's notes and 50 court decisions. "A set of materials that is eclectic and far-ranging in respect to the causes of delinquency, its treatment and prevention, and at the same time takes

account of the legal problems inherent in society's efforts to cope with its maladjusted youngsters."—*H. P. David*.

8736. **Goulding, Arnold Victor.** Parolee conformity to social standards: Overt acceptance of the regulations of the parole board by parolees from a maximum security prison as measured by the Kahn Test of Symbol Arrangement. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2171.—Abstract.

8737. **Grusky, Oscar.** Treatment goals and organizational behavior: A study of an experimental prison camp. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 587-588.—Abstract.

8738. **Hyatt, Isadore.** Apperceptive values and adjustments differentiating delinquents and non-delinquents. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 362.—Abstract.

8739. **Jackson, Karma Rae, & Clark, Selby G.** (Brigham Young U.) Thefts among college students. *Personnel guid. J.*, 1958, 36, 557-562.—A comparison of 120 students apprehended for theft with a normal control group indicates that the theft students have equal academic ability, are academically underachievers, have greater tendencies toward personal maladjustment, tend to come from larger communities, and are much more likely to be male than female.—*G. S. Speer*.

8740. **Kerns, Robert DeNeille.** Changes in concept of self and others as a function of incarceration in a correctional institution. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2171-2172.—Abstract.

8741. **Kivisto, Paul.** (Atascadero State Hosp., Calif.) Treatment of sex offenders in California. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 78-80.—A discussion of the psychodynamics of sex offenders and the therapeutic program provided at the Atascadero State Hospital for correcting their emotional problems.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

8742. **Morello, Michael.** A study of the adjustment behavior of prison inmates to incarceration. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2149.—Abstract.

8743. **Müller-Küppers, M.** Ueber einen kindlichen Totschlag. [A case of manslaughter in a child.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 81-87.—Cases of manslaughter in children are rare in Germany. A case history, psychiatric, psychological, and medical evaluation of a 12-8-year-old boy is presented in detail. He killed a handicapped, elderly woman in a fit of rage with an iron, ostensibly because she had accused him of stealing some small change from her. The boy was studied in an inpatient setting for 8 weeks. He was a youngster with a "dissociated developmental profile" whose prognosis for protracted in-patient treatment seemed favorable.—*E. Schewerin*.

8744. **Papanek, Ernst.** (Wiltwyck School for Boys, N. Y.) Re-education and treatment of juvenile delinquents. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 269-296.—The executive director of Wiltwyck discusses that school's program for the treatment of delinquent boys 8-12 yr. of age. The concepts of "consequences, permissiveness, and responsibility" are discussed with special reference to the treatment program. Emphasis is placed upon functional democracy rather than a self-government deception. Trends and

results of this milieu therapy are presented and discussed.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8745. Pittman, David J., & Gordon, C. Wayne. (U. Rochester) **Criminal careers of the chronic police case inebriate.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 255-268.—Arrest records of 187 men selected from those serving 30-day sentences for public intoxication suggests a biphasic criminal career for many: an early pattern of arrest for offenses other than intoxication and after 35 a pattern of arrest for intoxication only. Many can be considered institutionalized offenders, with the penal institution playing a functional role which meets some need.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8746. Rose, Gordon. **Trends in the development of criminology in Britain.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 9, 53-65.—There is an increasing tendency towards particularization in British criminology, towards the study of specific problems of importance as against the large exploratory study. Thus, criminology has reached enough maturity to become an accepted academic discipline among the social sciences.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

8747. Schumann, Werner. **Ueber Voraussagemöglichkeiten hinsichtlich der Jugendkriminalität und Jugendverwahrlosung nach Sheldon und Eleanor Glueck.** [Concerning the possibilities of prediction of juvenile criminality and juvenile delinquency according to Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 33-40.—The first part of the article presents a detailed summary and recapitulation of statistical data of the book, *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency*, by Sheldon and Glueck. The second part is a critical review of the findings with particular reference to the statistical prediction tables. The final summary deals with a critique of the book's general assumptions.—*E. Schwerin.*

8748. Stutte, H. **Paranoide Haftpsychosen (Verfolgungen, — Unschuld, — Größenwahn) bei jugendlichen Mördern.** [Psychoses in adolescent prisoners—persecutory, innocence and grandiose notions.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 80-89.—Two prisoners showed megalomaniac phantasies and absurd delusions of a sensational character. A belief in their own innocence and the wish for freedom were primary in the clinical picture. Constitutional factors evidenced in organic lesions and disorders of character were evaluated. Though the clinical picture is similar to that of psychosis in adult prisoners, pathological factors in maturation must be assumed for an understanding of content of the same psychosis in adolescents.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8749. von Hentig, Hans. **Zur Psychologie der Einzeldelikte: III. Der Betrug.** [Psychology of single crimes: III. Fraud.] Tübingen, Germany: J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1957. ix, 221 p. DM 18.50.—The diversity of imposters and swindlers as well as their victims is characterized with an abundance of examples from antiquity to modern times. (See 29: 1218.)—*W. J. Koppitz.*

8750. Weeks, H. Ashley (Ann Arbor, Mich.) **Youthful offenders at Highfields: An evaluation of the effects of the short-term treatment of delinquent boys.** Ann Arbor: Univ. Michigan Press, 1958. xxiii, 208 p. \$6.00.—A report on a study of

a short-term treatment program for youthful offenders. The rehabilitative program emphasized guided group interaction, a form of group therapy, at Highfields, a small specialized facility. Highfields' boys had a much higher success rate than boys from the Annandale Reformatory, although there were no significant changes during the study in either attitudes or personality structure, as measured by rating scales. There are 4 chapters discussing the aim, philosophy of treatment, factors related to success, and the further applicability of the Highfields type facility. The contributing writers are: W. J. Warner, G. H. Shaw, R. L. Jenkins, and W. Reckless.—*H. M. Cohen.*

8751. Weston, Donald Leslie. **Motor activity and depression in juvenile delinquents.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2391-2392.—Abstract.

8752. Zemans, Eugene, & Cavan, Ruth Shonle. **Marital relationships of prisoners.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 49, 50-57.—Surveys in 1951 and 1956 by the questionnaire method provide the data whereby the authors characterize the prison's use of a prisoner's marital status as an aid in his rehabilitation. Visiting procedures, home leaves, help for the offender's family, and other issues are discussed from the viewpoint of the prison administrators' replies to the questionnaires.—*L. A. Pennington.*

(See also Abstracts 8343, 8379, 8380)

PSYCHOSES

8753. Adler, Alexandra. (Chm.) **Symposium on Adlerian concepts of schizophrenia.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 73-78.—Abstracts of papers presented. The participants and their topics include: Alexandra Adler, "Modern Drug Treatment During Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia"; Peter Berner and Walter Spiel, "A Special Group of Autistic Delinquents"; Joshua Bierer, "The Specific Contribution of Individual Psychology to the Treatment of Schizophrenia"; Helene Papanek, "The Borderline Schizophrenic in Group Psychotherapy"; A. Spencer Paterson, "The Psychopathology of Schizophrenia with Special Reference to the Concepts of Alfred Adler"; Herbert Schaffer, "Body Image and Life Style in Schizophrenia"; Kurt Weinmann, "The Problem of Relatedness in Schizophrenia." Discussants include Lauretta Bender and Paul H. Hoch. Hans Hoff's summary concludes with: "The various papers of this symposium have shown how Adler's thoughts—together with the modern advances of psychiatry in pharmacotherapy, individual psychotherapy and group therapy, and with recent findings regarding the fundamentally important relations of body image and life style to schizophrenic symptoms—have contributed essentially to the solution of the problem of schizophrenia, and are opening new ways for the future."—*A. R. Howard.*

8754. Adler, Kurt A. **Life style in schizophrenia.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 68-72.—"The special quality of the life style . . . is always a relatively greater feeling of inferiority." As a result, the fictional goal may become greater and its realization even more difficult. Left with his fictional goal, which he then takes literally, the individual maintains this goal via his symptoms. Suggestions for therapy are cited.—*A. R. Howard.*

8755. Anderson, Wayne Perry. **A factorial study of psychosis and perceptual defense.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1441.—Abstract.

8756. Apter, Nathaniel S. (109 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.) **Bilateral adrenalectomy in chronic schizophrenic patients: 6 years after.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 55-59.—6 bilaterally adrenalectomized, chronic schizophrenic patients were studied in a 6-year follow-up study the results of which do not support the hypothesis that adrenocortical activity is a significant causal factor in some schizophrenics.—N. H. Pronko.

8757. Ashman, George Riley. **Probability discrimination and binary choice learning strategies in schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2393-2394.—Abstract.

8758. Barahal, Hyman S. **A psychoanalytic approach to schizophrenic anxiety.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1958, 32, 85-93.—It is better to consider schizophrenia as a defensive maneuver rather than a disease entity and to consider that it thus differs from psychoneurosis in degree rather than in kind. Dynamically oriented psychotherapy is possible in schizophrenia, but only with an understanding of the dynamic forces that are at play.—D. Prager.

8759. Baxter, Loran Francis. **An investigation of the usefulness of self-concept theory in explaining some aspects of the results of chlorpromazine treatment of schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 565-566.—Abstract.

8760. Becker, Joseph. **An analysis of manic-depressive character in terms of achievement and conformity.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1442.—Abstract.

8761. Bender, Lauretta. **Genesis in schizophrenia during childhood.** *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 101-107.—Schizophrenia in childhood is neither rare, nor prognostically unfavorable, nor is it synonymous with psychosis. Choice of reaction formation depends on degree of severity and the bio-social-intellectual-personality factors involved. 5 factors account for the variety of clinical pictures (multiplicity of constitution or inheritance, severity of process, maturational factors, defensive responses, embryonic plasticity). No childhood schizophrenia can occur without an inherited genetic factor, but often a factor of physiological crisis must be added to it. A classification is presented based on type of defensive reaction: pseudodefensive, pseudoneurotic, pseudo-psychopathic.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

8762. Böszörményi, Z., & Szára, St. (Central State Inst. of Nervous & Mental Diseases, Budapest, Hungary) **Dimethyltryptamine experiments with psychotics.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 445-453.—DMT effect is similar to LSD effect in that most Ss develop only illusions. Other common features are partly empty euphoria, forced laughing, weakness of concentration, over-estimation of time.—W. L. Wilkins.

8763. Bour, P. **Schizophrénie et dissociation familiale.** [Schizophrenia and family dissociation.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1958, No. 1, 85-104.—A complete account of schizophrenia provoked by family problems is detailed. Included is the case history and the outbreak of symptoms as well as the physiological and psychoanalytic therapy. The case is considered a

clear and valuable illustration of the manifestations of pathological symptoms concomitant with family estrangement. The article concludes on a positive note of slow but steady amelioration, though further supervision seems necessary.—L. A. Ostlund.

8764. Brady, John Paul. (Inst. of Living, Hartford, Conn.) **Language in schizophrenia: Review of several approaches to the problem.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 473-487.—A selective survey of the literature on language in schizophrenia traces historically 3 major frames of reference utilized in approaching this phenomenon: language in schizophrenia in terms of its content, the interpersonal situation, and communication theory. 34 references.—L. N. Solomon.

8765. Buscaino, G. A., & Stefanachi, L. **Urinary excretion of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid in psychotic and normal subjects.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 78-85.—"Since the terminal product of the metabolism of serotonin excreted in the urine is 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid, we have undertaken a study of the daily excretion of 5-HIAA in schizophrenic patients and nonschizophrenic Ss in order to see whether such data would give any indication of an altered metabolism of serotonin in schizophrenia." Using several hundred Ss in each group, the authors report that the results do not support the hypothetical existence of a primary disturbance of systemic serotonin metabolism in schizophrenia. "The abnormalities found in some acute schizophrenics, especially the catatonics, are regarded as added evidence for an enzymatic disorder affecting the general metabolism of biological amines in the early stages of schizophrenia." 26 references.—L. A. Pennington.

8766. Cameron, K. **A group of twenty-five psychotic children.** *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 117-122.—Family background showed definite degree of personality abnormality and psychiatric ill health in mothers of schizophrenic children. Training methods were rigid, restrictive, punitive, cold, and impersonal, with a premature and overstimulating educational drive. Only 4 of 25 children had been normally delivered. Behavior anomalies were reported from the age of 8 months. In half the cases a traumatic incident was related to the final illness which appeared at age 2-4 years. The schizophrenic process may develop over the whole intelligence range and in cases suffering from organic brain damage.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

8767. Conason, Emil G., & Ryberg, Percy E. (Falkirk Hosp., Central Valley, N.Y.) **Toward an integrated theory of schizophrenia.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 372-376.—The homeostatic mechanisms which operate to maintain sanity in the normal mind are blocked in the psychotic by immuno-allergic brain tissue alterations. 24 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

8768. Dahl, Robert. **Breakdown.** New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1959. 288 p. \$3.95.—The personal story of a manic-depressive patient and his two hospitalizations told in narrative form. "Many others before Dahl have written of their experiences during and after a mental illness. . . . Dahl . . . restricts his observations and interpretations to those appropriate for a layman and thus presents his illness from a special angle useful to the lay and professional reader alike" (from the Foreword).—H. P. David.

8769. Delgado, Honorio. **El problema de la delusión esquizofrenica.** [The problem of schizophrenic delusion.] *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1958, 21, 1-11.—A study of delusions in 140 paranoid schizophrenics. The author suggests such delusions are, for the most part, of endogenous origin. 19 references.—R. M. Frumkin.
8770. Diamond, M. David. (Riverside Hosp., NYC) **Role-taking ability and schizophrenia.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 321-324.—To measure role-taking capacity Ss were given 3 descriptions representing an extrapunitive, an impunitive, and an intro-punitive personality. They were then instructed to select the multiple-choice P-F response which fit each person. The ability of 30 male schizophrenics and 30 male drug addicts of similar age, education, socioeconomic status, race, and intelligence was compared. The addicts made significantly more "correct" responses for the extrapunitive and intro-punitive personalities than the schizophrenics.—L. B. Heathers.
8771. Evrard, A. **La schizophrénie infantile.** [Childhood schizophrenia.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 97-100.—The more critical the psychiatrist, the more frequent the finding of characteristics of adult schizophrenia in the child. 2 cases of this rare disease in children of 6 and 8 years are discussed.—G. Rubin-Rabson.
8772. Fabing, Howard D. **Biochemistry and schizophrenia.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 573-588.—Review of recent experimental results leads to the hope that a breakthrough in the biochemistry of this illness may occur shortly. 49 references.—W. L. Wilkins.
8773. Fagan, Margaret Joen. **Perceptions of self and of normality in schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 170-171.—Abstract.
8774. Farina, Amerigo. **Patterns of role dominance and conflict in the interaction of parents of schizophrenic patients.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 568.—Abstract.
8775. Ferguson, R. S. (St. Nicholas Hosp., Newcastle upon Tyne, England) **Secondary acute lethal catatonia.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 194, 439-444.—A single case illustrates the onset of acute catatonia following middle lobe pneumonia. 19 references.—W. L. Wilkins.
8776. Fish, F. J. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland) **A clinical investigation of chronic schizophrenia.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 34-54.—Classified under the Kleist-Leonhard system were 105 of 107 female schizophrenics. Although the system is complicated it is regarded as worth the effort in order to help diagnosis and research on the problem of schizophrenia.—W. L. Wilkins.
8777. Freedman, Alfred M., & Ginsberg, Victor. (New York State U., Coll. Medicine) **Exchange transfusions in schizophrenic patients.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 294-301.—Ss for this study were one 5½-year-old autistic child and 3 adult schizophrenics. Exchange transfusions over a period of 1-3 hours permitted the removal of 54-63% of the blood of these patients and its replacement with the blood of "normal" Ss. There was a possible slight improvement lasting a few days in the child patient but no change in the mental condition of the 3 adults. The humoral theory of schizophrenia is questioned.—N. H. Pronko.
8778. Frohman, C. E., Goodman, Morris; Luby, E. D., Beckett, P. G. S., & Senf, R. **Ceruloplasmin, transferrin, and tryptophan in schizophrenia.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 730-734.—Thorough, biochemical study of copper and ceruloplasmin levels in normal and schizophrenic Ss "gave no indication that these substances are altered quantitatively in schizophrenia. . . . It remains to be shown whether or not qualitative differences exist in this disease." The authors stress the importance of rigid diet control in experiments in this area. 15 references.—L. A. Pennington.
8779. Gjessing, L., Bernhardsen, A., & Frøshaug, H. (Dikemark Mental Hosp., Asker, Norway) **Investigation of amino acids in a periodic catatonic patient.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 188-200.—25 amino acids were investigated daily for 3 months in a single female patient. Variations in arginine, glutamine, and glutamic acid are found, and thyroxine compensates the condition, probably by activating autonomic centers in the hypothalamus.—W. L. Wilkins.
8780. Grosz, Hanus J., & Miller, Irving. (Inst. of Psychiatric Research, Indianapolis, Ind.) **Sibling patterns in schizophrenia.** *Science*, 1958, 128, 30 p.—"It has been hypothesized that siblings in different positions within the family constellation are subject to varying degrees of stress." The "first-born sibling is not infrequently presented as having greater difficulties in adjustment than the later born." The study reported attempted "to investigate the hypothesized relationship between sibling position and incidence of schizophrenia in such a way as to minimize the errors" found in other studies. "The cases studied were restricted to schizophrenic patients with two normal siblings" and were drawn from files of such patients present in the hospital for more than 2 years and from files of such patients discharged over a period of 15 years. 2 tables of results are presented. 156 cases met the various criteria specified; chi square tests were employed in data analysis. "None of these tests indicated statistically significant departures from expected incidence rates—that is, no ordinal position appears to carry specific vulnerability to schizophrenia within the three-sibling constellation."—S. J. Lachman.
8781. Guggenheim, Paul, & Cohen, Leon B. (Winter VA Hosp., Topeka, Kansas) **A case of schizophrenia in which manifestations of parkinsonism appeared during the course of the psychosis and disappeared after lobotomy.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 151-160.—A detailed case report is presented along with a review of pertinent literature.—L. A. Pennington.
8782. Heath, Helen A. **Measurement of the inadequacy in schizophrenic patients for making difficult discriminative evaluations.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 675-680.—By requiring experimental Ss (schizophrenics) and "diversified" Ss (variously diagnosed, such as neurotics) to express preferences regarding pairs of stimuli (2 series, designs and social situations), "a very significant difference between the 2 groups was obtained. This and other findings are discussed in relation to the value of paired comparisons as a method useful in the study of the schizophrenic's inadequacy in making

difficult discriminative judgments.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8783. Hecht, Manfred Hugh. Perception of parental figures in schizophrenia. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 361.—Abstract.

8784. Hoagland, Hudson. (Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, Mass.) Biochemical aspects of schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 211-220.—On the assumption that certain critical biochemical lesions may be factors in life's stresses that precipitate psychoses, ongoing laboratory investigations in the following areas are reviewed as possible factors in schizophrenia: adrenal metabolites, a protein factor, a pineal principle, and serotonin.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8785. Hollender, Marc H., & Böszörményi-Nagy, Iván. Hallucination as an ego experience. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 93-97.—Tape-recorded interviews with 12 acute and 13 chronic schizophrenic patients suggested that "a continuum exists with the type of commonplace event in which a person 'imagines' he hears voices but the notion is quickly dispelled when he discovers a creaking floor board, at one extreme, to an unshakable conviction that he hears voices, at the other." The observing function of the ego early remains intact and "scrutinizes the affective experience as an outside observer would. Later, an adaptation is made to them, an effort to reconcile the inner experience with the ego's accustomed (or former) way of viewing the world. To accomplish this, the usual process of validation is suspended and a variety of theories, often mystical in nature, are substituted."—*L. A. Pennington.*

8786. Isler, W., & Lutz, J. Ueber einen Fall von Dementia infantilis Heller. [A case of demential infantilis Heller.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 113-117.—At age 3, loss of affective contact and regression in speech to muteness appeared within a few months. The EEG displayed the characteristics of latent epilepsy and brain puncture pathologic alterations. Organic genesis is an established fact in this disease.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8787. Jackson, Don D., Block, Jack; Block, Jeanne, & Patterson, Virginia. (Medical Research Foundation, Palo Alto, Calif.) Psychiatrists' conceptions of the schizophrenogenic parent. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 448-459.—20 psychiatric specialists in the study of schizophrenia "described their conceptions of the mother and the father of the schizophrenic by means of the Q-sort method. 3 types of mothers were portrayed (the puritanical, the helpless, the Machiavellian) and 3 types of fathers were noted (the defeated, the autocratic, and the chaotic). "There is a fair over-all agreement with respect to the character of the schizophrenogenic mother, although 3 diverging conceptions may be discerned. Understanding of the schizophrenogenic father has not progressed as far" where a low level of agreement has been found. The Q-sort method is recommended as a technique for greater use in the field of psychiatry.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8788. Kanner, Leo. History and present status of childhood schizophrenia in the USA. *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 138-149.—The 1930's and '40's saw a clarification of the concept of childhood schizo-

phrenia. Bender's work and the syndrome of infantile autism enlarged understanding. 2 antithetical trends are developing: one tends to dilute the concept of schizophrenia; the other singles out specific, circumscribed syndromes. Follow-up studies show about 25% of cases as recovered or in remission. It is by no means established that one is dealing with a uniform disease entity. French, German, and Spanish summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8789. Kaplan, Arnold R. (New York State Psychiatric Inst.) Biochemical studies in schizophrenia. *Eugen. Quart.*, 1958, 5, 86-94.—The biochemical basis of schizophrenia is still not clear, the issue being clouded by absence of strict dietary and other controls. The adrenalin cycle involved in producing toxic compounds seems to induce psychotic phenomena, but the primary biochemical deficiency distinguishing the metabolism of schizophrenics has yet to be identified. Functional inadequacies of the liver or of cellular elements of the reticulo-endothelial system may play a role, possibly by reducing the elimination of toxic metabolites.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

8790. Karon, Bertram P., & Rosberg, Jack. (Princeton U.) Study of the mother-child relationship in a case of paranoid schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 522-533.—The interrelationship between continuing pathological interpersonal pressures from the mother and the resultant symptoms in the patient who, consequently, was unable to resolve various problems of childhood are traced in some detail. The mother-child relationship was reconstructed from the therapy as well as observed when the patient and his mother interacted spontaneously over a period of several months.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8791. King, H. E. (Tulane U.) Relation between fine and gross psychomotor movement in schizophrenia. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 79, 427-433.—Tests of fine neuromuscular performance (such as Finger Dexterity) and of gross movement (Handgrip, for example) were administered to matched samples of a schizophrenic population. The analysis of scores indicated that "no strong relationship existed between the fine and the gross psychomotor movement patterns. . . . This finding is, of course, in keeping with what is known of the relation of these 2 forms of psychomotility among normal subjects, unaffected by psychosis." The findings would seem to indicate that schizophrenia, "although known to exert an influence on psychomotor responsiveness at both the fine and the gross level of discourse, does not necessarily affect them in a similar or strongly correlated way."—*L. A. Pennington.*

8792. Kleinmuntz, Benjamin. An investigation of the verbal behavior of paranoid psychotic patients and normals. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1444-1445.—Abstract.

8793. Krantz-Gross, Anneliese, & Haase, Hans-Joachim. (Bonn, Venusberg 36) Psychomotorik des Griffdruckes bei endogenen Depressionen. [Grip-pressure and endogenous depression.] *Z. exp. ange. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 61-81.—Grip-pressures of endogenous depressives and a control group were compared. Depressives showed lack of tension, slowness, weak irregular tonus. After successful shock-treatment low scores tended to regress towards the mean, or improvement.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

8794. **Kreitler, Hans.** (32 Shoshanat Hacarmelst, Haifa) **Die psychodynamische und klinische Bedeutung eines Mechanismus des schizophrenen Denkens.** [The psychodynamic and clinical significance of a mechanism of schizophrenic thinking.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, 17, 22-77.—The tendency to produce unusual combinations of concepts and images has been repeatedly observed with all groups of schizophrenics. As this process shows many of the characteristics of creative thinking, its results may be designated as genuine gestalt productions. The schizophrenic represses certain perceptions and groups of perceptions. Gaps in his consciousness thereby develop, endangering his orientation. Schizophrenic gestalt production attempts to bridge these gaps and is thus an attempt at orientation by the patient. The clinical value of this conception is, first, to enable the psychotherapist to draw inferences from schizophrenic gestalt productions to the gap in consciousness and thence to the function of the anxiety mechanism, without interpretation of content. Secondly, these gestalt productions are an indication of the state of transference. Thirdly, the therapist may prevent further regression resulting from failure of inadequate reorientations. English and French summaries.—*J. W. House.*
8795. **Lang, Peter John.** **The visual disjunctive reaction time of normal and chronic schizophrenic subjects under varied presentations of an aversive sound stimulus.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 571-572.—Abstract.
8796. **Linn, Louis.** **Some comments on the origin of the influencing machine.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 305-308.—Following a review of Tausk's findings on the delusion of the influencing machine in 1933, a case is presented which contributes data confirming Tausk's original formulations.—*D. Prager.*
8797. **McCloskey, Ann Shedden.** **A factor analytic study of psychiatric types.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1116.—Abstract.
8798. **Moulton, Robert W.** **Antecedents of aggressive expression in psychosis.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 879-880.—Abstract.
8799. **Müller, Dagobert.** **Ueber zwanghafte motorische Erscheinungen während der Phenothiazinbehandlung von Psychosen.** [On the compulsive motor manifestations during phenothiazine therapy of the psychoses.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1958, 10, 65-75.—The case of one patient is reported who developed compulsive echolalia and echopraxy subsequent to the cessation of phenothiazine medication. With additional reference to the literature, the genesis of compulsive symptoms is presented and related to the evolution and integration of the brain and its disintegration under pathological circumstances. The old definition of compulsion is considered too narrow and unsuitable for a genetic understanding. Observation of progressive functional disintegration reveals transitional phases between compulsive and schizophrenic, especially catatonic symptomatology. Russian summary. 134 references.—*C. T. Bever.*
8800. **Nielsen, J. M.** (U. California Medical School, Los Angeles) **Cerebral localization and the psychoses.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 467-477.—Cerebral sites in which lesions regularly cause psychosis are mammillary bodies, anterior and mesial thalamic nuclei, anterior cingulate gyrus and hippocampi.—*W. L. Wilkins.*
8801. **Rablen, Richard Arthur.** **A factor analytic study of disturbances of thinking among chronic schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1825.—Abstract.
8802. **Reisman, John Mark.** **Response differences between process and reactive schizophrenics as induced by magazine photographs.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 174.—Abstract.
8803. **Richter, Horst-Eberhard.** (Klinik der Freien U. Berlin, Germany) **Die Objektrelation in der Schizophrenie.** [Object-relationship in schizophrenia.] *Nervenz. 1958, 29, 244-249.*—The author disagrees with those who equate the loss of reality in schizophrenics with a regression to primary narcissism. In the case of a 21-year-old hebephrenic 2 steps were distinguishable: complete inability to forget, displace or give up established cathexis and to transfer libido on actual reality; paranoid projection of old object-relationships onto the actual environment in order to fill present reality devoid of cathexis. The mythical quality of this projection is understood as a safeguard against rational critique from weak remnants of the ego. 22 references.—*M. Kaelbling.*
8804. **Riley, Carolyn Louise.** **A comparison of schizophrenics and normals on the ability to synthesize.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2150.—Abstract.
8805. **Rinkel, Max, & Denber, Herman C. B. (Eds.)** **Chemical concepts of psychosis.** New York: McDowell, Obolensky, 1958. xxi, 485 p. \$7.50.—The 53 papers included in this volume were originally presented at the Second International Congress of Psychiatry at Zurich in September, 1957. The book is organized in 6 parts, under the following titles: "Historical Contributions"; "Chemical, Clinical, and Physiological Investigations"; "Neuroleptics"; "The Problem of Schizophrenia"; "Reflections"; "Discussion." Most chapters have extensive bibliographies. A 20-page overview and nontechnical synopsis of each part is provided by Gilbert Cant, Medicine Editor of Time magazine.—*C. M. Franks.*
8806. **Rosenhan, David Leonard.** **Some perceptual correlates of anxiety.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 174-175.—Abstract.
8807. **Sackler, Mortimer D., et al.** **Tests for pathophysiologic identification and classification of psychoses.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 1-6.—Patterns of pathophysiology, if identified, would better distinguish normal persons from psychotic and prepsychotic individuals on physiologic rather than solely on behavioral grounds. Several such patterns are suggested. 31-item bibliography.—*S. Kavruck.*
8808. **Salzinger, Kurt, & Pisoni, Stephanie.** **Reinforcement of affect responses of schizophrenics during the clinical interview.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 84-90.—Using 20 hospitalized schizophrenics in an experimental group and 16 in a control group it was shown that "conditioning of the response of self-referred affect statements was found to be possible with schizophrenics during an otherwise usual clinical interview. The relationship between number of reinforcements and number of responses

in extinction was described by means of a straight line, i.e., the greater the number of reinforcements, the greater the number of extinction responses."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

8809. Schmitz, H. A. **Abgrenzung der kindlichen Schizophrenien gegen organische Störungen.** [Differentiation of infantile schizophrenia and organic disturbances.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 149-160.—Characteristic of schizophrenia is "progressive delapidation of the self caused by disease processes to which no cerebral basis can be assigned. The differentiation between schizophrenia and psychoses in consequence of cerebral pathology is mostly a question of methodology." English, French, and Spanish summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8810. Shepherd, Irma Lee. **Attitudes of mothers of schizophrenic patients.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 176.—Abstract.

8811. Stierlin, Helm. **Contrasting attitudes toward the psychoses in Europe and in the United States.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 141-147.—European psychiatry is characterized as primarily classificatory, soma-oriented, and scientifically detached in its approach to the psychotic patient. While dynamic psychiatry originated in Europe, it grew into a leading psychiatric ideology in the United States of America. The American change-oriented way of life requires high adaptive ability and ego strength. The interest of American psychiatrists has concentrated on the characteristics and development of the ego and the psychoses have been increasingly recognized as ego failures.—*C. T. Bever.*

8812. v. Dittfurth, H., & Zutt, J. **Ergebnisse, kasuistik und diskussionen.** [Results, casuistry, and discussion.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 226-228.—These are excerpts from an exchange of letters between the two authors concerning a publication by Zutt (see 33: 1917). Dittfurth asks about the discrepancy between the impact and implications of "being looked at" and "being talked to," which is answered by Zutt with a further elaboration of his views as expressed in the previous publication.—*M. Kaelbling.*

8813. Vanggaard, Thorkil. (Psych. U. Clinic of Copenhagen, Denmark) **Neurosis and pseudoneurosis.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, 251-254.—"In addition to Hoch's & Polatin's criteria for the diagnosis of pseudoneurotic forms of schizophrenia the author studies the diagnostic value of the phenomena coming under the headings of the primary gain of illness, the secondary gain of illness and the nature of the object relationship."—*R. Kaelbling.*

8814. Walder, Eugene Herbert. **Occupational choice in schizophrenia.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 177-178.—Abstract.

8815. Wertheimer, Michael, & Jackson, C. Wesley, Jr. **Figural after-effects, "brain modifiability," and schizophrenia: A further study.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 45-54.—"Using two separate samples, it was found that schizophrenic males, on the average, have a visual figural after-effect smaller than that of normals, a difference significant at the 1 per cent level when one technique was used, significant at the 5 per cent level when a second technique was used. Schizophrenics also show a smaller kinesthetic figural after-effect than normals, a difference which remains significant at the 1 per cent level when time is strictly

controlled. They show less increase in figure reversal from one test period to the next, at the 1 per cent level. Finally, schizophrenics are, at the 1 per cent level, significantly less affected by a temporary discoordination of the visual and kinesthetic images of the hand."—*C. K. Bishop.*

8816. Wilder, Joseph. **Modern psychophysiology and the law of initial value.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 199-221.—The law of initial value, which deals with the intensity and direction of responses of the organism to stimuli, states that the change of any function of an organism due to a stimulus depends, to a large degree, on the prestimulus level of that function. The implications of this law are examined in 4 areas: psychophysics, somatopsychic medicine, psychosomatic medicine, and intrapsychic processes.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8817. Wright, David Jay, Jr. **Time estimation measurements and schizophrenia.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1121-1122.—Abstract.

8818. Wynne, Lyman C., Ryckoff, Irving M., Day, Juliana, & Hirsch, Stanley I. **Pseudo-mutuality in the family relations of schizophrenics.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 205-220.—A psychodynamic interpretation of schizophrenia is developed which takes into conceptual account the social organization of the family as a whole. A series of concepts and hypotheses applicable to the prepsychotic, acute, and chronic phases of the schizophrenic processes are formulated with particular focus on the relevance of family relations.—*C. T. Bever.*

(See also Abstracts 7449, 7715, 7956, 7981, 8325, 8329, 8337, 8365, 8373, 8384, 8412, 8422, 8435, 8441, 8452, 8459, 8469, 8472, 8475, 8476, 8479, 8488, 8493, 8498, 8502, 8506, 8510, 8519, 8536, 8548, 8559, 8566, 8568, 8573, 8574, 8591, 8593, 8600, 8893, 8895)

PSYCHONEUROSES

8819. Aarons, Z. Alexander. **Notes on a case of maladie des tics.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1958, 27, 194-204.—A case of maladie des tics is presented in which the patient's neuromuscular spasms were seen as highly eroticized masturbatory equivalents. The twitching was a mechanism symbolic of the patient's need to ward off the danger of submission to his passive feminine wishes.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8820. Berryman, Eileen; Bigelow, Mary, & Knoll, Ursula. **A case of hysterical paralysis in a five-year-old girl: The management problems in private practice.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 534-541.—A discussion is presented of the management problems encountered in the treatment of a 5-year-old girl suffering from hysterical paralysis and the solutions utilized to meet these problems. The history, dynamics, therapy, and transference aspects of the case are only briefly presented except where they are related to the unique management problems posed by the case.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8821. Dongier, M., & Dongier, S. (18 Rue des Abeilles, Marseilles) **Quelques aspects de l'électro-encéphalogramme des névroses.** [Some aspects of the electroencephalogram in the neuroses.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1958, No. 1, 1-18.—Contemporary experiments which relate EEG patterns to personality deviations are summarized. This is followed by the au-

thor's experiment in which patients were dichotomized into bipolar groups according to psychoanalytic diagnosis. Introverts were characterized as having severity of superego, rigidity, phobias, obsessions, and depressions. Extroverts comprised thieves, delinquents, irresponsibles, impulsives, exhibitionists. Non-significant differences in EEG patterns were found. An impressionistic analysis suggests that even a modest apparatus opens new horizons.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

8822. Fodor, Nandor. Motives in psychological sterility. *Psychoanalysis*, 1958, **6**, 59-73.—Responsibility for sterility may equally rest with the male partner. Fear is one of the chief factors responsible for sterility in male and female. Unwillingness to accept the feminine role is one of the most frequent causes of infertility. Guilt about incest is another cause. Sterility following childbirth (one-child sterility) may result from traumatic gestation and delivery. The birth of one child may be due to a temporary failure of repression or a compromise with neurosis.—*D. Prager.*

8823. Friedman, Jacob H., & Goldstein, Louis. Hysterical astasia-abasia of thirty years duration. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, **12**, 315-318.—A case of hysterical astasia-abasia of 30 yr. duration is reported for a 69-year-old female. Adequate financial compensation for the trauma, which precipitated the illness, did not alter the status of the disability.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8824. Jones, H. Gwynne. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) **Neurosis and experimental psychology.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, **104**, 55-62.—Behavioral disturbance described as neurotic may be analyzed into 2 types: the anxiety response itself which will have visceral, skeletal, and central nervous components, and various instrumental responses by which the conditioned stimuli are removed and the anxiety reduced—both are learned. What sort of therapy is best under the theory is illustrated.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8825. Karon, Bertram P., & Saunders, David R. (Akron Psychological Consulting Center, Ohio) **Some implications of the Eysenck-Prell study of "The inheritance of neuroticism": A critique.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, **104**, 350-358.—The conclusions of Eysenck and Prell (see **26**: 2347) are criticized for inadequate reporting, loss of part of the sample, oversimplified formula use in the case of the h^2 statistic, and lack of control of relevant environmental factors. Far from concluding that 80% of the variance in neurosis is attributable to hereditary factors, the authors figure that 30% would be high but in any case meaningless as it is the interaction which is crucial.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8826. Kubie, Lawrence S. (Yale U.) **The neurotic process as the focus of physiological and psychoanalytic research.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, **104**, 518-536.—The dissociation and diffusion of affective reactions from original affective stimulus and the dissociation which results from repression of the link between experiences and the symbols which represent them are uniquely human. It is important to specify at what point in the development of personality and in the individual's ability to deal with reality these dissociative repressive mechanisms first manifest themselves. 20 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8827. Steiner, U. Ueber das EEG bei Neurosen unter Berücksichtigung der Schlaftherapie. [The

EEG in the neuroses with special consideration of sleep therapy.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1958, **10**, 25-29.—The attempt to differentiate the EEGs of 100 neurotic patients according to these criteria is reported: Beta-waves (18), frequency lability (10), focal functional disturbances (35), borderline diffuse changes (21), subcortical hyperexcitability (21), tension differential (42). Prolonged sleep therapy did not consistently change the EEG except for a relatively frequent increase in physiologic tension reduction. This reduction may be consequent to activation of the dominant left cerebral hemisphere through psychotherapeutic measures. Russian summary.—*C. T. Bever.*

8828. Straube, Wolfgang. Zur Prognosestellung spontan remittierender kindlicher Neurosen. [On the prognosis of spontaneously remitted childhood neuroses.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958, **8**, 67-69.—Is it possible for childhood psychic traumata to result in an outbreak of neurotic symptoms for the first time in adulthood? 2 cases are presented that suggest an affirmative answer. The formation of a personal identity appears to be decisive in obviating such a later neurotic outbreak.—*E. W. Eng.*

8829. Wasserman, Marta B. On postpartum neurosis. *Psychoanalysis*, 1958, **6**, 45-58.—Postpartum neurosis is more or less the common lot of most women after childbirth, above all of primiparae. Socially-masculinized woman finds herself unable to assume the receptive attitude toward her baby and is afraid she may not be able to love the child as she is expected to. The woman may have a fear of being devoured by her infant child. With childbirth the mother loses her feeling of unity with the infant, has to cope with the feeling of emptiness, and has to face the weight of adult responsibility.—*D. Prager.*

(See also Abstracts 7645, 8344, 8436, 8537)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

8830. Bandler, Bernard. (Boston U. School of Medicine) **Some conceptual tendencies in the psychosomatic movement.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, **115**, 36-43.—A brief historical review is presented of the various determinants of the psychosomatic movement and the implications of a pluralistic approach to health and disease are indicated.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8831. Bressler, Bernard; Nyhus, Per, & Magnusson, Finn. Pregnancy fantasies in psychosomatic illness and symptom formation: A clinical study. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, **20**, 187-202.—8 case reports are presented as illustrations of the view that "sonatically expressed pregnancy fantasies represent an essentially archaic ego's attempt to control primitive oral sadistic hostility." 36 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8832. Brown, Fred. (Mount Sinai Hosp., NYC) **A clinical psychologist's perspective on research in psychosomatic medicine.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, **20**, 174-180.—Research methods in the past have provided "tidbits" of information but have failed to provide professional understanding of the "whole person" viewed psychosomatically. The quest for specificity, the inappropriate use of projective techniques, biased samplings, failures to duplicate studies where initial results have been promising, vague usage of the concept of "personality trait," among other flaws are

discussed. A series of suggestions is made whereby the "adolescent" enthusiasms of the recent past can give way to a more mature multidisciplinary research approach to the total organism. 21 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8833. Bruch, Hilde; Juel-Nielsen, N., Quaade, Flemming; Østergaard, Lise; Iversen, Torben, & Tolstrup, Kai. **Adipositas: Panel discussion on the theory of Hilde Bruch.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, 151-173.—In 1949 the University of Copenhagen had set a prize-essay with the title "An inquiry into Hilde Bruch's theory on the psychogenic etiology of certain obesity cases in childhood." Each of the 5 Danish panel members had submitted a paper on this subject in 1950. Their findings were only to a limited extent in agreement with Hilde Bruch's theory. These studies and the discrepancies of the findings were discussed and sought to be explained.—*R. Kaelbling.*

8834. Buer, Carl Frederick. **An MMPI Configurational Index for determination of somatization.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1443-1444.—Abstract.

8835. Coppen, Alec J. (Bethlehem Royal & Maudsley Hospitals, London) **Psychosomatic aspects of pre-eclamptic toxemia.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1958, 2, 241-265.—Using psychiatric interview, Maudsley Personality Inventory, and anthropometric measures 50 primiparae with pre-eclamptic toxemia were compared with 50 controls from an antenatal clinic. Controls were matched for age, parity, and time in pregnancy. The toxemiae had more: emotionally disturbed menarche, premenstrual tension, poor sexual adjustment, disturbed attitude toward and psychiatric symptoms during pregnancy, and high M.P.I. neuroticism scores. "Physically, their abnormal androgyny score deviated towards the masculine."—*W. G. Shipman.*

8836. Gosling, Robert H. (Birmingham U.) **Peptic ulcer and mental disorder. Part II.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1958, 2, 285-301.—A total of 2068 male psychiatric patients were investigated for a history of peptic ulcer. After correction for age, the incidence of peptic ulcer was found to be lower among psychotics and higher among neurotics than in mentally normal men. The low incidence in psychotics was due chiefly to the very low incidence amongst schizophrenics. Among the neurotics the highest incidence was in the depressed. The incidence of peptic ulcer was high for alcoholic addicts and for patients suffering from asthma.—*W. G. Shipman.*

8837. Greene, William A., Jr., & Miller, Gerald. (U. Rochester) **Psychological factors and reticulo-endothelial disease: IV. Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia; an interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 124-144.—33 children under the age of 20 are studied. Study of the factor of "loss" in these Ss' histories led to the conclusion that "separation from a significant object with ensuing depression may be one of the conditions determining manifest development of leukemia in children."—*L. A. Pennington.*

8838. Greenfield, Norman S., & Roessler, Robert. (U. Wisconsin Medical School) **Hypochondriasis: A reevaluation.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 482-484.—From an original pool of over a thousand male

undergraduate students, there were randomly selected 150 students who had over 15 complaints and 150 with fewer than 10 complaints. No significant differences were found in the number of clinic visits made by the 2 groups. The authors believe that complaining per se does not distinguish hypochondriacs.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8839. Henderson, J. G., Wittkower, E. D., & Loughheed, M. N. (McGill U.) **A psychiatric investigation of the delay factor in patient to doctor presentation in cancer.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1958, 3, 27-41.—100 cases (89 female) were studied by psychiatric interview who had delayed 3 months or more in reporting symptoms to their doctor. The group varied widely in ethnic source, age, education, socioeconomic level, and stages of illness and treatment when seen. Delaying patients tended to be between 56 and 65, to have an internal condition, to have overlooked minor symptoms, and to have had poorer interpersonal relations than nondelaying patients. Denial, avoidance, and repression were common. Cancer education reached them but it was propaganda based more on fear than on recovery.—*W. G. Shipman.*

8840. Linn, Louis. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., NYC) **Psychoanalytic contributions to psychosomatic research.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 88-98.—Selected psychoanalytic tenets are discussed, and their usefulness in psychosomatic medicine is outlined.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8841. Manhold, John H., Jr., & Hafner, A. Jack. (Seton Hall Coll.) **Dental caries and psychological factors.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 319-321.—The dental condition of 81 psychiatric outpatients was compared with that of 81 nonpsychiatric outpatients and 1580 St. Louis 18- and 19-year-olds whose dental health scores were "corrected" for age. The psychiatric patients had more caries than either control group. The differences between acute and chronic NP groups and between various neurotic subgroups were insignificant. However, further research is needed to "ascertain the specific relationships between psychological factors and dental caries."—*L. B. Heathers.*

8842. Mohr, George J., Josselyn, Irene M., Spurlock, Jeanne, & Barron, S. H. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.) **Studies in ulcerative colitis.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 114, 1067-1076.—The results of a study are presented of 6 cases of ulcerative colitis in children ranging from 7 to 11 yr. of age. The focus is on a discussion of the parents and the parent-child relationship and related conflict situations that are considered fundamental in the illness.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8843. Müller-Eckhard, H. **Conjunctivitis als Angst-Abwehrsymptom.** [Conjunctivitis as anxiety defense.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 29-42.—In a 19-year-old girl, a 6 months conjunctivitis yielded only to the psychotherapeutic elucidation of the symptom and of the neurotic attitude to the reality of life.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8844. Neuhaus, Edmund C. **A personality study of asthmatic and cardiac children.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 181-186.—Study by use of selected psychological tests of asthmatic, cardiac, and healthy Ss tended to indicate that "children who suffer from a chronic physical illness display an emotional pattern

that deviates from the normal." Significant differences between the cardiac and asthmatic groups were not, however, obtained. Nor were the differences significant between the sick children and their healthy siblings. These and other findings are discussed in relation to clinical methodology and to the literature on the topic. 33 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

8845. Pflanz, Manfred, & v. Uexküll, T. (U. Giessen) **Guide to psychosomatic literature in Germany since 1945.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1958, 3, 56-71.—12 different approaches and the works of their leaders are described. The 259 item-bibliography with titles in English is cross referenced for approach and organ system involved. The approaches are: symbolic meaning, anthropological, existential analysis, psychoanalytically oriented, Kretschmer's constitutional biology, the "organismic" approach of Schultz, psychophysiological, case reports, sociopsychological, neuropsychological, test patterns of sick people, and purely theoretical.—*W. G. Shipman.*

8846. Sandler, Joseph. **Psychosomatic pathology.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 31, 19-23.—"It has been the aim of this short paper to describe possible mechanisms for bridging the gap between psychic conflict and somatic symptoms. It has not been my aim to answer the question of why some people develop psychosomatic illness and others do not. I would like to say, however, that it should not be forgotten that the emergence of a symptom can create a false psychopathology, quite different from that which started the initial functional disturbances which finally led to the symptom. It would be quite wrong to assume that the manifest psychopathology is always the true one. Once the symptom is conscious, there follows a reorganization of the whole personality, exactly as if the patient were ill from physical causes."—*C. L. Winder.*

8847. Schmitz, B., & Lanteri-Laura, G. **L'abord psychosomatique en pathologie respiratoire.** [The psychosomatic approach to respiratory pathology.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1958, No. 1, 71-83.—A wealth of references are included to support psychoanalytic aspects of respiratory variations. Some may occur as physical translations of psychic danger signals due to emotional stress. Voluntary and involuntary aspects are discussed as well as physiological and clinical viewpoints. There is a brief summary of findings regarding asthma, allergy, colds, breath-holding spells, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and lung cancer. Some of these symptoms are accessible for psychoanalytic treatment, which recognizes the role of respiratory malfunctioning in the evolution of the personality. 79-item bibliography.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

8848. Schwabacher, Elsbeth Dannenberg. (Berkeley, Calif.) **Interpersonal factors in rampant dental caries.** *J. Amer. Soc. Psychosom. Dent.*, 1958, 5(2), 56-70.—A third part of Schwabacher's MA thesis in which Cases IV-VII of the 10 sample cases she is offering in her third chapter are presented. All cases are of patients with rampant dental decay, and as before, include material on medical, family, personal, educational, and marital history, along with statements in regard to social and emotional adjustment, and religious and sexual attitudes.—*J. H. Manhold, Jr.*

8849. Stott, D. H. (U. Bristol) **Some psychosomatic aspects of casualty in reproduction.** *J.*

psychosom. Res., 1958, 3, 42-45.—Reproductive casualty (miscarriage, stillbirth, malformations, weakly infants, and children who develop unstable temperaments, mental deficiency, and behavior disorders) has been thought due to heredity, chance, or biological inefficiency. Recent animal studies show that stress activates hereditary proneness to such casualties. To a questionnaire, 329 of 849 (39%) parents of such casualties report a sudden stress during pregnancy, while only 61 of 344 (20%) normal controls do so. Mothers of mongols report stresses early in pregnancy and little ill health. The results were felt to warrant more careful study of pregnancy stress effects.—*W. G. Shipman.*

8850. Weinick, Howard M. **Psychological study of emotional reactions of children to tonsillectomy: A comparative study of emotional factors in two groups of children who have received emotional preparation for tonsillectomy and two groups of children who have not received such preparation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2140-2141.—Abstract.

8851. Winokur, G., Stern, J., & Graham, D. T. (Washington U. School Medicine) **Effect of stress and gentling on hair loss due to epidermal carcinogen painting.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1958, 2, 266-270.—"When methylcholanthrene was applied to unepilated female mouse skin, 20 gentled (tamed) animals showed greater hair loss than 21 non-gentled (untamed) or 20 stressed (electrically shocked) animals." The authors comment that a given stress is not necessarily harmful, that gentling seems to alter the response of organisms to carcinogens, and that differences in amount of gentling may account for discrepant results in the literature.—*W. G. Shipman.*

(See also Abstracts 7705, 8535, 8652)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

8852. Abrams, Dorothy Frances. **A comparative study of the dominant personality tendencies, as shown by the California Test of Personality, of selected cerebral palsied and selected physically normal children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 167-168.—Abstract.

8853. Allen, Robert M. (U. Miami) **Suggestions for the adoptive administration of intelligence tests for those with cerebral palsy. Part II. Cerebral palsy Rev., 1958, 19, 6-7.—Specifically discussed are uses of the Vineland Social Maturity Scale, the Gesell Preliminary Behavior Inventory, and the Cattell Infant Intelligence Scale.—*T. E. Newland.***

8854. Ando, Moriaki. (Nagoya U. School of Medicine) **Epileptic behavior disorder in childhood.** *Folia psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1958, 11, 325-333.—Of 50 children with behavior disorders, 27 had essentially normal EEGs, 23 showed various EEG abnormalities. 30 of the 50 children had histories of suspected brain injury or encephalitis, their incidence being slightly higher among the group with EEG abnormalities. 44 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

8855. Arthur, Bettie. **Comparison of the psychological test performance of brain damaged and normal children in the mental age range from five to six.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1441-1442.—Abstract.

8856. Bandler, Bernard; Kaufman, I. Charles; Dykens, James W., Schleifer, Maxwell; Shapiro, Leon N., & Arico, Joseph F. **Role of sexuality in epilepsy: Hypothesis; analysis of two seizures.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 227-234.—By the use of case material, selected from a 3-year study of "more than 30 epileptic women," the authors develop and document their view that the "nuclear conflict, the dynamic activity of which leads to seizures, is sexual." 16 references.—L. A. Pennington.

8857. Bingley, Torsten. (Serafimerlasarettet, Stockholm, Sweden) **Mental symptoms in temporal lobe epilepsy and temporal lobe gliomas with special reference to laterality of lesion and the relationship between handedness and brainedness.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, Suppl. 120. xi, 151 p.—A study of 90 cases of temporal lobe epilepsy and 253 cases of temporal lobe glioma. A discussion of the historical development of concepts and the various classifications prepares for functional definitions, and elaboration of statistical, genetic and psychometric methods. This yields much pertinent information summarized in 19 tables and presented in the light of over 200 references.—R. Kaelbling.

8858. Biran, S. **Der Anteil des Psychischen in der Epilepsie.** [The psychological factor in epilepsy.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 22-28.—The basis of epilepsy is purely somatic in nature. The stimuli leading to a seizure are also largely somatic, but these may be in the nature of psychological tensions. In the presence of strong psychological tensions the presence of a neurosis prevents the development of epilepsy. In suitable cases, psychotherapy may prevent the emotional elicitation of seizures, but will not alter the pathological constitutional basis.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

8859. Bosch, Gerhard. (U. Frankfurt) **Über Phantasiegefährten bei einem hirngeschädigten Kinde.** [On imaginary companions in a brain-damaged child.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 201-209.—An 8-year-old boy with an internal hydrocephalus of undetermined etiology was retarded in his speech development and exhibited severe difficulties in social adaptation. During hospital observation of 4 weeks duration he was often preoccupied with a group of "imaginary companions." He localized them between tongue and head and claimed to receive verbal orders from them, which lead to bizarre activities. The author generalizes that children tend to ascribe personifications to parts of their body. This he explains in terms of developmental psychology, asserting that it is a normal stage of transition which failed to continue its normal course to a projection of those imaginary companions into the environment in his patient.—M. Kaelbling.

8860. Bucklew, John. **Evidence from retrograde amnesia for a unit of behavior higher than the stimulus-response.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 13-16.—The thesis is advanced that, "One reason for the lack of relation between injury (severity, extent or location) and the length of the retrograde amnesia period, lies in the close connection in the amnesia to the behavioral events immediately preceding the injury. . . . This relation seems to be as follows: The trauma interrupts a distinct goal directed activity. The retrograde amnesia will extend back to a point just after the initiation of his goal direction." Cases supporting

this hypothesis are cited from various sources including the writer's files. A behavioral unit called motivational behavior segment is proposed to describe such events.—S. C. Ratner.

8861. Chafetz, Morris E. **The role of psychiatry in the treatment of Parkinson's disease.** *Geriatrics*, 1958, 13, 435-440.—Parkinsonian symptoms are intensified by emotional factors of the patient. The most useful treatment combines attention to the neurological and the psychological conditions. Individual and group psychotherapy with such patients is described. Helping the patient to face his fears and needs as well as his chronic infirmity can result in gratifying adjustments.—D. T. Herman.

8862. Chapman, Loring F., Thetford, William N., Berlin, Louis; Guthrie, Thomas C., & Wolff, Harold G. (Cornell Medical Center, NYC) **High-est integrative functions in man during stress.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 491-534.—The brain shares in the damaging effects of stress. The site of the damaged region in cerebral hemispheres is important for lower level functions. Impairment of anxiety patients sometimes amounts to what would be major loss of cerebral tissue. Patients who had had major stress reactions and schizophrenics were studied and highest integrative functions in these patients were seriously affected.—W. L. Wilkins.

8863. Chapman, William P. (Harvard U. Medical School) **Studies of the periamygdaloid area in relation to human behavior.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 258-277.—Electrical stimulation can produce some of the clinical features of temporal lobe epilepsy, but not assaultive behavior. The patients' responses included fright, visual hallucinations, and behavior suggestive of being startled.—W. L. Wilkins.

8864. Cobrinik, Leonard. **The performance of brain-injured children on a variety of hidden figure tasks.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1833-1834.—Abstract.

8865. Cohn, Robert, & Nardini, John E. (USN Medical Center, Bethesda 14, Md.) **The correlation of bilateral occipital slow activity in the human EEG with certain disorders of behavior.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 44-54.—Bi-occipital slow wave activity was observed in approximately 14% of 1800 consecutive, unselected referred patients, about 75% of whom showed varying degrees of aggressive social behavior. A series of case histories and a theoretical interpretation is presented to account for the correlation.—N. H. Pronko.

8866. Delay, J., Pichot, P., Lempérière, T., & Perse, J. **Le test de Rorschach et la personnalité épileptique.** [The Rorschach and the epileptic personality.] New York: Logos Press, 1958. xx, 265 p. \$6.00.—A summary of the epileptic personality is followed by a critical review of literature on the results of the Rorschach test used in epilepsy. Preceding this, the authors present 50 cases of their own in which they consider factors that were chiefly responsible for confusing results found in previous studies. Traits of an "epileptic personality" were found, regardless of the etiology or clinical form of the disorder. Social adaptation, however, was found to be a function of etiology and localization, e.g., epileptics seem to be distributed between 2 poles the idiopathics

with a coartative personality where constriction permits a satisfactory adjustment, and the traumatic psychomotor epileptic with an extratensive personality which leads to social maladjustment of the impulsive-explosive type. Finally, neurotic manifestations can be superimposed, creating a complex picture. Results showing the usefulness of the Rorschach method in diagnosis and in prognosis of social adaptation of epileptics is given in tables of significant computations. 150-item bibliography.—*R. H. Consins.*

8867. Dencker, Sven J. (U. Lund) **A follow-up study of 128 closed head injuries in twins using co-twins as controls.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, Suppl. 123. 125 p.—Some cognitive functions deteriorated after the closed head injury. However, the impairment was subtle and of no practical importance. The late "postconcussional" symptoms noted seemed to be largely of constitutional origin. Moreover, the head-injured persons seemed to differ in pretraumatic mental make-up from the average S. Methodologically, while it was possible to establish the subtle impairment following closed head injury by using (36) monozygotic co-twins as controls, (81) dizygotic co-twins proved helpful for demonstrating the part played by constitution. 5 pages references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

8868. Dencker, Sven J., & Löfving, Barbro. (U. Lund) **A psychometric study of identical twins discordant for closed head injury.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, Suppl. 122. 50 p.—31 pairs were examined, the probands were significantly inferior to their partners in the ability for abstraction; figure-ground discrimination; ability to shift as measured by the mirror-drawing test; speed, distribution of attention, and manual coordinating ability. Most of these differences were only manifested after analysis of intrapair differences. The probands showed a number of significant correlations between the tests which the partners did not. 47 references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

8869. Denny-Brown, Derek, & Chambers, R. A. (Harvard U. Medical School) **The parietal lobe and behavior.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 35-117.—Lesions produce a defect in behavior, without awareness of defect, and in monkeys this is chiefly an avoiding response to stimuli in opposite somatic and visual fields. Study of animals experimentally operated shows that the parietal lobes provide for stereotactic exploratory behavior and orientation in space, including the optic righting reflex. The cingulate gyrus and supplementary motor area serve the tactile avoiding response. The whole behavioral reaction to exteroceptive events is determined by an equilibrium of cortical responses to the environment. Disequilibrium of positive and negative factors in cortical reaction interferes with identification of objects and of other individuals.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8870. Evarts, Edward V. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Md.) **Neurophysiological correlates of pharmacologically-induced behavioral disturbances.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 347-380.—The effects of LSD on monkeys and cats are reviewed; very large doses are necessary for behavioral modifications as compared with the minute doses required in man.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8871. Feldberg, Wilhelm S. (National Inst. Medical Research, London, England) **Behavioral changes in the cat after injection of drugs into the cerebral ventricle: A contribution to the study of subcortical convulsions and impairment of consciousness.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 401-423.—Tubocurarine produces convulsions which appear clinically similar to grand mal. Stupor and catatonia can be produced with other drugs.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8872. Frobes, Virginia P. **An investigation of time perception in hospitalized chronic brain damaged persons.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2145.—Abstract.

8873. Ganado, Walter. (Royal U., Malta) **The narcolepsy syndrome.** *Neurology*, 1958, 8, 487-496.—A review of 158 cases of narcolepsy leads to the conclusion that the syndrome is a nonepileptic disturbance of subcortical origin. 54 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

8874. Gellhorn, E. **Carbon dioxide therapy, physiological principles and clinical implications.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1958, 19, 91-96.—Experimental evidence and clinical observations are believed compatible with the theory that autonomic disturbances at the hypothalamic level may play a crucial role in functional neuropsychiatric disorders. It may be that carbon dioxide therapy may be the precursor of a physiologically oriented therapy of mental disorders whose goal would be to restore dysfunctions of the central nervous system by functional means. French and Spanish summaries.—*S. Kærnick.*

8875. Gibbs, Frederic A. (U. Illinois Coll. of Medicine) **Abnormal electrical activity in the temporal regions and its relationship to abnormalities of behavior.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 278-294.—Type and focus of EEG abnormality are largely a function of age, the mid-temporal being largely a childhood one and the anterior temporal focus characteristically adult. The mid and anterior portions of the temporal lobes belong to different systems. Pathognomic symptoms of anterior lobe epilepsy include psychomotor seizure, but attacks of fear are usually mid-temporal in origin and attacks of rage are usually associated with 14 and 6 per second positive spikes in light sleep. Continuous nonictal psychiatric disorder is common in patients with anterior temporal lobe epilepsy.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8876. Gilliatt, R. W., & Sears, T. A. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London, England) **Sensory nerve action potentials in patients with peripheral nerve lesions.** *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1958, 21, 109-118.—"The digital nerves in the fingers have been stimulated electrically with single shocks and the action potential of the afferent volley recorded through surface electrodes placed over the median and ulnar nerve trunks just above the wrist. . . . 41 patients with suspected median and ulnar nerve lesions were examined. In 13 patients, no sensory action potential could be recorded from the affected nerve when the appropriate finger was stimulated. In other patients, the recorded action potentials were of small amplitude and long latency when compared with the control group. . . . It is concluded that the technique can be of practical value in the investigation of patients with sensory disorders affecting the upper limbs."—*M. L. Simmel.*

8877. Goeb, Albert. Die Situation der spastisch gelähmten Kinder. [The situation of spastic children.] *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1958, 27, 53-57.—Different types of spastic afflictions are discussed with description of their special symptoms. A prerequisite for successful treatment is an explanation to the parents of the special nature of the disease and the resultant need for special educational measures. The desirability of treatment starting at the earliest possible time is based on the finding that during the first 4 years of life there are good possibilities of other undamaged parts of the brain taking over functions ordinarily carried out by the damaged parts. Careful diagnosis of the actual mental and physical deficiencies is important. For this the collaboration of specialists in the different fields (pediatrician, psychiatrist, E.N.T. specialist, oculist, psychologist, physiotherapist, and speech therapist) is necessary. The author prefers treatment of children in a center during the day. Children who are not ambulatory can be transported to and from it by special bus.—D. F. Mindlin.

8878. Henry, Charles E., & Obrist, Walter D. (Inst. Living, Harford, Conn.) The effect of meprobamate on the electroencephalogram. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 268-271.—Routine clinical EEG recordings were obtained on 100 hospitalized psychiatric patients receiving meprobamate therapy. 50 had been given only meprobamate and the other 50 had been unavoidably contaminated by a variety of other drugs. Results showed a faster wave activity for both groups.—N. H. Pronko.

8879. Holden, Raymond H. Motivation, adjustment and anxiety of cerebral palsied children. *Except. Child.*, 1958, 24, 313-316.—Ratings of strength of motivation, adjustment and anxiety were obtained from teacher and therapists on 35 nursery school aged, cerebral palsied children. Prediction that children rated low on motivation would also be rated as poorly adjusted and high in anxiety was confirmed. Prediction that children rated high in motivation would be rated as well-adjusted and low in anxiety or as poorly adjusted and high in anxiety was confirmed in part. In a second study comparison of therapists' evaluations of progress with ratings of motivation in 10 highly motivated and 10 poorly motivated children indicated a high relationship between high motivation and good progress.—B. W. Camp.

8880. Huber, Gerd. (U-Klinik Heidelberg, Germany) Zur Frage des sogenannten Hydrocephalus. [On the problem of the so-called hydrocephalus.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 229-233.—This is a critical discussion of a publication by D. Müller. The author denies the justification of equating spherical ventricle-outlines in a pneumoencephalogram with pressure-hydrocephalus and rectangular ones with atrophic hydrocephalus. In addition to atrophy and pressure as pathogenetic mechanisms the author stresses the role of disturbances of cerebro-spinal fluid circulation. The possibility of artificial dilatation of the ventricular system is questioned. Finally there is an elaboration of the inadequacy of correlation between degree and type of hydrocephalus and functional impairment. 26 references.—M. Kaelbling.

8881. Irwin, Orvis C. (Iowa Ch. Welfare Sta.) A fourth short consonant test for use with chil-

dren with cerebral palsy. *Cerebral palsy Rev.*, 1958, 19, 12-14.—As in the case of the earlier tests presented the standardization of the 7-consonant, 17-word test is described in terms of its reliability (.89), the difficulty range of its items (22% to 89%), its discriminatory power (median of .78), the uniqueness of its items (median of .33), and its demonstrated validity on extreme groups.—T. E. Newland.

8882. Jameson, H. Douglas, Settlege, Paul H., & Bogumill, George P. The effect of lesions in the amygdaloid area in monkeys. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 91-102.—Bilateral lesions in the region of the amygdaloid nuclei were produced by cobalt 60 in 4 groups of Macacca mulatta monkeys. Behavioral changes were observed under the following: fear reactions, oral tendencies, sexual behavior, and general activity level. "One group . . . in which the amygdaloid nuclei were primarily involved showed no detectable behavioral alterations until the development of delayed necrosis, which presumably destroyed the circumferentially located tissues. . . . All . . . that exhibited positive effects from the lesions suffered damage in the subpallid region." Suggestions are offered as to various conflicting results resulting from lesions in the amygdaloid area.—C. K. Bishop.

8883. Kajtor, F., Hullay, J., Farago, L., & Haberland, K. Electrical activity of the hippocampus of patients with temporal lobe epilepsy. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 25-38.—"Electrocorticograms were recorded simultaneously from the hippocampal, temporal, central, frontal, and insular surfaces of 6 patients . . . both in the resting state and under effects of various activating procedures." Wave activity is described under each of the conditions used and the conclusion reached that "a primary pathological focus confined to the hippocampus may establish a secondary functional focus in the temporal neocortex, and vice versa." 26 references.—L. A. Pennington.

8884. Lambo, T. Adeoye. (Aro Hosp. for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Abeokuta, Nigeria) Psychiatric syndromes associated with cerebrovascular disorders in the African. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 133-143.—10 patients with hypertension with cerebral involvement and 12 with cerebral arteriosclerosis are described to illustrate the relationships of predisposition and the psychogenic aspects of environmental stresses for natives.—W. L. Wilkins.

8885. Mendelson, Jack; Solomon, Philip, & Lindemann, Erich. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) Hallucinations of poliomyelitis patients during treatment in a respirator. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 421-428.—While treated in tank-type respirators for poliomyelitis, 8 patients produced a variety of hallucinations, the contents of which were analyzed. They showed denial of reality, wish fulfillment, rehearsal of dreaded possibilities in the future, and concessions to tolerable aspects of reality.—N. H. Pronko.

8886. Miller, Elsa A. Cerebral palsied children and their parents. *Except. Child.*, 1958, 24, 298-302, 305.—Clinical findings are reported for 4 groups of children, age 7-12, referred to a child guidance clinic for help with a variety of severe behavior problems. 12 children with mild cerebral palsy and 13 neurologically normal children were seen, along with their parents, for diagnostic study, individual psycho-

therapy, and re-evaluation one to 4 years later. 14 mildly handicapped children and 16 severely handicapped children were seen, along with their parents, for diagnostic study and reevaluation one to 4 years later without intervening treatment. Results of diagnostic studies and changes associated with treatment are described and discussed with particular emphasis on the importance of relating maladjustment in the mildly handicapped child to problems in the parent-child relationship.—*B. W. Comp.*

8887. Nelson, R., & Gelhorn, E. (U. Minnesota School of Medicine) **The influence of age and functional neuropsychiatric disorders on sympathetic and parasympathetic functions.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1958, 3, 12-26.—The results of the injection of mecholyl on the blood pressure and of the injection of noradrenaline on the reflex slowing of the heart rate for 111 normals and 241 neuropsychiatric patients at varying age groups are reported. Both sympathetic and parasympathetic reactivity declined with increasing age. The younger psychiatric patients had the greatest number of deviant reactions to the drugs. "Autonomic imbalances at different levels of sympathetic reactivity occur more frequently in the experimental than in the control group."—*W. G. Shipman.*

8888. Obrist, Walter D., & Henry, Charles E. (Duke U. School of Medicine) **Electroencephalographic findings in aged psychiatric patients.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 254-267.—Electroencephalographic records were made on 103 psychiatric patients between 65 and 94 years of age. 45 of these showed evidence of brain syndrome, 45 were classed as functional disorders and 13 gave an equivocal psychiatric picture. The differential wave picture for the groups are discussed as well as implications of the findings for geriatric psychiatry.—*N. H. Pronko.*

8889. Owen, Wayne Albert. **Tactual formboard performance in patients with cerebral disease.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1824.—Abstract.

8890. Ribler, Ronald Irwin. **The detection of brain damage through measurement of deficit in behavioral functions.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1810.—Abstract.

8891. Sagarra, F. Solé. **Ueber die myoklonische Epilepsie bei Kindern.** [Myoclonic epilepsy in children.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 122-131.—Myoclonic epilepsy appears in both benign and malignant form. Course and symptoms are described, as well as anatomical and necropsy findings. Early diagnosis is not yet possible. Even appearance among siblings gives no proof of the malignity. Psychotherapy is useful in prevention of neurotic superstructures.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

8892. Schon, Martha, & Waxenburg, Sheldon E. (Sloan-Kettering Inst. for Cancer Research, Memorial Center, NYC) **Effect of hypophysectomy on Bender-Gestalt test performance.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 299-302.—"The Bender-Gestalt test was administered to 20 women" before and 6-10 weeks after hypophysectomy for breast cancer. Raw scores were significantly less good after the operation perhaps due to hypothyroidism. Pascal's psychiatric screening score indicated the group resembled psychiatric rather than normal groups prior to surgery; this score did not increase significantly after the operation.—*L. B. Heathers.*

8893. Selley, Imre. (Vändgatan 1, Göteborg Ö, Sweden) **Acute psychosis after head injury in children.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, 208-218.—A report is made on 5 cases of acute psychotic states following severe head injury in children ranging in age from 6 to 16 years. There is no difference between these states in children and those in adults. Confabulation and paranoid ideas were observed on one patient. In 3 slightly older children "emotional language" in the form of swearing and lewd terms was noted in connection with amorphous behavior. Prognosis seems to be good. Disorientation for time persists longer than disorientation for place. 22 references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

8894. Straube, W., & Fuhrmann, W. (Allg. Krankenhäuser Hamburg-Ochsenzoll and Hamburg-Heidelberg, Germany) **Über EEG-Befunde bei verhaltensgestörten Kindern, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Fugue.** [On EEG findings in children with abnormal behavior, with special consideration of fugues.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 209-213.—The authors examined 61 patients, age 8-16, who had a history of running away from home. They used clinical observation, EEG and a battery of psychological tests. They classified 16 as "neurotic," 18 as "dysphoric-emotionally unstable," the rest comprised "motoric retardation," "asthenics," "hyperthymics," and "sociopaths." Only 2 "pathological EEGs" were found in the neurotic, sociopathic, and asthenic groups, whereas, a high percentage of abnormal EEGs were found in the other groups which suggest the possibility of somatic causation of the psychic abnormality, but there was no case of epilepsy or any other recognizable brain-disease. The Rorschach tests were the only ones yielding results that could be correlated positively with the abnormal EEG. 43 references.—*M. Kaelbling.*

8895. Thornton, Thomas Elton. **Stimulus generalization in schizophrenic, brain-injured and normal subjects.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1448.—Abstract.

8896. Tizard, Barbara. (London Hosp., England) **The psychological effects of frontal lesion: A review of the evidence.** *Acta psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, 232-250.—By means of a critical review of the literature this paper attempts to answer the question, whether a valid relationship has been established between symptom and lesion in the frontal lobes of man. The evidence available in 40 references was not found adequate to answer this question, but as far as it goes points towards a negative answer. It is pointed out that the assumption that specific symptoms will follow a specific lesion rests on a theory which is not consistent with our present knowledge. 40 references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

8897. v. Stockert, F. G. (U.-Klinik Rostock-Gehlsheim, Germany) **Werkzeugstörung und Aphasie.** ["Werkzeugstörung" and aphasia.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 289-292.—This is an eclectic discussion of the author's views on some of the classical works on the problem of aphasia. He also gives a cursory description of 4 cases of his own. He demonstrates that lesions of different localization and etiology may show deafness to speech with a labile threshold of acoustic perception. The latter is interpreted as Werkzeugstörung ("disturbance of the tools"), i.e., a form of impairment of the physiology

of the senses. Only part of these cases can be designated correctly a "sensory aphasia" in the wider sense.—*M. Kaelbling.*

8898. **Wood, Charles D.** **Behavioral changes following discrete lesions of temporal lobe structures.** *Neurology*, 1958, 8, 215-220.—Behavioral symptoms of temporal lobe lesions in the cat are localized to the various nuclei of the amygdaloid complex. Discrete bilateral lesions of the lateral amygdaloid nucleus resulted in increased sexuality 8-10 weeks after operation. Stimulation of these regions did not induce emotional responses, although stimulation of the basal nucleus was followed by fear or anger. Bilateral lesions of the central amygdaloid nucleus increased food intake and aggressive behavior; stimulation produced fear or anger and gastrointestinal responses. Lesions of the medial amygdaloid produced hyperactivity. No unilateral lesions produced behavioral changes.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

8899. **Woolley, D. W.** (Rockefeller Inst. Medical Research, NYC) **Serotonin in mental disorders.** *Res. Publ. Ass. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 1958, 36, 381-400.—The hormone has a function to play in maintaining normal mental processes and interference with its action in the brain leads to mental disorders and to neurological dysfunction. The biochemical evidence is reviewed.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

(See also Abstracts 7430, 8490)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

8900. **Altschuler, David, & Zabell, Emil M.** (New York City Division of Vocational Rehabilitation) **Cooperative arrangement between division of vocational rehabilitation and a private agency.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 399-402.—In terms of specific illustrative cases, the authors indicate the values resulting from the joint rehabilitative efforts and services of the city's vocational rehabilitation service and the Jewish Society for the Deaf.—*T. E. Newland.*

8901. **Altshuler, Kenneth Z., & Rainer, John D.** (Columbia U.) **Institute on personal, social and vocational adjustment to deafness: Psychiatric aspects.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 317-323.—On the basis of an identified "critical lack of adequate mental health services for the deaf, and no scientific data about their adaptive difficulties and developmental needs to serve as a basis for such services," the New York State Mental Health Project for the Deaf was activated in April, 1955. Out of a total deaf population in the state, a large sample was chosen for direct investigation, and a study of all deaf twins in the eastern half of the United States was initiated. Reportable outcomes of the research are not yet available. Problems and opportunities incidental to ascertainment and referral, diagnosis and treatment, and the role of responsibility of the vocational counselor and other members of the rehabilitation team are discussed.—*T. E. Newland.*

8902. **Bernabeu, Ednita P.** (NYC) **The effects of severe crippling on the development of a group of children.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 169-194.—7 girls and one boy chronically hospitalized for treatment of the severe sequelae of poliomyelitis in the Rehabilitation Pavilion of the University Pediatric Hospital at Geneva, Switzerland were studied and treated ana-

lytically during an 18-month period. Their case histories are briefly reported. The reactions to the restraint of motility are discussed with reference to the psychic defense mechanisms. Some special problems in management and psychotherapy are considered.—*C. T. Bever.*

8903. **Blank, H. Robert.** (New York Psychoanalytical Institute) **Dreams of the blind.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1958, 27, 158-174.—For congenitally blind, and those blinded before the age of 5, the primary sensory modality in dreams is hearing, rather than vision. Those blinded later than age 7 tend to retain visual imagery in their dreams. The phenomenological differences between the dreams of the blind and the seeing require no revision of the psychoanalytic theory of dreams. Typically, the blind person's dream is "from above," determined primarily by serious reality problems and usually containing some prominent spoken statement or other superego elements more closely related to the day's residue than to deeply repressed conflicts. 5 dreams of the blind are presented as illustrative material. 16 references.—*L. N. Solomon.*

8904. **Blodgett, Harriet.** (U. Minnesota) **A key-stone in rehabilitation.** *Crippled Child*, 1958, 35, 14-15, 26-27.—In this first of 2 articles, it is indicated that the parents of a handicapped child have an important role in the development of his basic personality. Positive things which they can do are to help him to develop a strong sense of self-respect, to learn to get satisfaction from achievement, to be friendly, to have a cheerful outlook, to set realistic goals, and to enjoy what is possible for him.—*G. S. Speer.*

8905. **Boyle, D. G., & McKeown, Milfred.** **Case of alexia and visual agnosia for objects.** *Bull. LA Neurol. Soc.*, 1958, 23, 92-93.—The case of a 44-year-old man is reported where a lesion of the left occipital lobe produced word blindness plus the inability to recognize objects by sight and to revisualize old visual memories. Thus, while he retained the ability to write and to spell words aloud from memory he could not read his own writing or any printed materials. With few exceptions, he identified objects only by secondary sensory clues they afforded: keys by their sound, a carrot by its feel, persons by their voices, etc. Unable to revisualize the environment, he was at a loss concerning directions, and could not readily find his way from one place to another. The patient, after 28 years services in the Navy, had been in apparent good health. . . when 2 events took place. He was knocked to the floor by a blow on the chin and he received an injection of vaccine against poliomyelitis. It is possible that neither was relevant.—*R. C. Grudel.*

8906. **Burnes, Byron B.** (Berkeley, Calif.) **Who are the deaf?** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 224-228.—The deaf and hard of hearing are differentiated in terms of nonfunctional and functional hearing. Such differentiation in terms of ability to speak or use language is criticized. Comments on the education of the deaf, their adjustment, and their employability are included.—*T. E. Newland.*

8907. **Butler, Stahl.** (Lansing, Mich.) **Formative influences on the deaf child and young adult.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 312-316.—Specifically developed are: age of onset, lack of a language pattern (and the seemingly inherent difficulties in establishing

it), the quality of the child's school opportunities, the nature of home teaching and training provisions, and a tendency on the part of the deaf to seek and accept employment primarily in terms of the security it affords. Good residential school facilities are strongly advocated.—*T. E. Newland.*

8908. Davis, H., Hoople, G. D., & Parrack, H. O. **Hearing level, hearing loss, and threshold shift.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 478.—The term "hearing loss" includes 3 distinct concepts: the deviation of threshold from an audiometer reference level, an audiological symptom of reduced sensitivity, and the progressive shift in hearing within a given individual. The 3 terms of the title are suggested to distinguish the 3 concepts.—*I. Pollack.*

8909. Dickerson, Joseph Holmes. **The biographical inventory compared with clinical prediction of post-counseling behavior of V. A. hospital counselees.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2144.—Abstract.

8910. Di Michael, Salvatore G. (U.S. Office, Vocational Rehabilitation) **Understanding and counseling the adult deaf: An overdue mission of our time.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 393-398.—In this paper, keynoting the first institute of its kind in the vocational rehabilitation program (to which this issue is solely devoted) the author describes counseling, training, and research efforts being exerted by certain governmental and nongovernmental agencies working wholly or in part in the interests of the deaf.—*T. E. Newland.*

8911. Doctor, Powrie Vaux. (Galludet Coll., Washington, D. C.) **Multiple handicaps in the field of rehabilitation.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 409-413.—"Deafness itself is not a single handicap," largely by virtue of an attending impairment in speech. While the gamut of the handicaps which may accompany deafness is wide the author (as editor of this Journal) has sought prevalent information from the residential schools for the deaf on certain categories. Reported in 1957 were 307 pupils as aphasic and deaf, 102 as deaf and blind, 483 as cerebral palsied and deaf, 168 as orthopedically handicapped and deaf, 212 as brain injured and deaf, and 910 as mentally retarded and deaf. Implications regarding needs for appropriately trained personnel in vocational rehabilitation and education are pointed out.—*T. E. Newland.*

8912. Friedman, Max. **The feelings and attitudes of the deaf towards vocational rehabilitation counselors and their programs.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 403-408.—The author sought factual information on this topic from a number of people working with and in the interest of the deaf and from some deaf people who had benefitted from vocational rehabilitation services. The negative and critical responses were attributed to the fact that such services were so sparsely supplied and to the fact that certain workers in the area were ill-informed regarding the nature of deafness and the needs of persons who are deaf. Concern is expressed lest the memory of certain successes in vocational placement during World War II may be short-lived. The emphasis placed by employers on the speech and lip-reading skills of the deaf deserves critical attention. Marked variation exists in the scope and quality of vocational rehabilitation services among the states.—*T. E. Newland.*

8913. Frisina, Robert. **Educational guidance and the deaf child.** *Except. Child.*, 1958, 24, 306-309.—This article summarizes the 1957 publication *Educational Guidance and the Deaf Child*, edited by A. W. G. Ewing (see 32: 1955). The investigations included in the publication are described briefly. Focusing on problems of detection and assessment and treatment of deafness in children these studies particularly emphasized: "early use of electronic amplification systems; increased utilization of hearing aids with those possessing only limited residual hearing; mental and emotional development of deaf youngsters; and acoustics and measurement of hearing."—*B. W. Camp.*

8914. Fufeld, Irving S. (California School for the Deaf, Berkeley) **Factors in lipreading as determined by the lipreader.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 229-242.—Reported are the observations of 10 adult socially successful good lipreaders and those of 10 adult socially successful poor lipreaders as to what factors contribute to successful or unsuccessful lipreading. Numerous social and educational implications are indicated.—*T. E. Newland.*

8915. Fufeld, Irving S. (California School for the Deaf, Berkeley) **How the deaf communicate: Manual language.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 264-282.—This is a descriptive presentation of the 4 forms of manual communication—simple pantomime, natural gesture, so-called sign language, and manual spelling. Both communicative and the emotional expression purposes are considered. 3 "levels" of communicative signing are described: "the formal" (for platform, elegant, or literary usage), "the informal" (for intimate, homey usage), and the "everyday conversational" usages. The possible importance of related problems and possibilities for the early education of deaf children are suggested. Descriptions of helpful references on signing are incorporated.—*T. E. Newland.*

8916. Fufeld, Irving S. (California School for the Deaf, Berkeley) **How the deaf communicate: Speech.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 243-254.—Differences in the speech-acquisition problems of those who are hard of hearing, of those whose hearing is severely impaired, of the totally deaf, and of the acoustically impaired with their mitigating handicaps are described in terms of the possible impact of age of onset. The process of acquiring speech is analyzed. The vital importance of starting training early in the child's life is stressed, and the danger of "get-hearing-quick" approaches is pointed out.—*T. E. Newland.*

8917. Fufeld, Irving S. (California School for the Deaf, Berkeley) **How the deaf communicate: Written language.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 255-263.—Positive language approaches are enumerated and limiting influences are listed. Reasons for difficulty in acquiring effective language are developed: limitation of experiences, absence of appropriate reinforcement, difficulties in conceptualization, possible negative effect of sign language, and the difficulty in differentiating effectively within the gross grammatical picture.—*T. E. Newland.*

8918. Goldstein, Robert. (Jewish Hosp., St. Louis) **Differential classification of disorders of communication in children.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 215-223.—Means of identifying 2 major categories—deafness or impaired sensitivity to sound;

and aphasia, inability to express and/or understand sounds—are described. If only one condition is present, the educational method appropriate to each is recommended; if both exist, methods used with aphasic children are preferred. Even though there is a continuum between organic and communicative disorders and between deafness and aphasia, not much more than a dichotomous separation is justified educationally.—*T. E. Newland.*

8919. **Gordon, Neil, & Russell, Sheridan.** (National Hosp., London, England) **The problem of unemployment among epileptics.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 103-114.—Survey of 300 male and 100 female outpatient epileptics showed most were working. Level of intelligence is the most important factor in job adjustment, but type of seizure, whether there was warning so that preventive measures could be taken, and the type of employment are also important.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

8920. **Greenmun, Robert M.** **Society's attitudes and popular conceptions concerning the deaf.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 372-377.—Mainly with respect to employment, but also somewhat as regards education and social adjustment, the author discusses certain negative attitudes and misconceptions.—*T. E. Newland.*

8921. **Hedgecock, L. D.** (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) **Audiological aspects of rehabilitation of the deaf.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 210-214.—Recommending a basic knowledge of the structure and function of the ear, a familiarity with possible adjustable or compensatory educational provisions, and the possession of skill in manual communication the author presents an outline of audiometric information for counselors for the deaf.—*T. E. Newland.*

8922. **Hoffman, Simon.** (New York Guild for the Jewish Blind) **Some predictors of the manual work success of blind persons.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1958, 36, 542-544.—A study of 36 blind adults showed that the Purdue Pegboard and Minnesota Rate of Manipulation tests were significantly correlated with their earnings. However a biographical inventory of hobbies and interests proved to be an equally significant predictor of success in manual work. A number of other variables were tested, but found not to be significantly correlated.—*G. S. Spear.*

8923. **Hoover, Richard E.** (Johns Hopkins Hosp.) **A new look at the definition of blindness.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1958, 49, 1227-1232.—A discussion of the 1955 AMA statement on the "appraisal of loss of visual acuity" is presented. Criticisms of it are presented. On what criterion should the definition be based? "There is a great need for medical and scientific groups to study and clarify these [subnormal] categories."—*T. Shipley.*

8924. **Kennedy, W. Richard.** (Indiana Vocational Rehabilitation Division) **Rehabilitation for the deaf.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 389-392.—Possibilities are discussed with respect to those who are "exceptional," "average," "below-average," and "marginal." Stressed is the importance of applying in time for help, their regarding the rehabilitation service as more than a placement facility, and the importance of a close working relationship between rehabilitation service and schools for the deaf.—*T. E. Newland.*

8925. **Larson, Leroy.** **Preschool experiences of physically handicapped children.** *Except. Child.*, 1958, 24, 310-312.—Information regarding the availability of experiences viewed by experts as significant in the development of the young child was obtained through interviews with parents of 135 physically handicapped children age 3-6 and a matched group of 135 physically normal children. Significant differences were found between the 2 groups in the major areas of socialization, recognition, outside experiences, knowledge and experience, and on 52 out of 61 individual items. "All differences favored the physically normal group." Though the experiences of certain physically handicapped children are understandably limited in certain areas, the author suggests that the majority of experiences inquired about in the interviews could have been provided in more abundance for these children had the parents been made aware of their importance.—*B. W. Camp.*

8926. **Levine, Edna Simon.** (New York Psychiatric Inst.) **Psychological aspects and problems of early profound deafness.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 324-347.—"The habilitation of our young deaf people is in essence an extension of the education of our deaf pupils, particularly in the areas of language and psycho-social maturity. This being so, problems in habilitation are the concern of the educator as well as the counselor and warrant his deep consideration. The educator is in the best position of all to attack these problems at their points of origin . . . particularly in the areas of language and communication."—*T. E. Newland.*

8927. **Levine, Edna Simon, & Safian Murray Z.** (New York Psychiatric Inst.) **Psychological evaluation in vocational adjustment.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 348-364.—Presented first are considerations of general orientation to the functions of qualified clinical psychologists, the basic viewpoint, general aims, and technical considerations in applying these functions to vocational adjustment evaluations, and the use of personal history, observation, and the interview in the psychological assessment of young adults with early profound deafness. This is followed by a discussion of the use of psychological testing techniques in an actual rehabilitation setting.—*T. E. Newland.*

8928. **Mertens, H. G., Esslen, Erlo, & Papst, W.** (U.-Klinik Hamburg-Eppendorf, Germany) **Die oculären Myopathien. III. Mitteilung. Die oligo-symptomatische Oculäre Myositis ("Pseudomyasthenie").** [The ocular myopathies. III. Communication: The oligo-symptomatic ocular myositis ("Pseudomyasthenia").] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 213-226.—The authors describe 11 cases of a new syndrome manifested by varying eye-muscle pareses, which on the basis of the EMG are due to a myopathy. Myasthenia gravis and muscular dystrophy were ruled out. The illness occurred between the ages of 10 and 56, took a periodic course, with episodes lasting between 2 months and 8 years. There are varying degrees of similarity with the exophthalmic form of ocular myositis, but inflammatory signs are much less prominent. The authors consider it a form of collagen disease, treatment with ACTH and Cortisone proved to be successful. 30 references.—*M. Kaelbling.*

8929. **Motzheim, Gottfried.** **Über die Erholungszeiten des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes für körper-**

behinderte Jugendliche. [Vacations of the German Red Cross for physically handicapped young people.] *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1958, 27, 26-33.—The final answer to the problem of the physically handicapped lies in handling as well as possible the economic, social, psychological, and ethical difficulties which are part of living. One-sided concepts on this subject, such as A. Adler's have been scientifically outmoded. The first line of effort in rehabilitation is one of getting the physically handicapped person recognized, valued, treated and accepted as a fellow human being. The German Red Cross follows this line of attack in its vacation plan for the physically handicapped in a camp together with healthy young people of the same age. The aim, besides maintaining and improving their physical reserves, is the furthering of psychological energy. In adapting to and integrating themselves into the community of healthy people, the handicapped person is led to face and handle effectively the natural life situations.—D. F. Mindlin.

8930. Naddell, Melvin C., & Hirsch, Monroe J. (Los Angeles Coll. Optometry) **The relationship between intelligence and the refractive state in a selected high school sample.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, 35, 321-326.—A review of the field is presented. In the original work, N = 408 children tested on the California Test of Mental Maturity and given refractive examinations. The $r = -0.082$. It is concluded that refractive state and IQ are not related. Previous claims to the contrary are discounted. 20 references.—T. Shipley.

8931. Saxer, Gertrud. **Emotionelle Schwierigkeiten des körperbehinderten Kindes.** [Emotional difficulties of the physically handicapped child.] *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1958, 27, 50-53.—Some of the findings of large scale research done by the National Association for Mental Health in Great Britain on special problems of severely physically handicapped children are reported. The most prominent difficulty observed was one of hostile withdrawal, combined with great insecurity, lack of self-confidence, extreme timidity and pessimism. The causes of these difficulties were found in the child's struggles with his handicap, in his often very unfortunate experiences with other children, and above all in his relationship to his parents and siblings. Where the parents truly loved the handicapped child, even if the child was spoiled by them, emotional difficulties did not appear.—D. F. Mindlin.

8932. Seal, Albert G. (Louisiana State Dept. Vocational Rehabilitation) **Maximum use of community resources in the rehabilitation of the deaf.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf.*, 1958, 103, 414-423.—Described in considerable detail, with specific instances used for illustrative purposes, is the operation of the Louisiana program wherein pupils in residential schools for the deaf are gradually and effectively introduced into work situations, and the parts played in the process by other state and community services.—T. E. Newland.

8933. Seth, George. **Psychomotor control in stammering and normal subjects: An experimental study.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 139-143.—Voluntary control of the regularity of finger tapping was investigated in 15 stammering and 15 nonstammering Ss. The results indicated "(i) that in right-hand finger tapping the stammerers are markedly inferior

to normal controls in their ability to maintain voluntarily the rhythm or regularity of the performance; (ii) that this group of ostensibly right-handed stammerers showed a marked inferiority in right-handed, as against left-handed, performance; (iii) that the disorganization of psychomotor performance is not confined to the speech-function, and may appear in situations where communication by speech is not involved, and in which the influence of personal-social factors is reduced to a minimum."—C. M. Franks.

8934. Somers, Bernard Joseph. **Displaced hostility in physically handicapped and nonhandicapped subjects.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 366-367.—Abstract.

8935. Stelle, Roy M. (Colorado School for the Deaf, Colorado Springs) **Vocational rehabilitation as opportunity for the deaf.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf.*, 1958, 103, 424-433.—In addition to looking forward to further education at the college level (especially at Gallaudet) the deaf can move effectively toward employment by means of a special trade school, an apprentice system, distributive education, on-the-job-training, and correspondence courses. "The deaf have amply demonstrated their range of employability," and schools for the deaf whose curricula and programs for study reflect insensitivity to this fact are neglecting the welfare of these pupils.—T. E. Newland.

8936. Tisza, Veronica B., Selverstone, Betty; Rosenblum, Gershen, & Hanlon, Nancy. (New England Medical Center) **Psychiatric observations of children with cleft palate.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 416-423.—Observations on a group of children born with an oral-facial deformity and their mothers were made at the Cleft Palate Institute of Tufts University. A detailed case history of one child is given to illustrate some of the characteristics present in the group, such as bodily tension, deaf and constantly active hands, continuous vocalization, striving for independence.—R. E. Perl.

8937. Walter, B. **Over het kinderlijk autisme, in het bijzonder bij doofstommen.** [On childhood autism, particularly in deaf-and-mute children.] *Tijdschr. Opvoedk.*, 1958, 3, 224-251.—Observations of 5-10-year-old deaf-and-mute children. The conclusion is that the social maladaptation, the autistic lack of affective contact, are the fundamental characteristics handicapping normal development. 14-item bibliography.—R. Piret.

8938. West, Doral Noah. **Attitudes and opinions of rehabilitation counselors for the blind toward totally blind adults.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 357-358.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 7330, 7546, 7880, 7889, 8541)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

8939. Baroda University, Examination Reform Committee. **Performance of students at S.S.C. and university preparatory examinations.** *J. Educ. Psychol.*, Baroda, 1958, 16, 259-265.—"One of the most striking features of recent development in university education in India is the unprecedented growth in the enrolment of students, especially in science courses. . . . A brake has to be applied to the present practices of making university education avail-

able to all those who can afford it. University education should be restricted to those who have aptitudes for it and natural abilities to profit by it." The admissions examinations of over 900 students were evaluated and cut-off scores established to reduce the indiscriminate influx of student enrollment.—*D. Lebo.*

8940. **Beck, John M.** (U. Colorado) **Education, culture, and the individual.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 54-66.—Attention is given to problems of delinquent behavior, sociological aspects of education, the effects of television on the schooling of children, factors in school progress, and the use of leisure. A better understanding of the nature of the problems raised calls for a continuing expansion and development of research design, particularly the use of longitudinal studies. Current studies were confronted with the difficult task of isolating factors for the purpose of analysis and interpretation. 64-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

8941. **Bernstein, B.** **Some sociological determinants of perception: An enquiry into sub-cultural differences.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 9, 159-174.—There is a relationship between social class and educational attainment which seems to be the result of the differences in perception characteristic of different social class members. These differences in perception facilitate educational attainment in middle class youth but inhibit it in working class youth because the schools put great emphasis on abilities manifestly developed in the middle class but not in the working class. Schools being middle class in their value orientation tend, therefore, to legitimize social inequality by individualizing failure on the basis of the differential expression of class-defined and developed abilities. Working class youth are sensitive to and best understand the content rather than the structure of objects. The schools stress structural perception at the disadvantage of the working class youth and the advantage of the middle class youth.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

8942. **Broen, Carol H.** **An investigation of factors associated with the production of reading reversals in beginning readers.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 1811-1812.—Abstract.

8943. **Elias, S. M. D.** **Formation originale par l'enseignement technique.** [Formative influences through the teaching of technical subjects.] *Nouv. Rev. Pedagog.*, 1958, 13, 457-463.—The initiation to the technical professions should confer a cultural value to specialized and utilitarian knowledge, by encouraging serious reflection, by fostering the psychological adaptation of the student, by carrying out experimental pedagogical research.—*R. Piret.*

8944. **Fager, Robert E.** **Student and faculty conceptions of the "successful student."** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 98-103.—"A modification of the Role Construct Repertory Test was administered to student-major and faculty members of a university department in order to elicit concepts relevant to successful student behavior . . . the results indicate that the students and faculty of each department show a significant tendency to use their own concepts . . . in preference to those used by other students and faculty members."—*M. M. Reece.*

8945. **Heath, R. W., Maier, M. H., & Remmers, H. H.** **Science education and civil liberties.** *Pur-*

due Opin. Panel Poll Rep., 1958, 24 p.—One striking result is that by saying almost the same thing in different words opposite reactions are produced. The minds of young Americans are susceptible to innocent sounding but actually authoritarian ideas. Many are receptive to proposals which would deny some persons or groups the very freedoms this country is fighting to protect.—*E. M. Bower.*

8946. **Kneller, George F.** **Existentialism and education.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. xi, 170 p. \$3.75.—Because of certain palpable defects of modern education—for example, the emphasis on conformity and leveling of individuality—the author considers existentialism as a possible corrective influence. Despite the fact that existentialism is adapted to sick societies, is insensitive to scientific procedures, is committed to absolute freedom and utter subjectivity, he concludes it has much to offer because it stresses humanism, concreteness, personality and emotions. 2-page bibliography.—*J. R. Kantor.*

8947. **Ladd, Edward T.** (Yale U.) **The problem of keeping order: Theoretical help from two new fields.** *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1958, 28, 136-149.—The implications for education of studies of group dynamics in industrial and military settings are examined with special reference to the problem of class discipline and order. Concepts of group structure in terms of roles and statuses, particularly leadership, of group cohesiveness and equilibrium, among others, provide a broad theoretical approach and a practical basis for effective action. Because of certain similarities between school and plant principles of industrial sociology such as community of goals, informal organization, and pupil morale and ideology have relevancy to the school situation. The analysis, however, leaves unanswered the question as to how teachers might study their classes as groups. 15 references.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

8948. **Lauer, A. R.** (Iowa State Coll.) **Tomorrow's drivers.** Chicago, Ill.: Lyons and Carnahan, 1958. 176 p.—A book for all students of traffic and driving based on 30 years research and 20 years training of drivers. Contains the essence of subject matter to be used in driver education.—*A. R. Lauer.*

8949. **Lewis, D. G.** (U. Coll. Wales, Aberystwyth) **The effect of national service on academic performance at university.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 135-140.—Ex-national-service groups were compared with equated groups of students who had entered the university directly from secondary school. Performance in arts and science faculties in terms of honors, pass degrees, and failure generally favored the "schoolboys" over the ex-servicemen in the several areas of comparison, with the differences in some cases clearly significant. Analysis of subject failures showed no instances of ex-servicemen's superiority.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

8950. **McKnight, A. James.** **The relation of certain home factors to college achievement.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 870-871.—Abstract.

8951. **Matthews, Charles George.** **Differential performances of non-achieving children on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 878.—Abstract.

8952. **Middleton, George, Jr.** **Personality syndromes and academic achievement.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 1439.—Abstract.

8953. Ormian, Haim. **Hayesodot hapsikhologiyim lekiyum hamegamot.** [Psychological foundations of "trends" in secondary education.] In *Beayot hamegamot bevet hasefer hatikhon*. [Problem of "trends" in the secondary school: Papers and discussions in a symposium held Dec. 18-19, 1957.] Jerusalem, Israel: Ass. of Secondary Schools in Israel, 1958. Pp. 32-45. Education fixes aims, whereas psychology provides it with means. After deciding the types of differentiation in secondary school learning, psychology has to discuss the following problems: general and specific intelligence and its development in later childhood and in adolescence; specific tests to find out "humanistic" and "scientific" abilities; development of personality and interest in adolescence; influence of environment; psychological school service in secondary education. Psychology doesn't approve more than 2-3 "trends" in secondary learning.—*H. Ormian*.

8954. Polder, Edward John. **Self-perceived values: An index to evaluation in graduate education.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2391.—Abstract.

8955. Vernon, Philip E. (U. London) **Education and the psychology of individual differences.** *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1958, 28, 91-104.—Effective group education requires restriction of the range of heterogeneity among pupils. Widely-practiced ability grouping based on tests believed to measure innate intelligence appeared a simple solution in the 1920's. Shifting views on intelligence and attainments now regard both as having moderate constancy. Correlation of ability level at 11 years with secondary school performance in the English schools over the following 5 years is as close as .85, although this still allows a considerable degree of error in prediction. Selection for advanced education should be short-term and flexible and must take into account interests and values as well as abilities. Evidence points up the positive effect of a stimulating educational environment upon the rate of intellectual growth and the level ultimately reached. Some system of ability grouping such as the English one is indicated, although this practice also engenders problems. 16 references.—*R. C. Strassburger*.

8956. Willard, Ruth A. (U. Oregon) **Using the Photographic Problemnaire to compare teacher-parent goal-value areas as indicated by choices of classroom situations.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 535-539.—The Photographic Problemnaire consists of pairs of photographs representing problem situations in the class room falling in 9 different areas. Parents' choices differed significantly from teachers' choices in the areas of personal freedom and power, and in submission and workmanship.—*M. Murphy*.

(See also Abstracts 7179, 8108)

SCHOOL LEARNING

8957. Becker, Selwyn William. **Utility and level of aspiration: Experimental test of level of aspiration theory in a decision-making context.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 179.—Abstract.

8958. Birkmaier, Emma Marie. (U. Minnesota) **Foreign languages.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 127-139.—In 1953 The Modern Language Association of America gave the language study research a new

impetus by appraising existing conditions from the elementary through the graduate school, by extensive surveys of the need of foreign-language study and by conferences and reports on directions to be taken in the future. Audio-visual techniques are no longer an adjunct but an integrated part of the teaching-learning situation. Social psychologists, cultural anthropologists, educational psychologists, and communication engineers make a tremendous impact on second-language learning. 118-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith*.

8959. Buckler, William E. (New York U.) **A college English teacher looks at television: Composition.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1958, 31, 346-352.—This first report is divided into 2 parts. The first part is a description of and a report on an experiment in the use of closed-circuit television in the teaching of college composition. The second part touches upon the larger problem of the teaching of college composition. A summary of the findings is presented for both the television and the control classes for both semesters during which the experiment ran.—*S. M. Amatora*.

8960. Centi, Paul. (Fordham U.) **A summer program in basic college skills.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1958, 29, 218-220.—The program, designed for students planning to enter college in the fall, includes reading improvement, instruction and practice in study skills, library use, and improvement in English usage, vocabulary, and mathematics.—*M. Murphy*.

8961. Durr, William K. (Michigan State U.) **The use of arithmetic workbooks in relation to mental abilities and selected achievement levels.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 561-571.—Pupils in grades 4 through 8 were compared in achievement with and without workbooks. Significantly greater mean achievement with the use of workbooks was found: in those with IQs from 100 to 120, but not in those below 100 or above 120; in those working above their grade norm, but not those working below it; in grades 4 and 5 but not in grades 6 through 8.—*M. Murphy*.

8962. Edmund, Neal R. (New York State U.) **A study of the relationship between prior experiences and the quality of creative writing done by seventh-grade pupils.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 481-492.—90 stories written by pupils on a topic of their own choice were rated for creative quality by 3 judges, and divided into 2 categories: those based on direct experience and those based on derived experience. Stories based on derived experience were found to be of higher quality, and the educational implications of this finding are discussed.—*M. Murphy*.

8963. Fotheringham, Wallace C., & Berquist, Goodwin F., Jr. (Ohio State U.) **Speaking.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 107-116.—Of the studies examined, a substantial number represent the research efforts of nonspeech scholars. Persuasion, discussion, and interaction phenomena in speech situations appear to attract increasing research interest. Quantitative studies seem to be done at an increasing rate and reflect a greater sophistication in regard to quantitative methodology. 109-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith*.

8964. Franken, August. **Stufen- und Ganzheitsverfahren im Rechtschreibunterricht des 2. und 3. Schuljahres.** [Step- and whole-method in spelling instructions for the second and third grade.] *Psychol.*

Rdsch., 1958, 9, 202-224.—2 methods were confronted experimentally, the whole method widely used in German public schools and the step-method. Spelling according to the whole method is not a special subject but is discussed whenever the need may arise, e.g., in German, geography, biology class. The step method, in contrast, teaches spelling separately by spaced repetition of words in progressing difficulty. The second method appeared to be superior in comparison to the whole method.—*H. J. Koppitz.*

8965. Hausman, Jerome J. (Ohio State Coll.) **Graphic and plastic arts.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 169-179.—Research into teaching art seeks its definition in conceptions of truth and values. The researcher's task involves a seeming paradox: seeking rational explanations and searching to reach beyond rational explanations. Although a review of recent research in the fine arts indicate the value of many research efforts, art and science contain elements irreducible to each other. 95-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

8966. Hunnicutt, C. W., & Iverson, William J. (Eds.) **Research in the three R's.** New York: Harper, 1958. xvi, 446 p. \$6.00.—This book of 14 chapters is divided into 4 parts. Parts 1, 2, and 3 are concerned with reading, writing, and arithmetic, respectively, while Part 4 briefly suggests areas relating to the three R's in which there is need for further research. Summaries of nearly 80 studies, chosen because "they deal with important topics, have been influential, have been carefully done," are presented. "In each case an effort has been made to acquaint the reader with the key purposes or problems of the study, the methods used to try to solve them, and the important findings achieved. Where the implications for school practice are not apparent from the author's report, the editors have sometimes added a note indicating some reasonable inferences. The editors, through the use of introductions and occasional connective sentences or paragraphs, have attempted an organized and integrated presentation."—*J. Walters.*

8967. Hurst, John Gerwig. **The development presentation, and evaluation of a unit in educational psychology with reference to content, organization, and method.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 869-870.—Abstract.

8968. Irwin, John V., & Aronson, Arnold E. **A comparison of the effectiveness of a live conventional lecture versus a highly visualized film presentation in television teaching at the college level as measured by an objective verbal examination and by a film examination.** Madison, Wis.: Univer. Wisconsin Television Laboratory, 1958. 28 p. \$1.00.—For an audiology course, the effectiveness of the live-lecture method was compared with a highly visualized film presentation. A "highly visualized film test" and a conventional true-false test were both used to assess the effectiveness of the two methods. The results indicated that the method of testing "affects the apparent efficiency of the method of teaching." Film testing gave a higher score for film teaching, whereas in verbal testing verbal teaching appeared to be superior. F tests for mean differences were significant at the .01 level. Whether the class was present in the studio or remained in the monitor room had no appreciable differential effect for either

method of teaching (visualized film or lecture), nor did type of examination have an effect.—*W. Coleman.*

8969. Klapper, Hope Lunin. (New York U.) **Does lack of contact with the lecturer handicap televised instruction?** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1958, 31, 353-359.—This is a report of an experiment carried on during the academic year 1956-57 with 2 social science courses offered by closed-circuit television. Course content, course structure, and staff structure are presented. Report of the experiment includes student learning, student attitudes, and faculty reaction to the experiment.—*S. M. Amatora.*

8970. Lehmusvuori, Heimo. **The effect of teacher's authoritarian and democratic attitudes on the children's level of aspiration after success and failure.** *Rep. Dept. Psychol. Inst. Pedagog., Jyväskylä*, 1958, No. 13. 7-20.—The problem of the study is to show if the school atmosphere is reflected in the aspiration level in a dexterity test and a perceptual speed (cancellation) test. The differences between the authoritarian group and the democratic group are striking. 23 references.—*F. Goldsmith.*

8971. Lewis, Norman. **How to read better and faster.** (3rd ed.) New York: Crowell, 1958. xvii, 398 p. \$2.50.—A self-help training manual designed to develop techniques of rapid and skillful reading. The 12 chapters are divided into 30 training lessons, each giving special attention to a particular area of reading growth such as rate of comprehension, securing main ideas, skimming, vocabulary development, rapid perception, etc. The practice exercises and accompanying explanatory materials are particularly adapted to adults. (See 26: 1680.)—*A. S. Artley.*

8972. McCullough, Constance M. (San Francisco State Coll.) **Reading.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 96-106.—Significant progress has been made in some areas of reading in the past 3 years. Research centered on the general reading status of school and adult populations and problems related to developmental programs, improvement programs, word meaning, word recognition, comprehension, and material. Much duplication of effort is evident. "Co-operative planning and more comprehensive evaluation to match the complexity of the reading process would be desirable." 77-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

8973. Novak, Joseph D. (Kansas State Teachers Coll.) **An experimental comparison of a conventional and a project centered method of teaching a college general botany course.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 26, 217-230.—The conventional lecture method and a project centered method were compared as means of teaching general botany, with student change measured in knowledge of botanical facts and principles, ability to solve problems in science, gain in scientific attitude, and retention of factual knowledge. 3 pretests were used. Results obtained from experimental designs using analysis of variance and covariance indicated that the project centered method may provide better for individual differences with achievement under this method proportional to level of ability.—*E. F. Gardner.*

8974. Ploghoft, Milton. (Ohio U.) **The parent-teacher conference as a report of pupil progress: An overview.** *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1958, 44, 101-105.—The author offers several suggestions for use of the parent-teacher conference as a report of pupil

progress: parent-teacher conference as a report of pupil progress should be considered and planned by parents, teachers, and administrators on a cooperative basis; it must be a regular report; adequate time must be provided; a summary of conference; continue report cards until conference plan has been well developed and accepted; plans for orientation of teachers and parents to the use of the conference plan; continuous evaluation of the conference plan; and meeting of parents in classroom groups for problems of general interest.—*S. M. Amatora.*

8975. Purcell, Barbara A. (Jefferson School, Mount Lebanon Township, Pa.) **Methods of teaching reading: A report on a tri-state survey.** *Elem. sch. J.*, 58, 1958, 449-453.—A questionnaire was sent to county superintendents in a total of 210 counties in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. 4 areas included: the teacher and the school, organization for reading instruction, reading methods and techniques, and current practices. Replies were received from 150 of the teachers. Analysis of the study is given.—*S. M. Amatora.*

8976. Ruzicka, William Joseph. **Personality variables and student-centered learning experiences in educational psychology classes.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 175-176.—Abstract.

8977. Schmieder, Fred J. (Ohio State U.) **English composition: Writing-spelling.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 117-126.—In spelling, the elementary grades are emphasized while in the area of written composition, this review is primarily concerned with the secondary school. Although a fairly substantial amount of work has been done in these fields, the author thinks that considerably more research should be done to determine suitable standards in the teaching of composition as well as standards for measuring pupil attainment. 50-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

8978. Staines, J. W. (Newcastle Teachers Coll.) **Symposium: The development of children's values: III. The self-picture as a factor in the classroom.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 97-111.—Pupil self-references in teachers' classroom comments and situational management were tabulated and analyzed for 2 Junior and 2 Infants' school teachers. Differences among the teachers in their emphasis upon the various categories and dimensions of self were marked. In an attempt to assess the consequences of differences in the frequency of self-references, pupils were given a self-rating test before and after an experimental teaching period of 12 weeks. Where emphasis in teaching was placed upon socially desirable changes in the self-picture the results were consistent with the desired ends. 17 references.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

8979. Takala, Annika, & Takala, Martti. **Teacher's classroom question distribution as a measure of behavioural space homogeneity.** *Rep. Dept. Psychol. Inst. Pedagog., Jyväskylä*, 1958, No. 18, 59-71.—The study is concerned with 2 problems: Is there any heterogeneity in the distribution of teachers' classroom questions connected with visual factors? What changes occur in the distribution of questions during stress? The conclusions of the study are: In a smaller class there is no correspondence between the distance of pupils and the frequency of the teacher's questions. During stress the questions tend to

accumulate in the first 2 rows of the class. There is a tendency towards higher frequencies at the corners of the class. In all groups the row in the center of the class (small) or immediately behind the center is preferred in questioning.—*F. Goldsmith.*

(See also Abstracts 7820, 8004, 8238)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES, & HABITS

8980. Allen, Robert M. (U. Miami) **An analysis of Edwards Personal Preference Schedule intercorrelations for a local college population.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 57, 591-597.—The Edwards PPS was administered to 130 undergraduates. Intercorrelations were determined for the 15 variables. These lead to questioning the independence of the variables. The significant intercorrelations are discussed with reference to implied needs and personality dimensions.—*M. Murphy.*

8981. Arns, Josephine. **A factorial analysis of the vocational interests of two hundred adult female students.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 562.—Abstract.

8982. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh) **Development of the psychological activities interest record.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 159-166.—The development of a Psychological Activities Interest Record composed of 60 forced choice items in 3 scales is described. The test "was devised to measure the relative interests of psychology majors in the areas of experimental-comparative, clinical-counseling, and personnel-industrial psychology." Reliabilities for the 3 scales ranged from .89 to .94 with the inter-correlations tending to be negative. Significant differences were found in the mean scores of majors at different universities on 2 of the scales. "Sex differences were likewise found on two scales."—*W. Coleman.*

8983. Chansky, Norman M. (New York State U.) **How students see their teacher.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 118-120.—"The purpose of the present study is to determine whether there is any relationship between the attitudes toward children that students hold and the attitudes they assign their instructor" (in child psychology). Chansky found that the "Attitudes that students assigned their instructor reflected the attitude they themselves held." When students stressed democratic attitudes in the instructor they had democratic attitudes toward classroom procedures and when rigid, authoritarian attitudes were projected on the instructor their own attitudes toward children were not conducive to sound classroom mental hygiene.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

8984. Chatterjee, R. C., & Banerjee, S. **Assessment of interests in two dimensions.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1958, 5, 49-54.—110 college students were asked to express opinions on lists of 18 academic subjects and 19 occupations. Items of highest and lowest preference were analyzed by percentages. Of the college subjects, literature received the highest "like" judgment, 93.9%; commerce the highest "dislike" judgment, 57%. For the occupations, artist received the most likes, 88.8% while clerk the most dislikes, 19.8%. The different age levels showed marked variation in preferences.—*H. Angelino.*

8985. Craven, Ethel Case. **Social concomitants of interest.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 353-354.—Abstract.

8986. Cynamon, Manuel, & Wedeen, Shirley Ullman. (Brooklyn Coll.) Emotional factors in the reliability of student rating of teachers. *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 629-632.—The questionnaire, Student Reaction to Teaching, was administered anonymously twice: with instructions that the information was being collected by the college research office in a study of college teaching, and with instructions that the information was solely for the use of the instructor and would be seen by no one else. The different conditions did not greatly influence the results.—M. Murphy.

8987. Drasgow, James. (U. Buffalo) Differences between college students. *J. higher Educ.*, 1958, 29, 216-218.—Students living in dormitories were found to stay in college longer than students living at home. Dormitory students were superior to students living at home in socioeconomic status and father's education, but inferior on ACE and Cooperative English Test scores. Dormitory students also worry about a greater number of items.—M. Murphy.

8988. Gaither, James Wallace. A factorial analysis of the occupational interests of two hundred vocationally inexperienced adult male students. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 868.—Abstract.

8989. Gallagher, James J. (U. Illinois) Peer acceptance of highly gifted children in elementary school. *Elem. sch. J.*, 1958, 58, 465-470.—The study was based upon 54 highly gifted children in grades 2 through 5 in a midwestern community. Teacher referrals and results of group tests were used to identify the group. All children obtaining an IQ of 150 or above on the Stanford-Binet, Form L, were included. 5 problems were studied: social acceptance by peers, popularity, popularity with other bright children, friendships, and friendships near own intellectual level. Analysis of the findings is presented and further questions for study suggested.—S. M. Amatora.

8990. Heath, R. W., Maier, M. H., & Remmers, H. H. High school students' opinions about democratic values and engineering. *Purdue Opin. Panel Poll Rep.*, 1958, No. 52. 22 p.—High school seniors are less democratic than juniors who in turn are less democratic than sophomores. Selective drop out of students with less democratic orientation makes the trend more emphatic. Students today show a more favorable attitude toward the Bill of Rights than students in 1951. Students have much information about engineers and think most highly of them.—E. M. Bower.

8991. Henderson, Harold L. The relationship between interest of fathers and sons and son's identification with fathers: The relationship of the adolescent sons' identification with his father to father-son interest similarity as measured by the strong vocational interest blank. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 361-362.—Abstract.

8992. Hill, George E., & Hole, Richard M. (Ohio U.) Comparison of the vocational interests of tenth grade students with their parents' judgments of these interests. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 173-187.—Mothers and fathers of 40 tenth grade students were asked to answer the Kuder as they believed their children would. Estimates by mothers were slightly better than father's estimates of expressed vocational interests of children. Only 6% of

the parents failed to identify any of the top 3 interests of their children. The limited sample and the nature of the design precluded drawing any general conclusions. Instead, a number of questions were raised by the authors after the study, and suggestions for further studies are made. 25 references.—W. Coleman.

8993. Hobart, Charles W. The incidence of romanticism during courtship. *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 362-367.—The results of applying 4 hypotheses to undergraduate students and their off-campus dates, fiancées, and spouses are presented. Support is found "for the structure-function analysis of adolescent romanticism" as applied to males only.—A. R. Howard.

8994. Lövaas, O. Ivar. Social desirability ratings of personality variables by Norwegian and American college students. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 124-125.—The statements in Edwards Personal Preference Schedule were used to determine the degree of relationship between social desirability judgments made by Norwegian and American college students. 86 Norwegian Ss averaging 17 years of age and 152 college students of somewhat higher age rate the statements on a 9-point scale ranging from extremely socially desirable to extremely socially undesirable. The correlation between the scale values of the 2 ethnic groups was .78 which indicates a high agreement with 61% of the variance being common.—T. S. Tamkin.

8995. McGinnis, Robert. (U. Wisconsin) Campus values in mate selection: A repeat study. *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 368-373.—A questionnaire study was repeated approximately 17 years after the original had been conducted. Different students were secured from the same university as in the initial research. Findings are generally similar; differences are mainly attributed to changes in values through time. It is suggested that the importance of the "companionship family form" is increasing, and that of the traditional institutional form decreasing.—A. R. Howard.

8996. Ohnishi, Saichi. (Osaka U.) Factorial studies of educational objectives. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 253-259.—For 500 male and 500 female college students, latent parameters in regard to 4 behavior traits (sociability, activeness, leadership, and physical vigor) revealed 2 similar latent classes for each sex, one denying possession of the traits and one claiming possession of all but the third.—J. Lyons.

8997. Remmers, H. H., & Radler, D. H. Teenage attitudes. *Scient. Amer.*, 1958, 198(6), 25-29.—Polls of teenage populations revealed "a need and craving to be liked, drifting with the crowd, conformity, a kind of passive anti-intellectualism" as outstanding characteristics of the present-day younger generation.—I. S. Wolf.

8998. Rodgers, Dorothy Gates. Youths' attitudes toward science and scientists related to religion, family, social class and other variables. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2388.—Abstract.

8999. Rogers, Everett M. (Ohio State U.) Reference group influences on student drinking behavior. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 244-254.—Anonymous questionnaires from students in a Midwestern college where drinking is forbidden were analyzed in terms of the students' belonging to 2 reference groups—fraternities and church. Those belonging to fraternities or sororities drank more, as

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did single than married, veteran than nonveteran, and religiously inactive than religiously active.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

9000. Sinha, Durganand, & Niwas, Usha. Vocational interests of men and women. *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1958, 5, 35-48.—To test the assumption that occupational choices are definitely influenced by socioeconomic factors 120 collegians at Patna University were given a modified version of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. Students from poorer families were motivated by money and popularity of occupations; those from wealthier families by "romance and adventure"; from the middle class families by service and popularity. Both sexes preferred the "higher remunerative" occupations, money and desire for status being the motivating forces.—*H. Angelino.*

9001. Slocum, W. L. (State Coll. of Washington) Educational planning by high school seniors. *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 583-590.—Information on post-high school plans was obtained from a sample of nearly 2000 seniors in Washington high schools in 1954. 36% were planning to attend college. There was a tendency for these to come from higher socioeconomic levels and from urban rather than rural areas. Occupational advancement was the primary reason for college plans. Many well-qualified students were not planning to go to college.—*M. Murphy.*

9002. Stafford, Kenneth R. (East Texas State Teachers Coll.) The Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory scores of Negro and white fifth year students in the Arkansas experiment in teacher education. *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 633-634.—MTAI mean score for 15 Negro students was 11 and for 53 white students was 49.—*M. Murphy.*

9003. Taliana, Lawrence Edwin. Youth's problems as they see them: A statistical analysis and restandardization of the SRA Youth Inventory. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 167.—Abstract.

9004. Ullah, Ikram. Ideal persons of college students. *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1958, 5, 1-13.—How important are such variables as age, sex, and parental economic and educational status in determining one's choice of ideal persons. This study with 200 Muslim intermediate grades students showed that except for age, all variables were quite influential in determining choices.—*H. Angelino.*

9005. White, Robert Marshall. The predictive relationship of selected variables to the vocational interest stability of high school students. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2141.—Abstract.

9006. Wright, John C., & Scarborough, Barron B. (DePauw U.) Relationship of the interests of college freshmen to their interests as sophomores and as seniors. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 153-158.—The Kuder Preference Record was administered to a group of students at DePauw upon entrance and during their Sophomore and Senior years. Median r 's of .745 and .685 were computed between the first 2 periods and between college entrance and the senior year respectively. Comparisons in mean scores showed some shifts, but interpretation of these changes is difficult.—*W. Coleman.*

(See also Abstracts 7931, 8054, 8179, 9069)

9007. Abraham, Willard. Common sense about gifted children. New York: Harper, 1958. 268 p. \$5.00.—An educator's approach to a definition of the gifted child, how to identify him, how to develop the gifted child in the home, in elementary and high school and in college. Commentary on the problems of social and academic adjustments including the roles of the teacher and parent. 50-item bibliography.—*J. T. Suter.*

9008. Bouvier, A. Quelques aspects de la promotion du travail. [Certain aspects of vocational advancement.] *BINOP*, 1958, 14, 96-101.—The adult education programs for those who had quit school at age 14, or for others desirous of further training have been highly successful. The majority of students are between the minimum age 18 and approximately 30. Schools are of various types: those established for professional preparation; schools organized within industry, or by employee groups; schools set up by professional associations. In addition certain correspondence courses are offered. Special education for adults may also be classified according to level of previous education required for admission, or level of certificate or diploma obtainable. Provision has also been made for instruction in language skills as a means of expression, with special reference to the needs of technicians. While the program is not a cure-all for social ills, it provides a means of utilizing the abilities of many whose skills would have been lost without further training.—*F. M. Douglass.*

9009. Delp, Harold A. (The Training School, Vineland, N.J.) The 3 I's, not the 3 R's: A philosophy for teachers of mentally retarded. *Train. sch. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 11-14.—The 3 I's—initiative, ingenuity, and imagination—are described as playing a prominent role in the approach of teachers of the mentally retarded and of all exceptional children. The author maintains that "by the very nature of their exceptional differences, the imposition is on the teacher to find the key for each individual child by which he can develop into a more happy, self-sufficient, and partially productive member of society in the future."—*V. M. Staudt.*

9010. Landman, J. Henry. (New York Law School) Educating superior students. *J. higher Educ.*, 1958, 29, 271-274.—The establishment of special high schools for superior students is an indispensable step if we are to make any real progress toward meeting the needs of these students and toward making their maximum contribution available to society.—*M. Murphy.*

9011. Lang, Heinz. Gedanken zu einem schulpсихologisch ausgerichteten Untersuchungsverfahren bei Feststellung der Hilfsschulbedürftigkeit. [Thoughts on a method of investigation for the determination of special school placement carried out by school psychologists.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 147-150.—This is the second of 2 articles discussing a study of the effectiveness of criteria for special school placement of 45 slow learning children. Improvements of procedures for the determination of the individual needs of the slow learning child are suggested and illustrative examples are given.—*E. Schwerin.*

9012. **Magnifico, L. X.** (U. Tennessee) **Social promotion and special education.** *Sch. Soc.*, 1958, **86**, 216-218.—Ranking a child on the basis of age is just as segregating as ranking on the basis of IQ. Many administrators believe that special education is undemocratic and that children need to learn to mix with different types of persons. Education does however sponsor homogeneous grouping for professional training programs. It is illusionary to expect children with heterogeneous interests to become miscible in a classroom. "Those who advise the promotion of the dull child from one grade to the next are not promoting their better adjustment or education. A realistic, individualistic appraisal of social promotion is needed.—E. M. Bower.

9013. **Small, J. J.** (Canterbury U.) **Developing superior talent.** *Sch. Soc.*, 1958, **86**, 219-222.—The teacher is of prime importance in that by exhibiting genuine personal qualities and enthusiasm for learning, he may lead students to accept these. Attempts to have children identify strongly with others do not always impede progress toward autonomy and critical independent thought. Research interest should be emphasized rather than accretion of knowledge. Early specialization and acceleration are also proposed.—E. M. Bower.

(See also Abstract 8662)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

9014. **Andrew, Dean C., & Willey, Roy deVerl.** (Southern State Coll., Ark.) **Administration and organization of the guidance program.** New York: Harper, 1958. xii, 330 p. \$4.50.—The purpose of this guidance text is to provide a ready reference for the expert, or a detailed guide for the administrator desiring to initiate a guidance program. The authors have included many bold interpretations based on psychological research, e.g., "the concept that discipline should be synonymous with counseling." An insight into educational guidance services, and techniques for maintaining an effective program are developed in 14 chapters, each of which is followed by its summary and bibliography.—H. E. Wright.

9015. **Cajoleas, Louis P.** (Columbia U.) **Counseling overseas students.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1958, **29**, 209-212, 234.—The primary objective of the student from overseas is likely to be his personal and professional development; the objective of agencies sponsoring students in such programs is often the development of international understanding. Providing counseling for the student can aid both objectives.—M. Murphy.

9016. **Cohen, Eli E., & Rosenbaum, Lila.** (National Child Labor Committee, New York) **Are jobs the answer to delinquency?** *Sch. Soc.*, 1958, **86**, 215-216.—The suggestion that 14- and 15-year olds showing no aptitude for study leave school for work is based on the assumption that these children are beyond educational redemption. It is really impossible for schools to help these children. Would work suddenly adjust them to a society in which they never have been at home? The need for constructive solutions and research on experimental programs is emphasized.—E. M. Bower.

9017. **Copel, Sidney L.** **Cross-sectional study of school-age clinical case material.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, **19**, 2143.—Abstract.

9018. **Hilton, M. Eunice.** (Ed.) **Guide to guidance.** Vol. XXI. **A selected bibliography of 1958 publications of interest to deans, counselors, advisers, teachers, and administrators.** Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse Univer. Press, 1959. 54 p. \$1.50. (See 32: 4565.)

9019. **Holmes, John L.** **Guidance testing and the identification of pupil characteristics.** Los Angeles, Calif.: California Test Bureau, 1958. 16 p.—Basic to the goal of individualized education is a broad, functional guidance program based upon a thorough evaluation program designed to identify the students' individual differences. The adequate use of tests by teacher-counselors is illustrated on a typical tenth grade class of 26 students. A testing program for identifying and guiding gifted students is presented.—R. L. McCornack.

9020. **Keene, Owen B., & Schmidt, Louis G.** (Indianapolis Public Schools) **Guidance implications of psychological reports in the public schools.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, **51**, 611-615.—668 reports written by 5 school psychologists were studied. Questionnaires and interviews were used to determine the value of these reports to teachers and principals. The reports were found to be useful to the latter groups and lack of cooperation between them and the psychologists was not found to be a serious problem.—M. Murphy.

9021. **Matteson, Ross W.** (Michigan State U.) **Self-perceptions of students seeking counseling.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1958, **36**, 545-548.—80 students who had not sought counseling, 58 who had had one counseling interview, and 22 who had had 2 or more interviews were compared by means of a self-evaluation scale. It is concluded that counseled students initially had the highest mean interest aspiration, but tended to rate themselves less high on most items in the general area of personality.—G. S. Speer.

9022. **Rothney, John W. M.** (U. Wisconsin) **Guidance practices and results.** New York: Harper, 1958. xxi, 542 p. \$6.00.—This volume is the culmination of 8 years' research of the Wisconsin Counseling Study. It was designed to set up a guidance program similar to those provided in public secondary schools. 870 students of sophomore standing in 4 representative high schools were selected randomly into control and experimental groups. 690 of the students who graduated were followed up 6 months, 2½ years, and 5 years after completing high school. 347 were in the experimental groups who were counseled. No counseling was given to the control group. The table of contents is: Introduction to Guidance Problems, The Setting and Subjects of the Study, Methods and Procedures, Follow-up Procedures, Interim Evaluations, Five Years After Graduation from High School, Miscellaneous Studies, Summary and Conclusions. Some of the findings were that the experimental groups: achieved slightly higher academic records, were more realistic about their strengths and weaknesses, were less dissatisfied with their high school program, had different vocational aspirations, were more consistent about their vocational choice, made better progress in their chosen employment, looked back on the counseling experience with satisfaction.—S. Kasman.

9023. **Samuelson, Cecil O.** (U. Utah) **Interest scores in predicting success of trade school stu-**

dents. *Personnel guid. J.*, 1958, 36, 538-541.—A study of the Kuder Preference Record scores of 58 vocational school students indicated that the relationships between Scientific, Persuasive, and Literary scores and class rankings were statistically significant, but had very limited usefulness for predictive purposes.—G. S. Speer.

9024. **Sechrest, Carolyn A.** (White Plains High School, New York) **New dimensions in counseling students: A case approach.** New York: Teachers Coll., Columbia Univer., 1958. viii, 119 p. \$3.00.—Using the case method of learning, and with a problem-centered approach, the book covers the following areas: understanding the role of counseling in education; making use of the cases; defining and establishing a counseling relationship; counseling, discipline, and teachers; using school consultants; locating the real problems; preparing for referral; and maintaining a long-term relationship. A 59-item bibliography is included on the framework of educational philosophy, adolescent psychology and problems, counseling theory and practice, and case books and the use of the case method.—S. Kavruck.

9025. **Siegfried, Kurt.** **Schulpsychologischer Dienst in prophylaktischer Sicht.** [Prophylactic view of the school psychological service.] *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1958, 27, 18-26.—The prophylactic aspects of the 3 main tasks of the school psychological service (diagnosis, counseling or treatment, and recommendations for appropriate measures) are traced in this article. Prophylactic elements are described as: (a) care for the genuine and favorable tendencies already in existence; (b) care against possible maldevelopment of irremediable weak spots through protection from unfavorable influences, but also through strengthening of the child's resistance against such influences in the future; (c) the most effective form of prophylaxis lies in the furthering of positive healthy ways of life, particularly by example. The most direct way of carrying out prophylactic work is through organizing evening classes for parents.—D. F. Mindlin.

9026. **Sorge-Boehmke, Elisabeth.** **Erziehungsberatung unter den Gesichtspunkten der Individualpsychologie A. Adler's.** [Child guidance from the point of view of A. Adler's individual psychology.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 59-63.—The school psychologist can be very effective in dealing with emotional problems in the classroom, especially by recognizing causes and helping the parents and the school personnel develop understanding of the child's needs.—E. Schwerin.

9027. **Staples, Ethel Janes.** **The influence of the sex of the therapist and of the co-therapist technique in group psychotherapy with girls: An investigation of the effectiveness of group psychotherapy with eighth grade, behavior-problem girls, comparing results achieved by a male therapist, by a female therapist, and by the two therapists in combination.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2154.—Abstract.

9028. **Stewart, Lawrence H.** (U. California, Berkeley) **Non-occupation scales of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank and amount of college education.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 9, 137-140.—The performances of 80 male junior college students and of 116 university male students (46 taking graduate work) on the specialization level (SL), the

occupational level (OL), the interest-maturity (IM), and the masculinity-femininity (MF) scales of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank for Men were analyzed. "The non-occupational scales . . . with the exception of IM, are potentially useful in selecting the individuals who will probably continue their education for advanced degrees. If used with due caution, the SL and OL scales may be of value in identifying junior college students who probably will transfer to a four-year college or university for further education."—T. E. Newland.

9029. **Thrush, Randolph Sterling.** **Work measurement and perceptual studies within a university counseling center.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2389.—Abstract.

9030. **Trione, Verdun.** (U. California, Berkeley) **One hundred eighty cases: A follow-up by a rural school psychologist.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 9, 86-90.—Complete examinations had been made of 91 of the children, "consultation only" in the case of 49, case study and consultation in 34 instances, and self-referred (and presumably direct consultation) in 6 cases. Of the reports on 103 remaining in regular elementary and high school classes, 22 had not been seen by their teachers; 67 of the 81 reports seen actually were utilized by the teachers. All but one of these teachers reported the child had shown academic or social improvement. Many of the cases could have been screened so as not to necessitate the services of the psychologist.—T. E. Newland.

9031. **Warman, Roy Elton, Jr.** **Differential perceptions of the counseling role of a university counseling center.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 874.—Abstract.

9032. **Willey, Roy DeVerl, & Strong, W. Melvin.** (U. Nevada) **Group procedures in guidance.** New York: Harper, 1957. xiii, 548 p. \$6.00.—This book is intended for teachers in training, teachers, school guidance counselors, and administrators in elementary and high schools. It is a comprehensive exposition of current group guidance practice as it applies to the total educational process encompassing all school group activities and school-community relationships. History, psychological and pedagogical rationale, methods, techniques, and practical examples of group guidance are presented. Specific suggestions are given for organizing, conducting and evaluating a wide range of school groups including pupils, teachers, parents, and special interest groups in the community. Group counseling techniques for bringing about pupil personality change are discussed in detail. Wholesome personal adjustment is seen as the goal of group guidance activities. The volume contains discussion topics, summary, and bibliography at the end of each chapter. Checklists, rating scales, and sociometric measurement devices of value to the counselor and teacher are also included. A supplement contains a complete core course unit.—J. E. Tucker.

9033. **Wolman, Benjamin B.** (New York City Coll.) **Education and leadership.** *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1958, 59, 465-473.—The teacher as a leader guides students from instrumental relationships (one's fellows as instrumental in gratification of his needs) to mutual acceptance (give and take relationships) and vectorial behavior (the objective is to satisfy the needs of others).—H. K. Moore.

9034. Wright, Robert Matthew. The development and use of an Occupational Factors Rating Scale in college counseling. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2141-2142.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 7260, 8392, 8425, 8913, 9005)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

9035. Anderson, Charles C. Function fluctuation. *Brit. J. Psychol. Monogr. Suppl.*, 1958, No. 30, 104 p.—A variety of cognitive and noncognitive tests were given in parallel forms to groups of school children on 2 occasions and half in the morning and half in the afternoon. Analysis of the resulting data suggests that function fluctuation (real variability in the function being measured) is active to some extent in every cognitive function but significantly more so in noncognitive functions. However, there is no evidence of a general factor of function fluctuation and consequently the psychological conditions under which fluctuation occurs are not related to the major diversions of personality. Each new test published should be accompanied by an estimate of the most probable extent of fluctuation characteristic of it. 195 references.—C. M. Franks.

9036. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh) Comparison of the validity of two temperament scales in predicting college achievement. *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 605-609.—Gough's Hr scale, Edwards' Need Achievement scale, and a vocabulary scale were administered to male college Ss and correlated with Quality Point Averages. All 3 were approximately equal in validity. The combination of Vocabulary and Need Achievement was more valid than either alone, vocabulary and Hr not more valid than vocabulary alone, and the combination of all 3 did not significantly increase the validity of the Vocabulary Need Achievement combination.—M. Murphy.

9037. Champion, John Mills. A method for predicting success of commerce students. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2134.—Abstract.

9038. Downie, N. M. Fundamentals of measurement: Techniques and practices. New York: Oxford Univer. Press, 1958. xi, 413 p. \$6.00.—The author directs his coverage of measurement and evaluation to the beginning teacher. The material provides a sound basis for an introductory course in measurement with little emphasis on the psychological theory underlying the use of the particular instruments discussed. The book is divided into 3 parts: an overview of elementary statistics; achievement tests; and measurement of intelligence, special abilities, adjustment, and interest and aptitudes. The author makes a very worthy contribution to the classroom teacher in his practical discussion of item analysis, a feature often absent in measurement books.—L. G. Schmidt.

9039. Educational Testing Service, Evaluation and Advisory Service. Selecting an achievement test: Principles and procedures. Princeton, N. J.: Author, 1958. 32 p.—One of a series of pamphlets published by the Evaluation and Advisory Service for use by test selection committees, administrators in schools, counselors, teachers, and test and measurement classes. It provides discussions of and guidance in the selection, use, and interpretation of tests.—L. N. Solomon.

9040. Gould, Elisabeth M., & M'Comisky, James G. (U. Edinburgh) Attainment level on leaving certificate and academic performance at university. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 28, 129-134.—Academic performance in the Arts Faculty of Edinburgh University of 674 students was studied in relation to the level of attainment on their University Entrance Scottish Senior Leaving Certificate (S.S.L.C.). A direct relationship was observed at the top and bottom ends of the S.S.L.C. range, although at intermediate adjacent levels no definite point of a statistically significant difference could be found. The need for a broader basis than the S.S.L.C. alone for the selection of university students was indicated.—R. C. Strassburger.

9041. Greenberg, Carolyn. Ability and achievement in a selected high school senior seminar. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 9, 60-66.—The author, one of a group of 35 juniors and seniors, reports on intercorrelations among 28 test scores made by this superior group. They range from $-.08$ (Durost-Center Word Mastery Test average and A.C.E.—Quantitative to $.97$ (Tenth Grade Cooperative Achievement Examination in Mathematics and the A.C.E.—Quantitative).—T. E. Newland.

9042. Hill, George E., & Rogge, Harold. (U. Ohio) The relation of Kuder Preference Record scores to Mental Maturity scores in high school. *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 545-548.—While correlations obtained were low there were significant differences between correlations for boys and for girls, when language IQs were involved, in 3 areas: mechanical, persuasive, and literary.—M. Murphy.

9043. Josephina. (Boston Coll.) Study skills performance of gifted pupils. *Sch. Soc.*, 1958, 86, 223-224.—Gifted pupils (100) were examined on the Stanford Test of Study Skills and did not approximate the level of performance according to their mental capacity.—E. M. Bower.

9044. Kennedy, Phyllis E. (Los Angeles State Coll.) The validity of the School and College Ability Test for prediction of college achievement. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 9, 67-71.—Correlations between verbal, quantitative, and total SCAT scores and grade point averages are reported on 2 "total group" samples ($N=81$ and 151), one business division group ($N=29$), one elementary education majors ($N=80$), and one social science majors ($N=27$). Verbal and total coefficients all average from $.520$ to $.788$; one quantitative (for the business group) was $.742$, the others all being in the $.20$'s.—T. E. Newland.

9045. Klausmeier, Herbert J. (U. Wisconsin) Physical, behavioral, and other characteristics of high- and lower-achieving children in favored environments. *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 573-581.—High-achieving children in third and fifth grade were not significantly different from lower-achieving children in height, weight, strength of grip, permanent teeth, and carpal age. High-achievers were superior in mental age, occupation level of parent, and class room conduct. There was a higher incidence of girls than boys among the high-achievers.—M. Murphy.

9046. Manning, Winton H., & DuBois, Philip H. (Washington U.) Gain in proficiency as a criterion in test validation. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958,

42, 191-194.—"A decision concerning which criterion, gain or final grade, should be adopted in a particular training situation rests primarily upon logical considerations. However, in correlating aptitude measures with final grade, it is quite possible that overlap of nonvalid variance, such as verbal facility and test-wiseness, may in some situations lead to spuriously high validity coefficients. In contrast to this, residual gain represents the portion of the post-training measure which is uncorrelated with initial status. As a consequence, some of the nonappropriate variance may have been removed from the criterion. In this sense, a criterion of residual gain for test validation may be more realistic than the more frequently adopted criterion of final standing, while at the same time avoiding inconsistencies encountered when the crude gain measure is used."—P. Ash.

9047. Moonan, William J. (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, San Diego, Calif.) **The effect of changing the length of an examination on the index of internal consistency.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 26, 209-215.—The effect of simultaneous changes in the number of items on an examination and the sample estimate of the intraclass correlation is examined. Also discussed is the effect that modifying the item-total score correlations has on the sample estimate of the index of internal consistency. Several equations were evaluated by using intraclass, interclass, and transformation correlations.—E. F. Gardner.

9048. Moore, Charles W. **Some relationships between standardized test scores and academic performance in the college of business administration of the University of Houston.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 356-357.—Abstract.

9049. Morici, Anthony R. (U. Illinois) **Relation between the scores on the A.I.A. Orientation Test with the A.I.A. Elementary, Advanced Accounting Tests and accounting grades.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 549-552.—Correlations between the Orientation Test, an aptitude test, and the achievement tests and grades ranged from .154 to .510 with a median of approximately .280 for 10 coefficients.—M. Murphy.

9050. Morrissett, Irving. (Purdue U.) **An experiment with oral examinations.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1958, 29, 185-190.—A method is described by which oral examinations are conducted, in which 4 students are examined in a group, for a period of 1 hr. The author's confidence in his marking system compares favorably with his confidence in marking written examinations, and student reactions are found to be favorable.—M. Murphy.

9051. Plant, Walter T. (San Jose State Coll.) **Mental ability scores for freshmen in a California state college.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 9, 72-73, 94.—Wechsler-Bellevue, Form I full-scale IQs are presented for 732 students, and similar WAIS IQs are presented for 361 students. In the combined population of 1093, 58.5% were 115 and above and 4.1% were below 100.—T. E. Newland.

9052. Sarason, Seymour B., Davidson, Kenneth; Lighthall, Frederick, & Waite, Richard. **A test anxiety scale for children.** *Child Developm.*, 1958, 29, 105-113.—". . . the initial findings of a long term project on the measurement and correlates of anxiety

in children of school age." Major results reported include: test anxiety (TA) score increased with grade level, TA was negatively correlated with IQ, teachers' ratings of anxious behavior correlated significantly (positively) with TA score.—F. Costin.

9053. Webber, Vivienne L., & Leahy, Dorothy M. (UCLA) **Home economics majors compared with other majors in education on A.C.E. test.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 9, 74-79, 85.—Using only UCLA women teacher education majors from the ages of 17 through 26 from the College of Applied Arts who had applied for admission to the School of Education for student teaching (47 in home economics, 53 in art, 41 in business education, 32 in music, and 58 in physical education), it was found that "majors in home economics were significantly (between .05 and .01) better than majors in physical education and compared favorably with other teacher education majors" in their total performance on the A.C.E.—T. E. Newland.

9054. Wiseman, Stephen, & Wrigley, Jack. (U. Manchester) **Essay-reliability: The effect of choice of essay-title.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 129-138.—When children are given a choice of topics in writing an essay, differences in scores may be attributed to differences in ability of the Ss and not as a function of the difficulty of the topic. Children from 3 English primary schools (N = 137) were given the choice of 5 topics, and 4 months later asked to write another essay choosing any of the remaining topics not used in their first theme. 4 graders were used in the study, but differences in raters was vitiated by using the aggregate mark of all graders for each title for the 2 test periods.—W. Coleman.

9055. Zwilling, Virginia T. (Hunter Coll.) **The prediction of the index at graduation from the grades in seven required courses.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 505-512.—Grades in required courses in English, history, psychology, sociology, mathematics, science, and language were studied as predictors of Academic Index at graduation. Correlations between predictors and the criterion varied from .47 to .59. A multiple regression equation which would serve best as a predictor was developed. Intercorrelations among grades were positive but low, possibly reflecting differences in motivation or low reliability of the grades.—M. Murphy.

(See also Abstracts 7173, 7257, 7262, 7288, 7339, 7921)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

9056. Barr, Arvil S., & Jones, Robert E. (U. Wisconsin) **The measurement and prediction of teacher efficiency.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 256-264.—In summing up the investigations one might say that: interest in the measurement and prediction of teacher efficiency has continued, a variety of new approaches have been employed, studies of the measurement and prediction of teacher efficiency are becoming more sophisticated, and while progress has been made most of the studies are largely exploratory in character. Many things are started, but few are finished. 58-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

9057. Black, Willis J., & Page, M. Jerome. (Sacramento State Teach. Coll.) **Recruitment and**

selection of elementary- and secondary-school teachers. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 198-207.—The establishment of valid and reliable criteria for the measurement and prediction of teaching success continues to be a major research problem. The studies on teacher selection indicate a continuing trend toward the application of multiple criteria in the selection process, utilizing combinations of instruments and techniques. Recommendations for teacher recruitment policy and program derive to a large degree from studies of vocational choice, factors influencing choice or rejection of teaching, and attitudes toward teaching. Evaluation of teacher recruitment practices is rare. 28-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

9058. Fleming, C. M. **Teaching: A psychological analysis.** London, England: Methuen, 1958; New York: Wiley, 1958. xiii, 291 p. \$5.00.—Beyond an introductory chapter describing the teacher in the act of tuition the book contains 6 sections and a total of 18 chapters. Part II discusses the teacher as a student of motivation; Part III, the teacher as a promoter of learning; Part IV, the teacher as an observer of growth; Part V, the teacher as craftsman and technician; Part VI, the teacher as experimenter; and Part VII, the teacher as administrator and therapist. The discussion is couched in terms descriptive of the English school system which allocates students to specific kinds of schools at about 11 years of age. The material is easily applied to American schools.—M. J. Warren.

9059. Houston, Neal B., & Umstattd, James G. (U. Texas) **Teacher personnel problems in junior and senior colleges and universities.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 234-241.—Researches are reported in the fields of: preparation and certification; supply and demand; rank, promotion, and tenure; rating; salaries; academic freedom; and retirement. Ninetenths of the articles on college teaching personnel written during 1955-57 are almost entirely discursive. 38-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

9060. Krumboltz, H. B., & Krumboltz, J. D. **Birth rank and family size: Relationship to certain qualifications of prospective teachers.** *J. teach. Educ.*, 1958, 9, 171-178.—Birth rank and family size were investigated as factors relevant to the question "What makes a good teacher?" The child without brothers or sisters makes the best academic record in high school. All other factors were nonsignificant.—E. M. Bower.

9061. Lindgren, Henry Clay, & Patton, Gladys May. (San Francisco State Coll.) **Attitudes of high school and other teachers toward children and current educational methodology.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 9, 80-85.—A 50-item opinionaire was administered to 55 high school and 161 nonhigh school teachers (108 males, 108 females) enrolled in in-service training courses in education and psychology. Small but significant (.05) level differences suggest that the high school and the male samples had less favorable attitudes.—T. E. Newland.

9062. Muldoon, Mary Warren. **Learning to teach: A handbook for beginners.** New York: Harper, 1958. xiii, 287 p. \$3.50.—Intended as a handbook for beginning teachers of the upper elementary grades or high school, the volume covers the following topics: the first day; establishing rou-

times; preparing plans for class teaching; arousing pupil interest in class work; maintaining pupil interest; the textbook as an aid, lower and upper levels; special planning for arithmetic classes; individual instruction; holding pupil interest during spare minutes; tests and marks; your relations with your pupils; your extracurricular activities; your public relations; pupil control; your in-service growth; and subjects about which more might be said, such as lodging, friends, Church attendance, dress, and the like.—V. M. Staudt.

9063. National Education Association of the United States, National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards. **Report of the second Bowling Green conference.** Washington, D. C.: Author, 1958. viii, 399 p. \$3.25.—A group of 38 articles dealing with new perspectives in the education of teachers. The four major problems studied by the conference were: (a) the education of teachers: a major responsibility of colleges and universities; (b) current practices in the organization and administration of teacher education and certification; (c) the teacher and the teaching job; (d) current practices in professional and subject-matter preparation. The appendices contain specific items reported by study groups, a selected bibliography, and a list of participants.—C. K. Bishop.

9064. Remmlein, Madaline Kinter; Ware, Martha L., & Flanagan, Jean. (National Education Association, Washington, D. C.) **Economic, legal, and social status of teachers.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1958, 28, 242-255.—The status of teachers has been investigated through tracing the development of certain patterns, or analysis of existing status, or evaluating of existing status with recommendation for improvement. Research on the economic status of the teacher put major emphasis on the salary gain and losses of teachers in comparison with other occupational groups. 75-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

9065. Ryans, David G. (UCLA) **A note on activities of teachers during childhood and adolescence.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 9, 57-59.—On the basis of responses by 1640 elementary and secondary teachers regarding participation or nonparticipation in child care (within the family), child care (extra-family), playing school, reading to children, and taking class for teacher significant ratios (.05 level) were obtained between participation vs. nonparticipation and: understanding, friendly classroom behavior; responsible, business like classroom behavior; stimulating, imaginative classroom behavior; favorable attitude toward pupils; favorable attitudes toward democratic classroom practices; favorable attitudes toward administrative and other school personnel; and permissive, learning-centered viewpoints.—T. E. Newland.

9066. Scott, Frank A. (East Carolina Coll.) **The development and evaluation of an instrument to assess the attitudes of public school principals.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 26, 185-196.—The purpose of the study is the development and evaluation of an instrument to aid the screening of applicants for principals' positions. This was done by isolating 30 attitudes which differentiated between the "most effective" and "least effective" groups. Also certain personal and professional characteristics were related to levels of

rated effectiveness in overall school administration.—*E. F. Gardner.*

9067. Tausch, Anne-Marie. (Weilburg, Pädagogisches Institut) *Empirische Untersuchungen über das Verhalten von Lehrern gegenüber Kindern in erziehungsschwierigen Situationen.* [Empirical investigations concerning the reactions of teachers towards pupils in educationally difficult situations.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 127-163.—Pictures were presented showing difficult educational situations. A number of teachers was asked to express solutions to the problems. The propositions made were rated by neutral observers. 91% of the statements were rated as autocratic, only 9% favored the social-integrative approach to educational problems. In further investigations experts and teachers expressed their attitudes with respect to educative principles. The result was that the mode of behavior actually practiced deviates considerably from those aspired both by experts and practitioners. Some of the reasons for this discrepancy are discussed.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

9068. Thompson, Daniel C. *Career patterns of teachers in Negro colleges.* *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 270-276.—Data from various sources ("the literature," personal observations, interviews, and mailed questionnaires) are utilized in this study. Topics discussed include teacher-training, teaching duties, research, administrative functions, professional status, salary and social status.—*A. R. Howard.*

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

9069. Astin, Alexander W. (USPHS Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) *Dimensions of work satisfaction in the occupational choices of college freshmen.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 187-190.—Intercorrelations among 21 items presumed to cover 3 areas of work satisfaction, based on responses of 200 college freshmen, were subjected to a cluster analysis. 3 independent factors emerged: managerial-aggressive, status-need, and organization-need.—*P. Ash.*

9070. Banaghan, William Francis. *Relationship of occupational information to job performance.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 875-876.—Abstract.

9071. Brune, Robert Lee. *Affective discrimination, observational effectiveness, and expressed decisions.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2133-2134.—Abstract.

9072. Dearborn, DeWitt C., & Simon, Herbert A. *Selective perception: A note on the departmental identifications of executives.* *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 140-144.—Data are presented "on the selective perceptions of industrial executives exposed to case material that support the hypothesis that each executive will perceive those aspects of a situation that relate specifically to the activities and goals of his department. Since the situation is one in which the executives were motivated to look at the problem from a company-wide rather than a departmental viewpoint, the data indicate further that the criteria of selection have become internalized. Finally, the method [used] . . . holds considerable promise as a projective device for eliciting the attitudes and perceptions of executives." The protocols obtained are given in an appendix.—*H. P. Shelley.*

9073. Fisher, Seymour, & Morton, Robert B. *An exploratory study of some relationships between hospital ward atmospheres and attitudes of ward personnel.* *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 155-164.—"Attitudes of patients and personnel on seven tuberculosis hospital wards were studied; and it was shown that some of these wards have distinct satisfied or dissatisfied atmospheres. The personnel on wards with contrasting atmospheres were evaluated by means of the TAT and the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule. Significant support was found for the hypothesis that personnel on satisfied wards are better able to identify with weakness and sadness than personnel on dissatisfied wards. Other exploratory differences between such personnel were also found."—*R. W. Husband.*

9074. Ginzberg, Eli. (Columbia U.) *The changing pattern of women's work: Some psychological correlates.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 313-321.—The major findings of the womanpower study of the National Manpower Council are presented, together with some psychological correlates and questions of public policy and research of direct interest to psychologists.—*R. E. Perl.*

9075. McGehee, William. (Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.) *Are we using what we know about training? Learning theory and training.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 1-12.—Industrial training consists of organized experiences used to develop or modify knowledge, skills, and attitudes of people involved in the production of goods and services. As such, it can utilize the basic principles of learning and will profit from interaction with learning theorists and experimenters. Of particular relevance are attention to the learner's goals, the provision of practice under optimal conditions, appropriate feedback, and careful evaluation of progress. Examples in terms of industrial training are given.—*A. S. Thompson.*

9076. McKown, Louis Norman. *The measurement of organizational morale.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 898-899.—Abstract.

9077. Ronayne, Maurice F. *Preretirement counseling programs: Six different approaches.* *Publ. personnel Rev.*, 1958, 19, 206-210.—Variations in approach to preretirement counseling programs are elaborated by comparing the programs at the following installations. Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service (FMCS)-Washington, D. C., General Services Administration (GSA)-Washington, D. C., Navy-Bureau of Ships (BUSHIPS)-Washington, D. C., Navy-Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (BUSANDA)-Washington, D. C., Navy Supply Center (NSC)-Norfolk, Va., Veterans Administration-Regional Office (VA)-Cleveland, Ohio. Areas covered include the policy matter of whether to counsel or not, setting up programs, program publicity, course content, use of prepared materials. All programs were reported successful and are being continued.—*M. Brown.*

9078. Rothe, Harold F., & Nye, Charles T. (Fairbanks, Morse & Company, Beloit, Wis.) *Output rates among coil winders.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 182-186.—Week-to-week variation in output for a group of 27 coil winders, over a 38-week period, was studied. The inter-week correlations for employees ranged from -.03 to .91; the median *r* was .64. The significance of this great intra-individual

ual variation, which exceeded inter-individual variation, is discussed, and explanatory hypotheses are offered.—P. Ash.

9079. Smith, Gudmund J. W. (U. Lund) **Stable and unstable factory workers in a Swedish city.** *Lunds Univ. Arsskr.*, 1958, 53(3), 34 p.—Stable (same job for last 2 years) workers were compared with unstable (at least 3 jobs during last 2 years) on 2 types of paired comparisons scales measuring work attitudes, leisure attitudes, and general attitudes. One type required choice between simple pairs (A vs. B), the other, choice between compound alternatives (good A but bad B vs. bad A but good B). It is hypothesized that the simple comparison reflects the social situation of S and his opportunities for satisfying his present needs, while the compound comparison shows more of his dynamic need structure, less dependent upon stereotypes and convention. The data are interpreted to support this hypothesis at least in part.—P. Ash.

9080. Walther, Léon. (U. Fribourg) **Le travail parcellaire est-il toujours nuisible au travailleur?** [Is piece-work always detrimental to the worker?] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 19, 107-113.—It is argued that piece-work need not dehumanize the worker, provided that the repetitive tasks constitute a cyclical unity, fall into a definite rhythm, and are identical for each person in a group working together. Tools should be adapted to each worker's needs, and each worker should be trained to be able to substitute for another in any of the piece-work steps. English, German, and Italian summaries.—E. Rosen.

(See also Abstracts 8038, 8045, 8067, 9159)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

9081. Anderson, Adolph V., & Rimland, Bernard. **Form 2 of the Sonar Pitch Memory Test: II. Validation of the test.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1957, No. 57-7. vi, 11 p.—Form 2 of the Sonar Pitch Memory Test was designed to replace the longer Form 1. Both forms were administered to recruits entering training; the primary criterion consisted of scores on the doppler discrimination test used to measure achievement in training. After the validity coefficients were corrected for restriction of range due to selection, Form 2 was more valid than Form 1, the median validity coefficients being .60 and .53, respectively. However, Form 1 was more valid in predicting course grades. In an unselected sample Forms 1 and 2 correlated .68.—H. P. Kelley.

9082. Baker, Robert A. **The determination of job requirements for tank crew members.** *Hum-RRO tech. Rep.*, No. 47. 1958, iii, 51 p.—Observation of and interviews with experienced tank crewmen resulted in a list of their job requirements. Operations, knowledge factors, and responsibilities for tank commander, gunner, loader, and driver are outlined for training use.—R. Tyson.

9083. Barrett, Richard S. (Personnel Research & Development Corp.) **The process of predicting job performance.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 39-57.—Using test and interview data obtained in the Audit Program of Western Reserve University, a factor analysis was made to determine the process by which

psychologists assess sales, managerial, and technical personnel. The judgments of the report writer who integrated the appraisal data were found to be correlated with the interviewer's ratings, the clinical report of the projective techniques, certain scales from personality questionnaires, and intelligence tests. The interest and value measures, although yielding factors independent of the others, were not correlated with the report writer's final judgments.—A. S. Thompson.

9084. Bridgman, Charles S., & Spaethe, Max; Driscoll, Patrick, & Fanning, James. (U. Wisconsin) **Salesmen helped by bringing out jobs' "critical incidents."** *Personnel J.*, 1958, 36, 411-414.—Nearly 500 critical incidents, describing behavior of salesmen which resulted in success or failure in selling, were collected by sales managers. Of these 64% were classified under presentation, 24% under preparation, and 11% under customer relations. The classification of critical requirements in selling for this company has been made available for use in training and performance analysis. A check list of 25 items has also been prepared for use of sales managers in coaching salesmen in the field.—M. B. Mitchell.

9085. Fine, Sidney A. (U. S. Employment Service) **Matching job requirements and worker qualifications.** *Personnel*, 1958, 34, 52-58.—An account is presented of a recently published selection and placement aid developed by the United States Employment Service. (Estimates of Worker Trait Requirements for 4,000 Jobs as Defined in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.) The article shows how this aid can be applied to all jobs.—V. M. Staudt.

9086. Gauchet, François. **Quelques problèmes posés par les examens de personnalité la sélection des animateurs d'entreprise.** [Some problems involved in personality testing in selection of business executives.] *Travail hum.*, 1958, 21, 147-155.—Studying 48 executives, the author was unable to derive any general personality traits characteristic of the successful executive, using Rorschach or TAT, or questionnaire.—R. W. Husband.

9087. Ghiselli, Edwin E., & Lodahl, Thomas M. **Patterns of managerial traits and group effectiveness.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 61-66.—"The relationship of the distribution of managerial traits within a group to productivity in a complex co-operative task was investigated, using groups of 2, 3, and 4 people. 2 managerial traits, supervisory ability and decision-making approach, were measured by means of self-descriptions obtained from a forced-choice adjective check-list. . . . It was found that neither the average amount of the trait possessed by the group nor the amount possessed by the highest scorer was highly related to the criteria. 2 measures of skewness used . . . were highly related to the criterion of productivity, a correlation of .82 having been obtained between the criterion and the positive skewness of the group on the decision-making approach (DMA) scale."—A. S. Tamkin.

9088. Giscard, Pierre H. **La formation et le perfectionnement du personnel d'encadrement.** [Training and development of supervisory personnel.] *Travail hum.*, 1958, 21, 19-140.—This is the second lengthy treatise on this subject (see 33: 4876). Chapter IV analyzes the functions of the various

training specialists, the planning of training, and the main steps of the training process. Chapter V considers difficulties to be overcome in putting these programs into effect. Chapter VI deals with future prospects in training and development of management.—*R. W. Husband.*

9089. Helme, William H., & White, Richard K. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Prediction of success in courses training EM for electronics and electrical maintenance jobs.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1958, No. 91. 13 p.—Operational and potentially operational test composites of the Army Classification Battery were validated against Army school grade criteria for 9 electronic and 3 electrical maintenance courses. Unbiased validity estimates for the operational composite, consisting of a mechanical aptitude test plus electrical and radio information tests, ranged from .46 to .83, as good or better than unbiased estimates obtainable with other potential predictor composites of the ACB. Analysis of cutting scores of the operational selector was conducted to determine the "best cutting score" for each course in terms of potential improvements in "percent expected to pass."—*TAGO.*

9090. Kennedy, James E. (U. Wisconsin) **A general device versus more specific devices for selecting car salesmen.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 206-209.—2 trial forms of a salesman selection instrument each containing 145 biographical, personality, interest and attitude items were item analyzed to develop both a general and 6 specific (types of car sold) keys. A third form used items surviving the item analysis. "It was concluded that the more elaborate procedure of developing specific keys . . . did not result in any significant improvement in validity compared with . . . a single key for car salesmen in general."—*P. Ash.*

9091. Kling, Frederick R. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) **A study of testing as related to the ministry.** *Relig. Educ.*, 1958, 53, 243-248.—In 1956, the Educational Testing Service embarked on its program to evaluate tests used by schools and churches in selecting candidates for the ministry. The reliability of these tests are being determined by their correlation with success in the ministry as revealed by self-ratings of ministers as well as lay people. This survey is expected to provide more precise information about the nature of the ministry, and eventually, it is hoped that new tests will be developed specifically for selecting ministerial candidates.—*G. K. Morlan.*

9092. Krug, Robert E. (Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.) **A selection set preference index.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 168-170.—"1. A selection set preference index was developed for the adjectives of the Ghiselli Self-Description Inventory. This index was used to compute a PI discrepancy for each pair of the inventory. 2. The PI discrepancy was shown to be reliable and significantly related to responses made under several conditions in a previous study. 3. It was concluded that the selection set PI contained both general desirability and selection situation desirability components; control of both appears necessary for use in selection."—*P. Ash.*

9093. Lawshe, C. H., & Patinka, Paul J. (Purdue U.) **An empirical comparison of two meth-**

ods of test selection and weighting. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 210-212.—Based on data on 9 tests for 2 samples of Navy trainees ($N = 184, 176$) the Wherry-Doolittle Test Selection Technique was compared with a short-cut method proposed by Jenkins, using a table. The composite r between Grade Point Average and the predicted composite for the Wherry-Doolittle method was .648, while that for Jenkin's method was .646. Jenkin's method takes one-fifth to one-eighth less time than the Wherry-Doolittle.—*P. Ash.*

9094. McIntosh, Vergil M. **The relationship of certain institution variables to the success of Air Force graduates in pilot training.** Maxwell AFB, Ala.: Headquarters Air Force ROTC, 1958. iii, 14 p.—The rates of successful completion of primary and basic pilot training by AFROTC graduates were related to such institution variables as type of institution control, geographical area, and whether or not basic AFROTC is required at the institution. Several significant differences were found for AFROTC graduates in 1956 pilot training classes using the chi-square test; however, for 1957 classes only geographical area was found to be significant.—*V. M. McIntosh.*

9095. MacKinney, Arthur C. (Iowa State Coll.) **A validation of tachistoscopic training for clerical workers.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 13-23.—This study was designed to validate the industrial use of tachistoscopic training. 12 hours of training were administered to a group of clerical personnel on 3 jobs, and the training was validated against output on these jobs. 2 of the 3 jobs failed to show any significant improvement, while the third job, a cross-checking activity, showed a significant gain in output as a result of the training. Other results of secondary interest are presented. 23 references.—*A. S. Thompson.*

9096. McMurry, Robert N. **Recruitment, dependency, and morale in the banking industry.** *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1958, 3, 87-117.—"On the basis of some nine hundred interviews with banking and investment-house employees, six hundred of who were given the SRA Primary Mental Abilities Test, the Kuder Preference Record, and the Allport-Vernon Study of Values, the author posits a functional relationship between the structures, routinized character of banking operations and organization and the personality configurations of most bank employees. Typically, banking offers security, slow advancement, limited opportunity for initiative and responsibility, and an emphasis upon status rewards rather than economic ones. Such conditions and attending recruitment policies attract persons with high dependency needs. These selective criteria prove dysfunctional, however, since such employees do not meet the organization's needs of management succession on a promotion-from-within basis. A remedial program for evaluating applicants and recruiting individuals more suited to the changing demands of the industry is prescribed."—*V. M. Staudt.*

9097. Pfiffner, John M., Hawthorne, Joseph W., & Fields, Harold. **Selecting supervisors for the public service.** Chicago, Ill.: Public Personnel Ass., 1957. 25 p. \$2.00.—Topics covered include new concepts in supervision, desirable supervisory behavior, motivation and discipline; use of written tests and

the use of the group interview in selecting supervisors.—E. M. Bower.

9098. Phelan, Joseph, & Smith, Gerald W. (Bechtel Corp., San Francisco) **To select executives: Combine interviews, tests, horse sense.** *Personnel J.*, 1958, 36, 417-421.—First determine what kind of personality and abilities are needed for a job. Then the indirect interview, employing the association method, may be used to determine the applicant's attitudes toward himself, his superiors and working conditions. Tests, including projective techniques such as the Sentence Completion Test and the TAT, may be useful aids in forming the final judgment regarding an applicant's abilities and personality.—M. B. Mitchell.

9099. Reinhard, Norman F. **The validation of several procedures for selecting student leaders in a secondary school level naval military academy.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 357.—Abstract.

9100. Ritter, Richard M. **Adaptability screening of flying personnel.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-52, 12 p.—As a part of a continuing project to develop methods and devices for the adaptability screening of military aircrew personnel, this study examined the relationships of 41 experimental variables, derived from 5 psychologic tests, with appropriate specific and pooled criteria in separate samples of Air Force aviation cadets. The tests, which were administered individually, involved habit interference in printing symbols, mirror vision drawing, color naming, and different aspects of complex perceptual-motor behavior. The findings indicated that the Controls Orientation Test (CP 638A), an apparatus designed to elicit "controls confusion," warrants further investigation as a potentially useful device for adaptability screening.

9101. Rusmore, Jay T. (San Jose State Coll.) **A note on the "Test of Practical Judgment."** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 37.—In a selection study, the Test of Practical Judgment did not predict performance ratings of service order dispatchers. An item analysis yielded low internal consistency and reliability. The continued use of this instrument in psychological testing is questioned.—A. S. Thompson.

9102. Smith, Gudmund, & Marke, Sven. **An economical design for the control of commercial screening tests.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 144-151.—The Humm-Wadsworth test is hardly trustworthy, even by lenient standards. A conventional study of correlations between test profiles, personality criteria, and job success will prove of little benefit. Any revision of the test would be difficult and result in an instrument resembling the old one only slightly. If the H-W test is used without modification it is reprehensible to interpret test profiles. Every commercial test should be subjected to the type of present analysis before it is offered to the public.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

9103. Webb, J. F. J. **A promotion procedure: Selection methods for upgrading in a large British municipal passenger road transport undertaking.** *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1958, 40, 27-34.—A detailed description of the procedures and the techniques used by the Manchester Corporation Transport Department.—A. R. Howard.

9104. Weitz, Joseph. (Life Insurance Agency Management Association) **Selecting supervisors**

with peer ratings. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 25-35.—Peer nominations on a 14-item questionnaire were made by a group of life insurance agents. There were 2 general kinds of items—work-oriented and socially-oriented. Some of the agents were subsequently promoted to a supervisory position. After they had been in the job for 6 months they were rated in terms of how good a job they were doing in their new position. The ranks of peer nominations for each of the items were then related to the criterion rating. It was found that this type of nomination is very useful in identifying potential supervisory personnel and is quite predictive of performance.—A. S. Thompson.

(See also Abstracts 7259, 7951, 8039, 8266, 8398, 8644, 9202, 9207)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

9105. American Management Association. **Leadership on the job: Guides to good supervision.** New York: Author, 1957. 303 p. \$6.00.—"This book is an up-to-date guide reflecting the latest techniques of leadership communication, and human relations." It also offers practical discussions of the supervisor's expanding responsibilities, proven solutions to specific managerial problems, and workable suggestions for achieving better human relations.—L. C. Watkins.

9106. Baker, Robert A., MacCaslin, Eugene F., Kurtz, Kenneth H., & Baerman, Donald J. **An evaluation of the on-the-job proficiency of trained tank crewmen.** *HumRRO spec. Rep.*, 1958, No. 14, vi, 57 p.—Proficiency and job interchangeability of experienced tank commanders, gunners, drivers, and loaders was appraised. Current armor training is found wanting. Revised curriculum and refresher courses are suggested.—R. Tyson.

9107. Belbin, Eunice. (Medical Research Council) **Methods of training older workers.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 207-221.—3 experiments compared age of Ss, and learning and performance rates under different conditions of learning. With card sorting in the laboratory and wool mending the older Ss learned more rapidly and performed better when learning was done by actively seeking rather than by memorizing the principles. It is suggested that methods of training could be adapted for older people with consequent training gains. French and German summaries.—B. T. Jensen.

9108. Blake, Robert R. (U. Texas) **Re-examination of performance appraisal.** *Advanc. Mgmt.*, 23(7), 19-20.—A plea for making performance appraisal an appraisal of performance at the job, rather than an evaluation of a man's personality, character, etc.—A. A. Canfield.

9109. Bolda, Robert Anthony. **A study of employee attitudes and supervisor sensitivity to attitudes as related to supervisory and departmental effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2133.—Abstract.

9110. Butler, W. P. **Attitudes to work study: A case study: I. Attitudes of executives and supervisors: II. Attitudes of employees.** *Personnel pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1958, 14, 6-20.—3 production executives and 12 supervisors in a chemical plant employing 850 people were interviewed to determine their attitude toward work study which had been

introduced in 1952. All were favorable. 39 production operatives in a chemical plant employing 850 people were interviewed to determine their attitude toward work study which had been introduced in 1952. It was generally regarded unfavorably especially when combined with wage incentives.—*J. L. Walker.*

9111. **Creager, John A., & Harding, Francis D., Jr.** (USAF Personnel & Training Research Center) **A hierarchical factor analysis of foreman behavior.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 197-203.—"Ratings of [141] industrial foremen were made using a check list. Scores on 18 variables representing six hypothesized aspects of supervisory behavior were factor analyzed using the hierarchical factor model. A detailed explanation of the application of the hierarchical model is given. In terms of the present data, four factors were found, one a general or 'halo' factor and three interpretable factors. These were described in terms of their meaning and variance. The factors were designated as Social Relations, Technical Job Knowledge, and Administrative Skills and are similar to several previously reported. It is concluded that the hierarchical factor model is a useful technique for the analysis of intercorrelations of trait ratings."—*P. Ash.*

9112. **Dent, James Kelso.** **Managerial leadership styles: Some dimensions, determinants and behavioral correlates.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 563-564.—Abstract.

9113. **Dutcher, Peter E.** **Work load incentives.** *Advanc. Mgmt.*, 23(7), 14-16.—An examination of some of the more common and annoying weaknesses and difficulties in the application of incentive pay plans in manufacturing operations. A confusion between man and machine time and between man and machine work is noted. A suggested approach involves a combination of job evaluation base rate setting plus an incentive pay system based upon the work load carried within that rate. A strong argument is given for examining, more purely and carefully, the man work aspect of production in establishing and utilizing incentive pay systems.—*A. A. Canfield.*

9114. **Fear, Richard A.** **The evaluation interview: Predicting job performance in business and industry.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958. xii, 288 p. \$6.00.—Essentially a "how-to-do-it book." Part I reviews the nature of the evaluation process and how to become a good interviewer. Part II describes specific techniques of getting information and controlling the interview. Part III deals with evaluating and interpreting information obtained. An interview guide, sample questions, and illustrative case histories are included.—*H. P. David.*

9115. **Frisbey, Norman.** **A study of appraisal methodology: The effect of the coordinator in appraisal.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 165-166.—Abstract.

9116. **Giscard, P. H.** **La formation et le perfectionnement du personnel d'encadrement.** [The training of personnel in work situations.] Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1958. viii, 241 p. Fr. 1200.—24 executives, representing 22 French organizations, were interviewed on the purpose of training, expected results, kinds of programs used, order of presentation of training materials,

reasons for such an order, training methods used, difficulties of the training programs, qualifications of the instructors, and the expected evolution of the training programs conducted by their organizations. The answers are organized in 7 chapters. Relevant social-psychological theories, as well as communications theory, are used in the analysis of the training process. 5-page bibliography.—*H. C. Triandis.*

9117. **Guion, Robert M.** (Bowling Green State U.) **Industrial morale (a symposium): I. The problem of terminology.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 59-64.—After reviewing a number of definitions, the author defines morale as "the extent to which an individual's needs are satisfied and the extent to which the individual perceives that satisfaction as stemming from his total job situation." This definition stresses the complex nature of morale, its existence as an attribute of the individual, its job relatedness, the role of the motivational processes. Factor analysis should be useful in identifying the basic variables in morale.—*A. S. Thompson.*

9118. **Gupta, A. Das.** (Indian Aluminum Co., Belur) **Job evaluation in practice.** *Industr. Relat., Calcutta*, 1958, 10, 10-12.—Job evaluation is best done by outside consultants. Both union and management should participate in the planning. Job evaluation is not 100% accurate but it is a valuable tool for industrial peace and for cordial labor relationships.—*H. Silverman.*

9119. **Hitchcock, Lloyd, Jr., Mager, Robert F., & Whipple, James E.** **Development and evaluation of an experimental program of instruction for fire control technicians.** *HumRRO tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 16. vi, 29 p.—Research revealed behavior differences between recent graduates and experienced AAFCS M33 technicians. Revised training based on the findings proved superior to current methods. Similar studies of other tasks are recommended.—*R. Tyson.*

9120. **Industrial Relations News.** **The industrial relations executive: 1958-1959.** New York: Author, 1959. 67 p. \$3.50.—The responses of 500 industrial relations executives to a questionnaire asking: who is the industrial relations executive? What background, what experience, what qualifications did he bring to the job? What about his status, pay, and relationships with management; also his current problems and thoughts about his future? Responses are classified by number of employees in employing unit. Five classifications used.—*E. Q. Miller.*

9121. **Ingenohl, Ingo.** (Massachusetts Inst. of Technology) **Taking stock of the company's psychological assets.** *Personnel*, 1958, 34, 28-35.—The use of a psychological inventory is demonstrated as a valuable tool for management. Its chief services as listed by the author are: "1. To indicate the organization's aptitude potential. 2. To gauge the organization's growth potential. 3. To guide true self-development. 4. To uncover organizational biases that may have far-reaching effects on management decisions."—*V. M. Staudt.*

9122. **Jacobs, David L. G.** **The challenge of training for non-routine tasks.** *Publ. personnel Rev.*, 1958, 19, 177-182.—The training of personnel who must exercise considerable judgment in a variety of situations and without close supervision requires a

different type of training program than the more definitive problem of teaching a new employee a specific job task. A method is presented in which the example used is the work done at the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. The development of a manual and various training tools is discussed. Management's role in the training is included. Examples of 2 charts are shown.—*M. Brown.*

9123. Johnson, James Myron. Empathy, projection and job performance of plant supervisors. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 355.—Abstract.

9124. Katzell, Raymond A. (Richardson, Bel-lows, Henry & Co.) Industrial morale (a symposium): III. Measurement of morale. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 71-78.—Morale is a condition of congruent motivation among members of a group, resulting in relatively high levels of energy-expenditure toward common goals having positive valence. 4 types of measures are necessary to gauge the underlying variables: job satisfaction measures, attributes of the work situation, employee's perceptions of the practices and conditions of their jobs, and performance measures, such as turnover, grievances, production, etc. Morale should therefore be measured in terms of one or more factorial scores, based on attributes, organizational and situational attributes, personal attributes, and performance indices.—*A. S. Thompson.*

9125. Kelsall, E. P. (Management Selection Limited) A theoretical setting for the study and treatment of strikes. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1958, 32, 1-20.—The phenomena of industrial conflict can be seen most usefully and most comprehensively from the focal point of the concept of industrial unrest, within the area of the psychology of individuals and group dynamics. From this, the influences which affect industrial conflict are arranged accordingly to the direction of their influence: causal influences, generalizing processes, facilitating or deterring conditions, restraining influences, and alleviating influences. Trade unions, which may enter this classification at several points, are placed parallel to it. Observed phenomena of industrial conflict are tested against this theoretical framework and discussed at length, and it is felt this frame of reference does provide useful perspective, and assist understanding of events and situations.—*G. S. Speer.*

9126. Krieger, Joseph L. Critical elements of executive leadership and development. *Advanced Mgmt.*, 23(6), 8-9, 13.—12 principles and hypotheses are presented as the highlights of a survey of opinion taken of over 100 authorities in business, colleges and universities, national organizations, and the federal government. The principles cover such factors as the most critical executive abilities and personality characteristics, the importance of selection, the kinds of development methods and techniques in use, and related general kinds of summaries.—*A. A. Canfield.*

9127. Lillis, James C. Motivation: What makes Sammy run? *Advanc. Mgmt.*, 23(7), 5-8.—A statement of some concepts of motivation, individual and group, and similar materials on the role of communication in the achievement of motivation. The importance of personnel utilization is stressed in a final section on future trends.—*A. A. Canfield.*

9128. Lindsay, Franklin A. New techniques for management decision making. New York: Mc-

Graw-Hill, 1958. 173 p. \$15.00.—This report is designed as a bridge between managers and specialists in new analytic mathematical techniques for solving complex management problems. It describes, with little mathematical description, many techniques, their use in management problem solving, and the limitations and potentials of the tools. These tools improve decisions through increasing alternatives, speeding up decision processes, helping to evaluate risks, and helping to balance business variables. Techniques include: statistics and probability; waiting-line theory; information and game theory; linear, quadratic, and dynamic programming; input-output analysis; mathematical logic; simulation; Monte Carlo technique; operational gaming; and systems analysis. Applications are described for over-all management planning and control, production and related functions, and marketing.—*R. O. Peterson.*

9129. Ludington, Carol. (Ed.) Creativity and conformity: A problem for organizations. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Foundation for Research on Human Behavior, 1958. 46 p. \$3.00.—As a basis for discussing creativity and conformity in an April 1958 conference with business representatives, creativity is defined synonymously with originality, getting out of a mental rut to look at things in a new way. Conformity, more than uniformity or conventionality, is a conflict between internal belief and external manifestation. A summary of 15 major research findings is presented and discussed, including tests under development, relationship to other abilities, and determinants and effects of these two qualities. Implications for management practice and for future research are presented.—*R. O. Peterson.*

9130. Lunken, Homer E. A new approach to training in leadership skills. *Advanc. Mgmt.*, 23(7), 17-18.—A report on the 1958 Cincinnati S.A.M. pilot workshop conducted by The National Training Laboratories of Washington, D. C. Utilizing high personal involvement situations, the diagnostic group approach, and lecture sessions the staff was able to achieve quite favorable participant reactions at the end of the 5-day conference.—*A. A. Canfield.*

9131. McFarland, Dalton E. (Michigan State U.) Management principles and practices. New York: Macmillan, 1958. x, 612 p. \$9.25.—To describe the elements of the managerial process, to develop a rational synthesis of the mass of detail comprising the subject matter of management, and to present a point of view that will enable the student to apply his creative abilities intelligently to the problems of management, this manual is organized in 4 parts: "The Field of Management," "Principles and Fundamentals of Management," "Human Relations and Personnel Management," and "Operating Management." Each of the 27 chapters has questions for study as well as a collateral reading list.—*A. J. Sprow.*

9132. Machaver, William V., & Erickson, Willard E. A new approach to executive appraisal. *Personnel*, 1958, 35, 8-14.—An integrated approach to the problem of executive appraisal developed at the U.S. Reduction Company is described. The authors state that the program consists of the following five steps: "1. The appraisal is made by means of an interview between a personnel specialist and the superior, with the latter making the final decisions. 2. Through

probing and questioning, the personnel specialist helps the superior to arrive at a comprehensive and objective appraisal. 3. The appraisal is made in narrative style based on specific actions and performance rather than on abstract concepts and traits. 4. On the basis of the appraisal, a specific development program is set up to help the subordinate improve his present performance and prepare him for greater responsibility in the future. 5. The superior is prepared for counseling by means of a role-playing session. In this way, he gains experience and confidence for the appraisal discussion with his subordinate."—*I. M. Staudt.*

9133. McKenzie, R. M. (U. Edinburgh) **On the accuracy of inspectors.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 258-272.—Reference is made to several published and unpublished studies to identify reasons why inspectors are quite inconsistent with themselves and each other. Inspection tasks discussed cover a wide range, including doctors and solderers. The author also discusses problems of studying inspector accuracy. 16 references.—*B. T. Jensen.*

9134. Marriott, R. (University Coll. Council) **Incentive payment systems: A review of research and opinion.** London, England: Staples Press, 1957. 232 p. 21 s.—Marriott "aims to describe and evaluate" recent literature in the field of incentive payment systems, including individual and group weekly wage incentives, longer term collective systems, and schemes not wholly dependent on production. A historical background is given, followed by a comprehensive classification of incentive payment systems with advantages and disadvantages of each. Effectiveness of such systems is discussed from the results of questionnaire surveys, statistical data from industry and government, case studies, and controlled or experimental studies. The other side of the picture is presented in terms of failures and restriction of output. Last, financial incentives are discussed against the total picture of employee-management relations and the entire organizational environment. 221-item bibliography.—*J. G. Colmen.*

9135. Papanestor, William. **A study of job satisfaction as related to need satisfaction, both on the job and off the job.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 871-872.—Abstract.

9136. Pfiffner, John M. (U. Southern California) **The supervision of personnel: Human relations in the management of men.** (2nd ed.) Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1958. xii, 500 p. \$9.00.—General readability is improved through greater use of paragraphing and headings (see 26: 2444). The subject of selection and training has been broadened in scope and covered in greater detail. Study questions have been added at the end of each chapter. Bibliographical references have been modified to include the more recent literature. The general clinical approach to human relationships based on a background of psychological and sociological research remains the same. General principles of supervision recommended are backed up with considerable background information.—*T. R. Lindbom.*

9137. Potvin, Raymond H. **An analysis of labor-management satisfaction within the enterprise councils of Belgian industry.** Washington, D. C.: Catholic Univ. of America Press, 1958. 52 p. \$.75.—In 1948, works councils were set up in each plant

employing 50 or more workers. A member's relative status in the organization of production and the type of firm or industry are important factors affecting satisfaction with the councils while the influence of the union or management association has a very slight effect if any. Each member interacts according to his definition of the role assigned to him and the expectations of others. These in turn are modified by the actual interaction, and the whole influences the individual's orientation to the members.—*I. Sanua.*

9138. Proctor, John Howard. **Prediction of managerial attainment from early career data.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2138.—Abstract.

9139. Revans, R. W. **Is work worthwhile?** *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1958, 40, 12-21.—The worker wants reasonable conditions under which to perform his work. To forestall a wider breach than now exists between management and the worker, we must know considerably more about the working situations in which both groups operate. "This will be done only when we have taught ourselves in what the forces of those working situations consist, and by what means the manager brings intelligibility to the work of the managed."—*A. R. Howard.*

9140. Rosenberger, Homer T. **Stimulating the will to learn: Employee training incentives; a manual for executives and training directors.** Washington, D. C.: Society For Personnel Administration, 1958. 38 p. \$1.00.—This manual is intended for line executives and training directors in private companies and government agencies. It explores the problem of training incentives whose aim is to stimulate workers in self-development and then to apply their new selves on the job. 2 elements are seen as essential: motivation and curiosity. 7 broad types of training incentives are discussed with examples. These are: change of pace, an opportunity to make improvements, commendation, cash awards, strengthening of job tenure, promotion, a feeling of personal worth.—*M. Brozen.*

9141. Rowland, Virgil K. (The Detroit Edison Co.) **The mechanics of group appraisal.** *Personnel*, 1958, 34, 36-43.—The group method of appraising an employee's performance is described as steadily increasing in favor. The author takes up the problems of who should participate, who should guide discussion, and how the procedure can be kept within reasonable bounds.—*I. M. Staudt.*

9142. Sexton, Richard, & Staudt, Virginia. **The clinic approach to business communication.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 109-110.—Business and industry have been much concerned with communications problems, but may be criticized for attending more to the mechanics than to the persons initiating such communications. Also, writing, reading, and speech have been compartmentalized artificially. Here it is suggested that a clinic take up one individual's abilities and shortcomings as a whole to correct and improve. It is pointed out that, for example, a weakness on the part of a production vice president may impair the effectiveness of thousands of his subordinates, if he fails to communicate clearly.—*R. W. Husband.*

9143. Shoemaker, Harry A., Brown, George H., & Whittemore, Joan M. **Activities of field repair personnel with implications for training.** *HumRRO tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 48. xi, 116 p.—Research with field radio repairmen (MOS 296) concerned their

activities, training needs, and current on-the-job training. It was recommended that schools stress the most frequent troubles of equipment most often repaired. Maintenance and systematic trouble-shooting should be emphasized.—R. Tyson.

9144. Stagner, Ross. (Wayne State U.) **Industrial morale (a symposium): II. Motivational aspects of industrial morale.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 64-70.—Morale is determined by the extent to which the individual perceives a probability of satisfying his own motives through cooperation with the group. Thus we must study the individual's private goals, the group goals and the perceived relationship between these sets of goals. Individual and group goals can be identical, associated, one a prerequisite to the other, or attainable independently. The task of the person who wishes to improve morale is to create situations in which the group and individual goals coincide as much as possible.—A. S. Thompson.

9145. Stanley, John D. (U. Buffalo) **How to live with worker cliques.** *Personnel J.*, 1958, 37, 53-56.—The success of a new employee may depend as much upon his acceptance by and of the work group as upon his ability to do the work. A clique which does not accept him may harass him until he becomes so discouraged he will leave. The clique may refuse to give him the on-the-job training he needs for satisfactory production. On the other hand, if the clique accepts the new man, they may help him more than the foreman. "Fair employment practice" laws, however, cannot be violated to please the cliques. If cliques are not properly handled, they may disrupt programs for recruitment, selection and placement, training, and transfer and promotion. Sociometric studies can be helpful in locating misfits for transfer.—M. B. Mitchell.

9146. Strickland, Lloyd Herbert. **Surveillance and trust.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2173-2174.—Abstract.

9147. Suojanen, Waino W. (U. California, Berkeley) **Supervising older clerical workers.** *Personnel*, 1958, 34, 16-21.—The author believes that it is time for a revision of the older methods of supervising office workers in view of the fact that more and more older women are re-entering the labor market.—V. M. Staudt.

9148. Wherry, Robert J. (Ohio State U.) **Industrial morale (a symposium): IV. Factor analysis of morale data: Reliability and validity.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 78-89.—Using studies of the SRA Morale Inventory as examples, the author illustrates the use of factor analysis in establishing the dimensions of morale and their validity in and for the industrial setting. An analysis of these studies revealed a general factor and 5 group factors: Working Conditions, Financial Reward, Supervision, Management, and Personal Development. Attitudes toward Fellow Workers and Personnel Actions also appeared as relatively independent factors. These dimensions have been found to be related to efficiency and objective morale indices such as overtime, turnover, absenteeism, percent of career employees, and production.—A. S. Thompson.

9149. Worbois, G. M. (The Detroit Edison Co.) **Industrial morale (a symposium): V. Following**

through on morale studies. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 89-94.—Doing something with and about the results of attitude surveys can be both formal and informal. Follow-through is difficult since changes resulting from a survey may not be apparent or soon forgotten. Employees needs are not only for information but for affective interaction. In conducting attitude surveys, we are intruding into the personal feelings and values of people. We must be careful not only to hold their individual comments in confidence but to see that their expectations are in line with practical limitations.—A. S. Thompson.

9150. Zeidner, Joseph; Martinek, Harold, & Klieger, Walter A. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Analysis of flight evaluation of army helicopter pilot trainees.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1958, No. 93, 16 p.—Analysis was undertaken of several criteria of potential value for validating a large battery of experimental predictors for the Army Cargo Helicopter Pilot course. Based upon Presolo stage flight performance of 487 trainees during 1955 and 1956, percentage of satisfactory dual flight grades correlated $r_{xy} = .92, .94$, and $.98$ with pass-fail in 3 separate samples and from $.40$ to $.60$ with practical flight grade (samples highly restricted in range). Practical flight grade and academic grade were unrelated. Final course grade was much more heavily weighted in favor of the academic grade over the practical flight grade.—TAGO.

(See also Abstracts 7323, 8659)

INDUSTRIAL & OTHER APPLICATIONS

9151. Bamford, Harold E., Jr., & Ritchie, Malcolm L. (Ritchie and Associates, Inc., Dayton, Ohio) **The evaluation of instrument displays: A point of view.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 13, 180-184.—"One of the most common duties to fall to an applied experimental psychologist is evaluation. . . . The control of a machine by a man may be conceived as a process of information exchange between man and machine. . . . Since it is the function of an instrument display in a man-machine system to present the human operator with signs, and since the signs may have the functions of command, designation, and computation, any evaluation of a display must be in terms of its success in presenting signs which perform these functions. . . . The properties of an instrument display in virtue of which its indications are effective in command and designation are the properties which must be assessed in an evaluation of the display." The point of view presented rests on 6 major principles which are stated, and the point of view is summarized in the statement that: "the only research which can in any significant measure lead to applied decisions is research of general import."—S. J. Lachman.

9152. Friedberg, R. M. (IBM Research Center, Yorktown, NY) **A learning machine. Part I.** *IBM J. Res. Developm.*, 1958, 2, 2-13.—Machines would be more useful if they could learn to perform tasks for which they were not given precise instructions. Difficulties that attend giving a machine this ability are discussed. An experimental test is described of the principle of improving the program of

a stored program computer by a learning procedure which chooses from the instructions which may occupy a given location, the one most often associated with a successful result. Preliminary results, which show limited success, are reported and interpreted.—*W. R. Uttal.*

9153. **Gliszczynska, Xymena, & Górska, Teresa.** *Z zagadnień Psychologii pracy.* [Problems in the psychology of work.] Wydawnictwo Związkowe, Warsaw, Poland: 1957. 85 p. Złoty 6.50.—This book on the psychology of work discusses human behavior and work problems from the Pavlovian point of view. It stresses the adjustment of the worker to the industrial work situation. The book covers the following chapters: "General Knowledge of the Structure and Function of the Central Nervous System," "Problems in Vocational Aptitudes," "The Physiological Foundations of Vocational Training," "Fatigue and Nervousness Connected With Productive Work," "Causes of Accidents at Work." The bibliography includes American references.—*S. Kasman.*

9154. **Harrison, Sidney.** (Guildhall School of Music and Drama, London) **Problems of piano playing.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 273-276.—Apart from the music, a number of factors are involved in playing the piano: the instrument (mechanics) and the pianist as athlete and mime. Matters of playing and teaching are discussed. French and German summaries.—*B. T. Jensen.*

9155. **Jones, Frank Pierce, & O'Connell, D. N.** (Tufts U.) **Color-coding of stroboscopic multiple-image photographs.** *Science*, 1958, 127, 1119.—For increasingly complex patterns of movement black-and-white photography becomes increasingly inadequate, because among other difficulties the direction of movement is difficult to determine. "Much of the confusion in a complex 'stick pattern' can be eliminated by taking the photographs on color film and using a coding wheel to record successive images in different colors." The apparatus is represented schematically and described.—*S. J. Lachman.*

9156. **Klein, Burton, & Meckling, William.** (Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) **Application of operations research to development decisions.** *Operat. Res.*, 1958, 6, 352-363.—"It is the main argument of this paper that an efficient allocation of the development budget is a very different sort of problem from the efficient conduct of a current operation. We attempt to show that the problem is essentially not one of choosing among specific end-product alternatives, but rather a problem of choosing a course of action initially consistent with a wide range of such alternatives; and of narrowing this choice as development proceeds. The implications, for the analyst, of viewing the development problem as this kind of problem are sketched in the concluding section of the paper."—*M. R. Marks.*

9157. **Klein, S. J., & Gell, C. F.** (USN Air Materiel Center, Philadelphia, Pa.) **Aviation human engineering is a scientific specialty!** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 212-219.—"... human engineering of equipment must proceed concomitantly with selection and training research. The proper integration of human engineering research with such training research can best meet the objectives of the definition of human engineering." A discussion of the origin and history of the term 'human engineering' is given along with

examples of scientists' contribution to the field. Alleviation of the shortage of scientists in human engineering specialties is recommended and increased effort is urged for more effective communication between scientists and engineers.—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

9158. **Morgan, Robert Marion.** **Visual versus auditory displays: The simultaneous use of two sense modalities.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2398.—Abstract.

9159. **Palmer, George Joseph, Jr.** **An analysis of job activities: Information-receiving, mental, and work performance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2138.—Abstract.

9160. **Rogers, Everett M., & Beal, George M.** **The importance of personal influence in the adoption of technological changes.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 36, 329-335.—The behavior analyzed "is the decision-making process through which farm operators pass as they decide to adopt new agricultural practices." Data from 148 operators indicate that personal influence is more important during the information, application, and trial stages in the adoption process than at other stages; and that personal influence is more important for late than for early adopters.—*A. R. Howard.*

(See also Abstracts 7277, 7280, 7332, 8115)

INDUSTRY

9161. **Bamford, Harold E., Jr., & Ritchie, Malcolm L.** (Ritchie and Associates, Inc.) **Complex feedback displays in a man-machine system.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 141-147.—Performance of 9 AF pilots was studied under 3 simulated flight conditions: reference (full instrument panel), control (attitude indicator covered), experimental (turn indicator covered, integrated roll and turn indicator substituted). "Two principles of design display are supported by the data: a. The command effectiveness of a feedback display is increased by the distinct indication therein of control-induced components of the system output. b. The command effectiveness of a feedback display is increased by anticipatory indication therein of the feedback signal."—*P. Ash.*

9162. **Baumgarten, F.** **Klassifikation der Handbewegungen in wissenschaftlicher und industrieller Hinsicht.** [Classification of hand movements in connection with scientific and industrial applications.] *Mensch Arbeit*, 1958, 10, 1-16.—A classification of hand movements on the basis of their spontaneous preference is presented as follows, in continuation of the first article (see 33: 5424): from the genetic point of view, from the psychological point of view. Then a brief comparative analysis of already existing classifications is presented and a schema for "psychotechnic" examination of hand movements with the aid of a newly designed apparatus is offered. This apparatus facilitates the measurement of various kinds of hand movements.—*E. Schwerin.*

9163. **Fosberry, R. A. C.** (Motor Ind. Research Association, Lindley, Warwickshire) **Measurements of visibility from the driving seat of motor vehicles.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 240-250.—A method for comparing various models of vehicles with respect to forward and rearward vision of the driver was developed utilizing some procedures employed in American tests. Measures were taken of drivers to find

average seat adjustment. Lights representing eyes were placed in fixed positions; ground visibility plots were made from patterns of shadows cast on screens utilizing forty vehicles. Head rotation was disregarded. The work "is not regarded as providing standards of visibility." French and German summaries.—*B. T. Jensen.*

9164. **Goodlaw, Edward.** (219 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.) **Industrial vision efficiency.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1958, **49**, 533-538.—"The purpose of this paper is to outline factors involved in a good program which will insure an adequate protective-corrective program for vision." 27-item bibliography.—*T. Shipley.*

9165. **Hitt, James Daniel, Jr.** **Self-paced work and rest with variations in work-load and prior task information.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, **19**, 2396.—Abstract.

9166. **Holland, James G.** (Harvard U.) **Human vigilance.** *Science*, 1958, **128**, 61-67.—"Current interest in the classical problems of sustained efficiency in monotonous perceptual tasks has centered around situations in which human beings are required to monitor some display in search of critical, but infrequent, signals. Such tasks are numerous and of considerable practical importance." Recent research and theorizing are briefly reviewed. Major topic headings are: Need for an Atheoretic Approach, Signal Detection as Reinforcement, Observing Rates and 'Vigilance,' Observing Behavior with the Mackworth Schedule, Additional Parallels between Response Rate and Detection Data. 9 figures are presented. "This analysis has demonstrated that detections of signals can serve as reinforcements for observing responses and, further, that the detection data of vigilance studies may reflect the observing response rates generated by the particular schedules employed." 23 references.—*S. J. Lachman.*

9167. **Howett, Gerald Leonard.** **Detection of separations between adjacent signals of simulated PPI radar scope.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, **19**, 2396.—Abstract.

9168. **Lauer, A. R., & Suhr, V. W.** (Iowa State Coll.) **Road adaptation of a laboratory technique for studying driving efficiency with and without a rest and refreshment pause.** Chicago, Ill.: National Safety Council, 1958. 30 p.—A road driving study in which each of 18 drivers were given 2 trips of 4 hr. driving, each driver acting as his own control with and without a 15-min. rest pause and refreshments. Tea was served as the refreshment. A total of 7500 miles were driven under controlled conditions on the 36 trips. From a large number of preliminary tests, 26 were started as evaluation tests. Analysis of the first 14 Ss showed only 14 tests were worth carrying further. Of the 14 retained, 7 were equivocal and 7 showed significant differences at a satisfactory level of confidence. A laboratory study of 56 matched pairs of drivers had been previously completed. The hypothesis being tested in the road driving was that a laboratory technique could be adapted to a road study to give consistent results. The hypothesis was confirmed at a satisfactory level of confidence for consistent lateral placement of the vehicle, attention to a signal light, an intransit evaluation of several driving habits, brake movements, and the number of swerves made. Rest-pause drivers kept

in the lane better, noted the signal light sooner, made fewer brake movements, and made fewer swerves. A criterion rating scale was also used showing rest pause drivers to be more efficient. The study indicated that rest pause drivers were significantly better according to a prearranged rationale indicating an advantage of 5%-10% per hour gained by a 15-min. rest pause with refreshments given every hour. It suggests the importance of regular stops for drivers on an extended trip.—*A. R. Lauer.*

9169. **Lehman, G.** (Max-Planck-Inst. für Arbeitsphysiologie, Dortmund) **Physiological basis of tractor design.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, **1**, 197-206.—Tractor operation can be more strenuous than manual work of the same type. Factors of design creating stress were identified; most desirable arrangements were determined by physiological tests of operators in laboratory mock-ups as well as on test courses. Modification of a standard tractor reduced energy consumption 13-29% and pulse rate was reduced 40-45%. Some of the tests and principles established are presented with illustrations. French and German summaries.—*B. T. Jensen.*

9170. **Lundervold, Arne.** (U. Oslo) **Electromyographic investigations during typewriting.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, **1**, 226-233.—Recordings of action potentials (EMG, EEG) indicate that their number increases with speed of tapping as a person continues until exhausted. Similar action potentials were observed in the unused arm. Effects of skill, temperature of room, light, psychic factors, and seating position were also studied. French and German summaries.—*B. T. Jensen.*

9171. **McKennell, A. C.** (U. Glasgow) **Wool quality assessment: Its sensory and psychophysical basis.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1958, **32**, 50-60.—Using the method of paired comparisons 2 experiments were conducted to test the tenability of the Weber-Fechner law in the wool sorting context. It is concluded that the Weber-Fechner law does not describe the judgments made in this experiment.—*G. S. Speer.*

9172. **Marriott, R.** (Industrial Psychology Research Group) **An outline of the history and work of the Medical Research Council's Industrial Psychology Research Group.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1958, **32**, 26-33.—Although the origin of the group is generally accepted as 1918, its present organization, direction, and concerns are decidedly post-war. From 1946 to 1952 the studies were primarily concerned with the nature, extent, and causes of satisfaction and discontent in various types of large industrial organizations. Since 1953 research has been concerned with absence in heavy industry, communication within industrial firms, and incentive payment systems.—*G. S. Speer.*

9173. **Meyers, Ernest, Ethington, Doris, & Ashcroft, Samuel.** (U. Kentucky) **Readability of Braille as a function of three spacing variables.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, **42**, 163-165.—"Three values of spacing between dots within Braille cells, three values of spacing between Braille cells, and three values of spacing between Braille lines were read in all possible combinations in an effort to determine the most readable specifications of Braille print for school children. . . . The analysis indicated that a dot spacing of .080 in. is inferior to .090 in. or .100 in. . . . A cell spacing of .123 in. or possibly .140 in. is more

readable than cells space .160 in. apart. Braille whose line spacing is .200 in. is more readable than either of the other two values used."—*P. Ash.*

9174. Minor, Frank John. **Analysis of tracking performance under varied schedules of achievement information feedback.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2397.—Abstract.

9175. Müller, E. A., Vetter, K., & Blümel, E. (Max-Planck-Inst. für Arbeitsphysiologie, Dortmund) **Transport by muscle power over short distances.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 222-225.—Using a respirometer, energy expenditure of 2 men was measured while they transported bricks of different weights for different distances and from different heights. Most economical is the use of large bricks (over 15 kg.) at heights of 1 meter. Some practical rules for brick transport are presented. Use of physiological and technical knowledge on transport permits one man to do as much building work as 6 "in former days." French and German summaries.—*B. T. Jensen.*

9176. Poulton, E. C. (Medical Research Council, Cambridge) **Measuring the order of difficulty of visual-motor tasks.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 234-239.—A procedure employed by others was modified and used experimentally as a test of its utility in determining the difficulty of a task. The general procedure consisted of watching dials while performing a subsidiary auditory task. As the number of dials increased so did the number of errors. Notes on the types of errors are included. French and German summaries.—*B. T. Jensen.*

9177. Siegel, Arthur I., & Brown, Fred R. (Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, Pa.) **An experimental study of control console design.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 251-257.—Angular placement of side panels of a control console in a missile subsystem was studied by means of a mock-up and representative switches and required switch actions. Single and paired operators ran through 3 programs with the side panels at 4 different angular positions with respect to the front panel. Measurements were made of seat movement, seat displacements, and of body and arm movements; operators stated preferences for angular placement of panel. Performance measures and preferences agreed. An angle of 50°-55° is recommended as the best compromise between efficient manipulation and visibility for 2 operators. French and German summaries.—*B. T. Jensen.*

9178. Smith, Edward. **Productivity, efficiency and safety.** *Industr. Relat., Calcutta*, 1958, 10, 13-16. Reprinted from *Brit. J. Industr. Safety*, (Autumn) 1957.—Although Great Britain has more extensive and elaborate laws in regard to industrial safety, the United States has lower accident rates in corresponding industries. This is due to the fact that in the United States top management is safety conscious and provides the necessary leadership. An analysis of the building industry in Great Britain showed that while the accident frequency rate went down, productivity went up.—*H. Silverman.*

9179. Smith, Olin W. (Cornell U.) **Effects of window size and two conditions of judgment on the reproduction of objective velocity.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 55, 416-422.—Windows of 2 sizes and 2 conditions for judgment were investigated for their effects on velocity matches. Accuracy of reproduc-

tion was greater in the small window of the variable than in the large window. The matches for the optimal and less favorable conditions were not significantly different although their variances were.—*J. Arbit.*

9180. Soar, Robert S. (Vanderbilt U.) **Numerical form as a variable in numeral visibility.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 158-162.—4 experimental sets of numerals, designed to reduce confusions, were compared with a set of the currently most visible numerals under tachistoscopic viewing conditions. 6 of the experimental numerals were shown to be significantly more visible than the current standard. "A hypothesis . . . is proposed . . . two important but partially opposed variables in visibility of numerals . . . [are] boldness of stroke and openness of white space."—*P. Ash.*

(See also Abstract 7327)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

9181. Bennett, Edward M., Kemler, Dorothy, & Levin, Barbara T. **Emotional associations with air and rail transportation.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 43, 65-75.—By use of the Poly-diagnostic method for eliciting associations, 69 statistically significant findings were obtained from a study of 47 subjects. These served to outline patterns of feelings and associations which may be related to traveling by air, and in comparison, traveling by rail. From these empirical data, a limited number of conclusions were tentatively drawn. First, air travel appears associated with a variety of feelings including anxiety, recklessness, impropriety, and speed. Rail travel, on the other hand, is associated with feelings which include propriety, slowness, pleasurable gregariousness, and a slight foolishness.—*R. W. Husband.*

9182. Benson, Purnell H., & Peryam, David R. (Quartermaster Food & Container Institute, Chicago, Ill.) **Preference for foods in relation to cost.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 171-174.—Wholesale cost of meat dishes served on the standard army installation were related to preference ratings obtained in food attitude surveys. A curve of the form $Y = a + bX + c\sqrt{X}$ (Y = preference, X = cost) fitted the data closely (curvilinear $r = .86$). Applications of this finding are discussed.—*P. Ash.*

9183. Goldsmith, Adolph O. **Comprehensibility of initials in headlines.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1958, 35, 212-215.—"This study was undertaken in an effort to determine how well initials in headlines are understood by newspaper readers." By initials is meant groups of letters substituted for groups of words for brevity. 10 newspaper headlines were selected containing initials which were judged to be in general use. 2 groups of Ss were selected. 10 headlines with initials were shown to one-half of those surveyed in each group, while the initials, not in the context of headlines, were shown to the other half. It was found that headline writers overestimate the ability of readers to understand initials in headlines. "A mean of 64% is too low to justify continued use of initials which may be included in a headline merely because they are short in character count."—*D. E. Meister.*

9184. Haskins, Jack B. **Testing suitability of typefaces for editorial subject-matter.** *Journalism*

Quart., 1958, 35, 186-194.—In order to determine if typeface preference is a function of the editorial subject-matter with which it appears, 300 Saturday Evening Post readers were presented with 10 different typefaces used in the main title of 10 magazine articles. Each respondent was asked to indicate on a 6-point scale how appropriate he felt the typeface used was for each article. "It was found that respondents could make significant discriminations with regard to a typeface's suitability in different contexts. . . . Some typefaces appeared to be significantly high in general appropriateness . . . ; other typefaces ranked low in all-purpose value but were relatively high with specific articles." 17 references.—D. E. Meister.

9185. Luhn, H. P. (IBM Research, Yorktown, N. Y.) **The automatic creation of literature abstracts.** *IBM J. Res. Developm.*, 1958, 2, 159-165.—Excerpts of articles that serve the purpose of conventional abstracts have been created entirely by automatic means. In the exploratory research described, the complete text of an article in a machine-readable form is scanned by an IBM 704 data-processing machine and analyzed in accordance with a standard program. Statistical information derived from word frequency and distribution is used by the machine to compute a relative measure of significance, first for individual words and then for sentences. Sentences scoring highest in significance are extracted and printed out to become the "auto-abstract."—W. R. Uttal.

9186. Macleod, Jennifer Selfridge. **Relations between the content of sentence completion and objective attitude responses, and the content of advertising copy.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 378.—Abstract.

9187. Murphy, Elizabeth F., Clark, Berton S., & Berglund, Ralph M. (Maine Agriculture Experimental Station, Orno) **A consumer survey versus panel testing for acceptance evaluation of Maine sardines.** *Food Tech.*, 1958, 12, 222-226.—Sardines processed by 6 different methods were preference tested independently by 3 laboratory taste panels, each using a slightly different rank order procedure and in a country-wide household preference survey by a market research organization. Results of 4 tests agreed perfectly in placing the samples into 2 groups, one of which was significantly inferior. Results from the laboratory panels were apparently more discriminating.—D. R. Peryam.

9188. Peryam, David R. (QM. Food & Container Inst., Chicago) **Sensory difference tests.** *Food Tech.*, 1958, 12, 231-236.—Sensory difference tests used in food testing, including the triangle, duo-trio, dual standard, paired, multiple standards, multiple comparisons, and A-not A tests are described and are compared on the basis of statistical and practical efficiency, sensitivity, psychological complexity, and the nature of the standard. Considerations of panel size, panel selection, test procedures and controls, and data interpretation are reviewed.—D. R. Peryam.

9189. Radkins, Andrew Peter. **Consumer evaluation of the caro-red tomato.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959, 19, 2138-2139.—Abstract.

9190. Schutz, Howard G., & Kamenetzky, Joe. (Quartermaster Food and Container Institute, Chicago, Ill.) **Response set in measurement of food**

preference. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 175-177.—"Over 300 military personnel, assigned randomly to each of three groups were asked to indicate their degree of liking for 54 food items belonging to eight food types. Members of the first group rated each item under customary instructions, those in the second rated the "Best Servings" they ever ate of these same foods, and those in the third rated the "Poorest Servings." The results suggest that regardless of food type, food items are evaluated in terms of the most favorably remembered experiences with them. Some practical implications of the approach used in this study are discussed."—P. Ash.

(See also Abstracts 7279, 7457)

PROFESSIONS

9191. Aronson, Morton J. (Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, NYC) **Emotional aspects of nursing the cancer patient.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 267-273.—The difficult task of nursing the cancer patient is dependent upon prognosis, reactions of the patient to his disease, family reaction to the patient, and a whole host of influences, all of which sorely try the nurses' capacity for self-control, emotional stability, and her good judgment. In the case of the terminal patient, "If the nurse be successful in her arduous emotional tasks with the dying, she fulfills to the utmost the ideals of her profession."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

9192. Atwood, Barbara Mae. **Personal change in clinical pastoral training.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1958, 19, 169.—Abstract.

9193. Aubert, Vilhelm. **Legal justice and mental health.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 101-113.—The value conflicts of modern Western culture in handling such human problems as insanity, alcoholism, and juvenile delinquency are elucidated by comparing the professional roles of lawyer and psychiatrist. Despite widely differing traditional modes of thinking, both cooperate and compete in solving these and similar problems. The functional significance of these 2 approaches is clarified, and the compatibility and collision of norms determined. Each profession relates the deviance to the total personality differently. They also differ in their relationship to science with important consequences. The nonscientific nature of the law seems inseparably linked to its capacity for rendering some kind of decision in the face of any kind of human problem.—C. T. Bever.

9194. Bennis, W. G., Berkowitz, N., Affinito, M., & Malone, M. (Boston U.) **Reference groups and loyalties in the out-patient department.** *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1958, 2, 481-500.—"This study is concerned with explanations for the high turnover rates among nurses in supervisory, head nursing, and staff nursing positions. Using reference group theory, particularly the concept of 'locals' and 'cosmopolitans' as organizational role types, the authors find that the local-cosmopolitan hypothesis requires considerable modification. In contrast to expectations, 'cosmopolitans' did maintain high in-group loyalties, did not refer to an external group, and were motivated toward organizational commitment. In view of these findings, an effort is made to modify the theory on the basis that the hospital environment is substantially different from that of the other organizations

in which the local-cosmopolitan model was derived."
—V. M. Staudt.

9195. Gee, Helen Hofer, & Glaser, Robert J. (Eds.) **The ecology of the medical student.** Evanston, Ill.: Ass. of American Medical Colleges, 1958. xxv, 262 p. \$3.00.—Report of the Fifth Teaching Institute of the Association of American Medical Colleges which was held at Atlantic City, October 15-19, 1957.—There are 4 sections: characteristics of medical schools and medical students, factors affecting medical students, sociological contributions to the study of the medical student, and educational patterns in medicine. Behavioral scientists contribute a number of the 11 chapters. Representative chapter titles are "Vocational Choice and Career Evaluation," "The Invisible Psychologist," "Procedures for the Sociological Study of the Values Climate of Medical Schools," and "The Student in the British Pattern of Medical Education."—S. L. Ornstein.

9196. Winick, Darvin L., Nolan, Carson Y., & Bernstein, Benjamin B. **A survey of organizational maintenance of the medium tank.** *Hum-RRO tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 45. iv, 35 p.—Equipment and activity analysis of the M48A1 tank were studied in relation to armor maintenance. Inspection should be standardized, maintenance specialized, and supervisor training requires appraisal. Job practice should be stressed, and training given more planning and supervision. Designers should consider maintenance problems as well as operation.—R. Tyson.

(See also Abstract 7634)

MILITARY

9197. Ahrenfeldt, Robert H. **Psychiatry in the British Army in the second world war.** New York: Columbia Univer. Press, 1958. xiii, 312 p. \$6.00.—As stated in the introduction, the book has 3 main purposes: to record the work of army psychiatrists, to show the contribution of psychiatrists in solving a variety of social and psychological problems characteristic of a crisis, and to emphasize the importance of preventive measures. The book has 10 chapters that present the organization of British army psychiatry before and after the second world war, personnel selection, officer selection, mental defect and dullness, disciplinary problems, treatment and disposal of psychiatric cases, forward psychiatry, problems of training and morale, and rehabilitation and civil resettlement of repatriated prisoners of war. 17-page bibliography.—A. Manoil.

9198. Guelzo, Carl M. **Automation and the psychology of logistics.** *Milit. Rev., Ft. Leavenworth*, 1958, 38(4), 32-37.—"Automation—of the logistical system seems to offer the most promise of maintaining supply confidence at a high level if used intelligently." Guelzo outlines the growth in importance and value of automation in the function of the military supply program.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

9199. Lewis, S. T., & Stapp, J. P. (Holloman AFB, N.M.) **Human tolerance to aircraft seat belt restraint.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 187-196.—"Human subjects were decelerated while restrained by a lap belt three inches in width while seated forward-facing in three experimental devices: 1. An aircraft seat hanging by 20-foot cables forming a swing-pendulum, which could be raised and dropped through

a measured vertical component and arrested by a steel cable; 2. A sled, on a 120-foot track, propelled by an ejection seat M1-A1 catapult and decelerated by water inertia brakes; and 3. A catapult accelerating a seat by means of rubber shock cords in an 18-foot distance and decelerating it with mechanical friction brakes in thirty inches or less. Rate of onset, magnitude and duration of force are tabulated for 30 human experiments. Air transport crash protection is discussed as well as tolerance limits to the application of crash-type mechanical forces of the magnitude investigated by these experiments."—J. M. Vanderplas.

9200. Miller, C. O., & Horgan, J. D. (Chance Vought Aircraft, Dallas, Tex.) **Stresses affecting the pilot during post-stall maneuvers of high performance aircraft.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 180-186.—"The advent of high performance aircraft has resulted in post-stall flight characteristics which can surpass the pilot's ability to perceive, judge, and act correctly to alleviate the situation. The various stresses are discussed and recommendations made for comprehensive research to provide the necessary design parameters for safe flight."—J. M. Vanderplas.

9201. Reveal, Robert, Jr., & Ruch, Floyd L. **An application of the critical-incident technique to Air Force combat leadership.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. res. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-8. viii, 47 p.—Officers in the Far Eastern Air Force in 1951 were interviewed. The report describes classification procedures and reliability tests of these procedures of treating statements from 562 officers. Behavior categories are listed.—B. T. Jensen.

9202. Rhule, Warren A. (Madison, Wis.) **The performance of military personnel on USAFI subject examinations.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 541-544.—Test performance of military personnel is compared with that of the civilian standardization data. There was, in the main, little difference between the groups. In some instances military personnel did less well, possibly because they were over-reaching their educational level.—M. Murphy.

9203. Roadman, Charles H., & Limburg, Charles C. (Dept. of Air Force, Washington, D. C.) **Human factors in weapon system development.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 366-370.—A discussion is presented of the weapon system concept and its relation to human factors research and to the personnel required to operate a system. "The supposition arises that insufficient attention to human factors may degrade the combat capability of the weapon system or seriously compromise its combat readiness."—J. M. Vanderplas.

9204. **United States Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center. Index to Air Force personnel and training research center 1957 and 1958 technical documentary reports.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. res. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-13. iii, 39 p.—Reports for these 2 years are listed by serial, project, laboratory, and author. Depository libraries and unpublished manuscripts are listed also.—B. T. Jensen.

9205. Webb, W. B., Miller, E. E., & Seale, L. M. (USN School Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) **Further attempts in coding aircraft accidents.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 220-225.—"Thirty-eight accidents were coded by three coders using five psycho-

logic categories. Only on about one accident in three was there perfect agreement between the coders. Although only accidents in a particular situation (carrier qualifications) were used and the code categories had been derived for analyses of a similarly-restricted group of accidents, the present coding study shows little or no improvement over the several attempts at coding which have been tried previously. The major difficulty in accurate coding seems to lay in the fact that an error may stem from any one of a number of psychologic sources, and mental state nor motor performance of the pilot during the time of the accident was not available to the coder."—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

9206. **Willingham, Warren W.** A note on the relation of age to attrition. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 1, No. 25. ii, 6 p.—In a sample of naval aviation cadets, an analysis was made of the relationship between age and various types of failure. The data showed a strong relation between age and attrition from the Naval Air Training Program. This relationship was due primarily to the fact that older cadets voluntarily withdrew at a much higher rate than did younger cadets.

9207. **Willingham, Warren W.** The sentence-completion test as a measure of morale. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 16

01 11, Sub. 4, No. 4. iii, 6, A-9.—The sentence-completion technique was evaluated as a measure of the generalized, nonspecific attitude toward the work situation. 5 morale tests were administered to 164 naval aviation cadets. The intercorrelations were consistent with the assumption of one general factor. The average intercorrelations indicated that no one test was superior in measuring the general factor.

9208. **Zeller, Anchar F.** (Norton AFB, Calif.) Human factors in selected multi-engine jet aircraft accidents. *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 197-205.—"An evaluation of almost ten years of United States Air Force experiences with multiengine jet aircraft indicates that although there has been a yearly increase in the number of accidents because of the increased flying time, the accident rate has consistently declined until it compares favorably with that of comparable propeller-driven aircraft. The greatest single accident cause was error on the part of the operator, and landing was the most critical phase of operation. The accident records clearly show that successful, future manned flight is dependent upon the recognition of the man as an integral part of the man-machine complex."—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

(See also Abstracts 7417, 8250, 9089, 9100, 9119, 9143, 9150)

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